

LEONARD BABBITT RICE (1850-1920) ae. 70

MARTHA JANE STODDARD (1852-1930) ae. 78

A personal familiarity was given consideration in this writing for I remember, as a young granddaughter of Leonard Babbitt and Martha Jane (Stoddard) Rice, many fond impressions of my dear Rice grandparents. My family spent time in Canada associated in a pioneering venture with several members of the Rice family including grandfather and grandmother. (see 1-9) For the earlier years that this couple spent in Utah and Idaho, the writings of Eva R. Howell became especially helpful. She speaks of their early pioneer home in Farmington, Utah, in these words:

"Len was born April Fools day, 1850 in a crude log cabin that compared with the home where Ab. Lincoln was born. The infant town of North Cottonwood, as it was early referred to, was a rough storm-eroded, rocky locality. The willow and sod roof leaked rain and mud. The packed earth floor, canvas closing door, and the single window-hole covered with cloth, graced the ediface of his birth. . . Kind neighbors held buckets and pans over the new mother to protect her and her first born from the dirty seepage.

"Once his father was with Brigham Young and a group of 100 on a tour to Green River, then considered as Oregon country, but, today in Idaho. His mother received a letter from her husband at Green River telling her not to whip Lennie any more than she had to because he was the pride of his heart. Len, at this time, was a boy of 3 or 4 years.

"A two story school was built by the time he and his brother, Lemuel, were scout ages—How many days they attended is a question. They attended church now and then. Bishop Hess was known to hold four hour-long meetings and the youth were badly neglected in those days. . . The fact that Len was never baptized remains a wonder, and it was something he felt embarrassed about to such an extent that as he grew older he never admitted to the omission.

"As soon as possible his father built a sturdy rock house for his mother's family that was located on the same lot where the log house had stood. Across the street the Farmington Court House was built which was used for all community events, even church meetings until a chapel was built in the town.

"Leonard was eight years of age when 'Johnson's Army' approached and all families removed from their town leaving planted fields of grain. When they returned, they enjoyed many needed supplies that the army had left in return for rations of food which had been confiscated. Wagons, blankets, clothing and the like were left to the towns people. <sup>1</sup>

Leonard Babbitt Rice lived in the 'good old days' when boys were expected to be men; when, early, they must know how to set up fence posts without warping them out of line; how to care for a horse's sore shoulder; bring in the new-born calves and de-tick the sheep. He must know how to care for a collicky horse or a bloated cow. In short, growing boys were expected to be good at everything around the farm and added to the chores of milking, feeding, and raising a good pile of firewood, he must help his mother with household tasks.

A modern-day lad might be heard to say, "When did he watch T.V.? and when did he ever have fun?" Such questioning lads would be much surprised to learn

that it was fun to be trusted for the first time with a team of horses pulling a hay rack, or sent out alone to fill a double wagon box with husked corn by noon. He had already learned how to harness his team and saddle his pony. He had learned how to throw a loop, wrangle steers, brand cattle and dehorn the calves. A boy was having fun and, not least, was enjoying with equal gusto, the rude fare provided him whether eaten on the open range or at his mother's table where her good bread and butter was a treat.

During the year just before Len's birth, the Farmington Ward was organized with about 413 members. Church meetings always lasted four hours or more on the Sabbath and were held in the top floor of the newly built two-story Court House. This Court House was built across the street East and North of the Rice rock and adobe dwelling. It had three jury rooms, three offices and a court hall on the first floor. The top floor was used not only as the Ward Meeting Place, but served also for all community entertainments and most public gatherings.

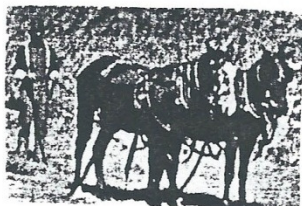
At about this time, a mud wall was started around 150 acres of the town to provide protection against the Indians. Men got into the mud bare-footed to tramp it into place. When finished, it was 12 feet high and tapered from 6 ft. at the bottom to 3 ft. at the top. A guard was set at each of seven openings until hinges could be had for swinging gates.

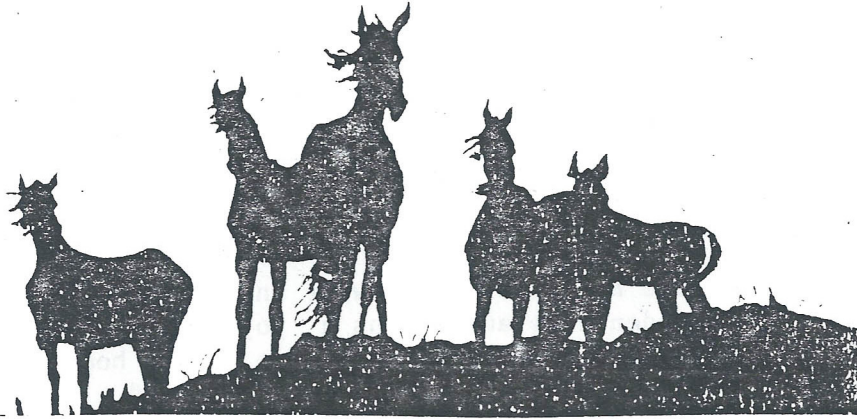
The main traveled highway north and south followed a course through Farmington that passed by the Court House and the Rice home. In 1854, when Leonard was a small child, Farmington had 27 one-story homes, 9 two-story and 33 pine shingled-roof log houses. A flour mill and several saw mills existed. There were a few shoe shops, a tannery and a shop for making wheel spokes and furniture legs. The lathe was operated by water-wheel power. Evan Jenkins, who married Leonard's only sister, raised broom straws for the ZCMI in Salt Lake City.

Land owners at an early day in Utah only cultivated 10 to 15 acres. Most tools, at first, were hand tools. Grain was cut and harvested with cradle and sickle and grass for hay was cut with a scythe. Threshing was done by flailing or tramping out the grain by oxen or horses, and the chaff blown by a fan mill kept running by hand.

Blackfoot Indians prevailed in areas to the west of Farmington, and pioneer women often patterned after the Indian's survival methods; digging sego bulbs, dandelion roots and gathering pig weeds for food in the spring-time. Women, both Indian and white, worked hard and often side by side, to provide and prepare enough food to eat. Home made candles were still made and used for light at night.

Many of the farmers had cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, chickens and geese. Leonard, like his grandfather, Ira, and his father, Leonard Gurley, was a lover of horses, and he knew how to train and treat them for best results. Horses were utilized in all of his farming endeavors through life.





He learned that the most important thing in life was to work. All hands in the community were joined in some ventures--impounding streams and digging ditches building roads and hauling timbers from the canyons for building logs. The logs had to be split for building not only houses, but barns and sheds that were put together with wooden pins. Ice was cut off the lagoon during the winter and stored in sawdust and wood chips or straw saved from the grain chaff. This ice was used in making ice-cream in the summertime - a special dish for Sunday or week-day socials. Soap was home made from cracklings rendered from lard and lye which had been leached from wood ashes.

Manhood status came early for boys of Leonard's time. Lennie or Len, as he was fondly called, and Lurn and Lemuel, his two brothers, younger by three and five years, became responsible young lads in the absence of their father, who spent a great deal of time away, helping others to reach Utah and carrying out church assignments in areas of outlying settlements. (1-7)

During Leonard's years in Farmington, his father was called by Brigham Young to make several trips back and forth across the Plains as a Captain over companies of converts coming to Utah. He went on rescue missions, including the 'Martin Hand Cart Company'. He was frequently called as a driver of wagon teams on some of Brigham Young's preaching tours and he had served a mission in England. He was sent on a number of scouting missions to aid in the settling of surrounding areas of southern Utah and Idaho. Though Leonard knew that his father loved him very much, he scarcely knew him. He remembered the letter, written in England by his father, telling his mother to "be kind to Len".

He remembered the times when he, with other young lads, made occasional trips to islands on the great Salt Lake to herd the stock on the grassy ranges there. On one such trip, Charles Backman hauled a buffalo from Fremont Island to Farmington and it broke loose and ran wild through the town.

Leonard saw but little schooling, but schools could be tiresome to working boys just as a 'four-hour church meeting' could be very confining, to say the least. Public school teachers were ill-prepared to teach, and all too often a switch was used more readily than good judgment. Leonard loved the outdoors and at an early age he had begged for a pony of his own. School and church were hardly comparable to the necessity of working for a livelihood. He was grown before the Primary Association was organized to help the parents in the teaching of gospel principles and his mother's situation was such that the urgency of domestic tasks required a great strength of endurance to handle the

practical side of life.

The people of Farmington were well provided for as time went on. Bartering was a common practice. Someone with a good wooden churn and a cow traded butter for molasses or honey. A good gardener traded vegetables or fruit for chickens and those with grain to spare were able to obtain meat and eggs or even trade farm produce for a needed days work.

Dishes generally were heavy pottery pewter and gourds made handy dippers. Washings were done in wooden tubs and it was a joyous privilege to be provided with a scrubbing board. Clothing was usually made in the home and when a talented seamstress showed up, her work was in high demand.

Deep wells gave good drinking water and were handy coolers of food. Len's mother placed butter or cream into the brass kettle that she had brought with her across the Plains. It was lowered by a rope into the cool of the well until time for use during the hot summer days. The brass kettle had belonged to Len's grandmother and was a treasured item in his home. It was kept brightly scoured with salt and vinegar.

Len was sixteen years old when his father went to England on a mission, a little past eighteen when his father returned home. The youth in that day enjoyed life in their own special way. There were sleigh rides, boat rides, all kinds of work bees, dancing, skating, and quite often, fist fights. He accompanied his father across the Plains when the last wagon train to travel the distance was made. He assumed the responsibility of driving teams to assist families along the way back to Salt Lake.

Leonard and his father, along with others of the Rice sons, took contracts to build many miles of railroad grades in Davis County and Len, Lemuel, Rollo and others, including Henry Jenkins, contracted for grade building in Idaho from Pocatello to American Falls and later did the same kind of work in Canada under a Government contract.

Leonard's growing up years had prepared him well for the initiative that would be needed to provide for a wife and family during the time when the Church was spreading to settlements far and wide.

Leonard and Martha Jane Stoddard were married in Farmington by Bishop John W. Hess, December 22, 1871. Martha Jane (called Janie all her life) was born April 29, 1852, in Provo, Utah County, Utah, the first child of Arvin Mitchell and Caroline (Sargent) Stoddard. (8-2) Arvin M's. parents were converted to the restored gospel of Jesus Christ in Johnstons District of Upper Canada where Arvin was born Sept. 1, 1825. The Stoddards were among the first pioneers of Nauvoo, Illinois, to cross the Mississippi River with Brigham Young, February 4, 1846, (8-2). Caroline Sargent, Janie's mother, was born in October, 1834 at West Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, a daughter of Able Morgan and Sarah (Edwards) Sargent, (8-4). Caroline and her sister, Martha Jane (for whom Janie, my grandmother, was named five years later) accompanied their father, who had enlisted with the Mormon Battalion. (8-4) They were among the sick detachment sent back from Santa Fe to Pueblo, Colorado. They entered Salt Lake Valley in July 1847. Caroline's father returned to Winter Quarters that same summer to bring the rest of his children. His health continued to fail, making him an easy prey to the dread cholera. He died on his return trip somewhere on the trail in Wyoming after passing Scott's

Bluff, Nebraska. One account stated that he died somewhere in the Black Hills, Wyoming, west of Fort Laramie. (8-3) (map #17)

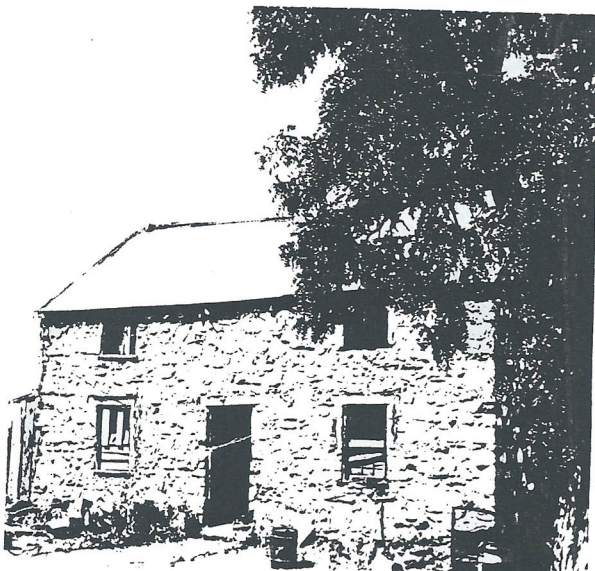
Caroline Sargent, now an orphan, was found on the 1850 census, age 15, living in Provo, Utah. She was married to Arvin Mitchell Stoddard at the age of 16 years. (8-2)

Janie's younger years (1853-1857) were spent in San Bernardino where her father, a surveyor, helped lay out and settle a Mormon community there, and who later returned to make a home for his family in Farmington, Utah. Janie was baptized at the age of 9 by William Budge and confirmed by Major Lot Smith at Farmington. She was ten years of age when the new, all rock meeting house was finished in Farmington, 1862. Four hundred people could be seated comfortably in the chapel. She was a part of the welcoming band of children who waited along the street, rather late in the evening of September 23, 1866, for the visit of President Brigham Young, Apostle Heber C. Kimball, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Lorenzo D. Young. Upon reaching Farmington, the children's reception was spontaneous and hearty. The Deseret News of the week told how delighted the church leaders were.

Another special, unforgettable occasion was the 4th of July Celebration, 1868. It was held at Miller's Grove, now the location of Lagoon. Two hundred or more Sunday School children met at their admired rock meetinghouse at 9:00 a.m., formed a procession under the direction of the officers and teachers and marched, with banners flying, to the picnic grounds at the grove. After the picnic, we may be sure that sixteen year old Janie would be found helping the younger children, including her own brothers and sisters, enjoy games and races.

They must be back to Farmington in time for the special program at the church to be held just before the dance. There would be songs, speeches, toasts, and music by the Farmington Military Band. At the dance, Janie Stoddard and Len Rice might meet which would be the main attraction for them both.

Len and Janie were sweethearts for two years or more. He was 21 and she was 19 when they were married.

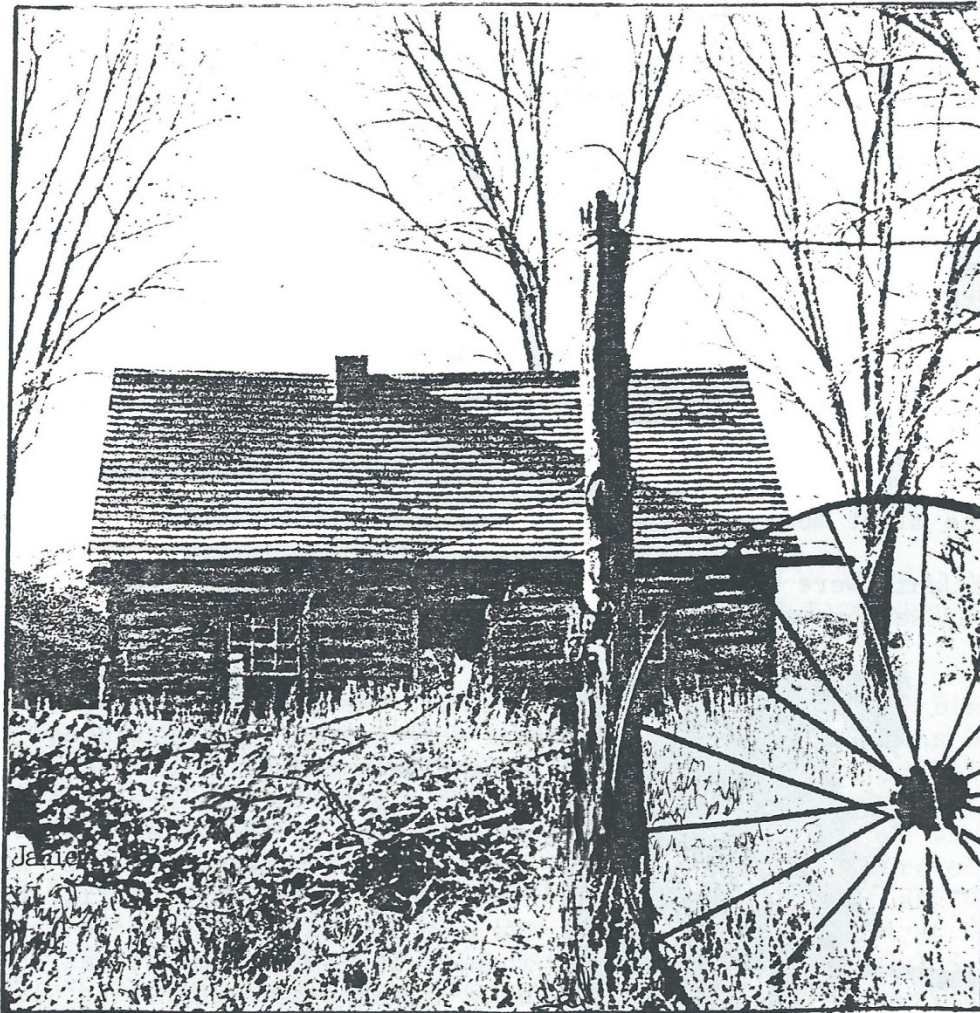


By this time, Len's parents (1-7) had sold the two-story town house across the street from the Court House and bought back the original Rice homestead that his grandfather, Ira, had once owned (1-6). In the interim of ownership a sturdy rock house (see left) had been erected to replace the hastily built shelter put up earlier in 1847. Len's mother, Elizabeth Almira, was comfortably situated here where she was to remain for several years.

Len and Janie's first year as man and wife was saddened by the death of their first born, Elizabeth Maud. She died the same day as her birth, Sept. 22, 1872, in Farmington. They moved

to Minersville, Beaver County, Utah, where their second child, Jane, was born 17 May, 1873. She, too, died soon after birth, May 18. They then moved to Milford, Juab County, Utah, not far from Minersville, where Janie's parents, the Arvin Mitchell Stoddards, were living at that time (8-2). After losing her first two babies, one is led to wonder if the need to be with her mother may have brought Len and Janie to Milford for we find that their third child, Arvin Riley, was born in Milford. (map #32)

Some time during this couple's early married life, Janie had an experience that was not readily forgotten. She told of being home alone in her pioneer cabin at night. Len was away at the time. She was awakened by a sound in her room and she thought that Len had returned and had come in to frighten her. He was generally quite a tease. She called in the dark, "Len, is that you?" No one answered. "Len, is that you? I'll shoot you!" she said, getting up and reaching for a gun in the act of playing back his game of tease. Out through her window plunged a man, escaping probably the way he had entered.



The picture depicts a pioneer cabin of a type generally seen at the time, and may have been similar to the one lived in by Len and Janie.

Milford did not remain their place of residence for long. We find them back in Farmington where their second son, Otis Scott, was born, 7 Nov. 1877.

A traumatic experience came to Leonard on February 7, 1878, while living in Farmington. He and his brother, Larn Gurley, age 25, and his uncle Adelbert, age 39, "were in Logan Canyon cutting a load of wood when a snow slide crashed down upon them. Leonard was saved by clinging to a tree, and was able to rescue Adelbert, but Larn was crushed beneath the snow and rocks." 2

This harrowing experience, no doubt, tortured the souls of both Leonard and Adelbert as they took over the task of returning to Farmington with Larn's remains. The blow to the family must have been great.

Len's brother, Lemuel, married Juliette Jenkins 18 March 1878, and his only sister, Caroline, married Juliette's brother, Henry Evan Jenkins, 13 Dec. 1878. The two newly-wed couples and Len and Janie, were soon considering a move together. Apostle Charles Colson Rich had investigated areas in eastern Idaho after returning from San Bernardino and spoke highly of the area of Bear Lake. If the location was equal to Brother Rich's praise, they couldn't lose. So once again, covered wagons were employed to carry the meager belongings of Lemuel, Henry, their wives, and Len and Janie, with their two small sons, to the north over the mountains, through Cache County, Utah, and into Idaho. (Map #32)

It meant adventure and excitement to the men, but perhaps the dutiful and loving wives looked more longingly at the comfortable homes in Farmington as they climbed into the wagons which would be their homes until their men could build a better place to live. They were leaving many friends and relatives, and Farmington boasted many fine homes, lawns, shade trees, orchards and gardens by the late 70's. All this they were leaving for barren grounds of sage brush and rough gullies.

They settled at what came to be known as Georgetown, Bear Lake, Idaho. Two children were born while Len and Janie sojourned at Bear Lake, David Augustus, my father, and Caroline Elizabeth, who was named for her two grandmothers, as well as for her aunt Caroline Rice Jenkins.

Here, at Bear Lake, they ranched and broke ground for crops. They prospered in terms of horses and cattle, but farming was lean and uninteresting.

In 1883, a migration was sponsored by many church families to settle in a Communal order at Rexburg, Madison Co., Idaho, under the direction of President Ricks. This appealed to many restless members in Wards of both Utah and Idaho. The Rices and Jenkins of Georgetown joined this venture and moved, this time becoming established at Egin Bench, Fremont Co., Idaho. The town that was developed around their homes was called Parker.

During the years from 1883 until 1895, four more children were born to Len and Janie. Family Group Sheets record the family as follows:

1. Elizabeth Maud Rice, b. 22 Sept. 1872, Farmington, Davis Co., Utah; died, 22 Sept. 1872
2. Jane Rice, b. 17 May 1873, Minersville, Beaver Co., Utah; died 18 May 1873

3. Arvin Riley Rice, b. 1 June 1874, Milford, Beaver Co., Utah; md. 1 June 1897, Maria Edla Crapo; died 28 Aug. 1932
4. Otis Scott Rice, b. 7 Nov. 1877, Farmington, Davis Co., Utah; md. 13 Dec. 1899, Chloe Stoddard; died, 2 Jan. 1915
5. David Augustus Rice, b. 5 Oct. 1879, Georgetown, Bear Lake Co., Idaho; md. 3 Jan. 1906, Hannah Priscilla Parkinson; died, 29 Oct. 1956 (1-9)
6. Caroline Rice, b. 31 July 1882, Georgetown, Bear Lake Co., Idaho; md (1) Joseph Mulander Workman, 10 Oct. 1903; md. (2) Fred Herbert Mason, 7 Mar. 1931; died 28 Sep. 1941
7. Harriet Celestia Rice, b. 21 Mar. 1885, Parker, Fremont Co., Idaho; md. 5 Oct. 1903, Leonidas John Carter; died, 19 July 1962
8. Sargent Arlin Rice, b. 23 July 1887, Parker, Fremont Co., Idaho; md. (1) 20 June 1906, Clara Ann Janes; md. (2) 27 Nov. 1939, Ruth Ellen Janes; md. (3) 10 May 1950, Loretta Estell Rice Child; died 29 Nov. 1955
9. Hazel Lavera Rice, b. 1 Jan 1890, Parker Fremont Co., Idaho; md. 6 Jan 1913, Isac William Isaacson; died, 5 June 1922
10. Leonard Babbitt Rice, b. 9 May 1895, Parker, Fremont Co., Idaho; md. 2 Oct. 1915, Gladys Brower; died 10 Feb. 1920 <sup>3</sup>

The portraits of the foregoing family follow:



Leonard Babbitt and Martha Jane (Stoddard) Rice





Leonard Babbitt  
Rice



Martha Jane  
Stoddard



Arvin Riley  
Rice



Maria Edla  
Crapo



Otis Scott  
Rice



Chloe  
Stoddard



David Augustus  
Rice



Hannah Priscilla  
Parkinson



Caroline  
Rice



Joseph Mulander  
Workman



Harriet Celestia  
Rice



Leonidas John  
Carter



Sargent Arlin  
Rice



Clara Ann  
Janes



Hazel Lavera  
Rice



Isaac William  
Isaacson



Leonard Babbitt  
Rice



Gladys Mary  
Brower



First born of four generations.  
 From L to R: Katie Maud Rice,  
 Arvin Riley Rice, Elizabeth  
 Almira (Babbitt) Rice and  
 Leonard Babbitt Rice



Fred Herbert Mason  
 2nd. husband of  
 Caroline Rice

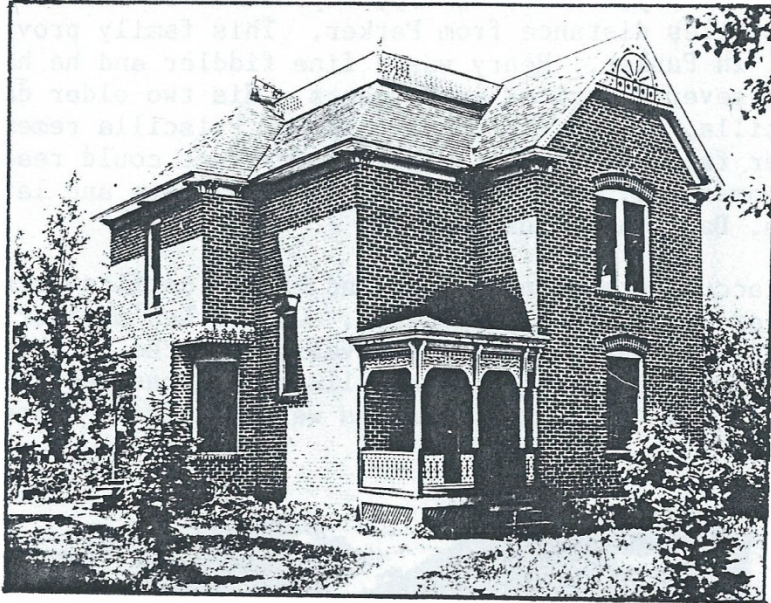


Ruth Ellen Janes  
 2nd. wife of  
 Sargent Arlin Rice



Loretta Estella Rice Child  
 3rd. wife of  
 Sargent Arlin Rice

After the turn of the century and when Len and Janie had passed their 59th birthdays, they were living in comfort and plenty. They had built a fine brick house on the main road through Parker. It was a gathering place for a wide circle of youthful friends as the Rice family of children grew to maturity.



THE RICE HOME IN PARKER

This house stood in Parker, Idaho, until recently. After being occupied for years following the Rice's move to Canada, it was finally demolished. This picture of the home is a precious remembrance and it is fortunate that we have it.

The Rices had subdued a very difficult irrigation problem that had defied solution for many years. The water seemed to disappear in the sandy soil before the plants could utilize any benefit. When once the level of hard lava was reached and the ground was saturated with water, a miracle seemed to occur; the land responded to a condition of sub-irrigation and what seemed to have been a sandy barren place, turned into some of the best land in the world.



'Rice and Sons' built a store near their home in Parker and operated a mercantile business which satisfied the needs of the pioneers who came to the area in increasing numbers as time went on. It is understood that the oldest son, Riley, took the initiative in the buying and selling of produce that was generally shipped by freight wagons from Utah.

Among those who came later was the Timothy Henry Parkinson family (9-1), who migrated from Oakley, Cassia County, a pioneer settlement of southern Idaho, about 150 miles distance from Parker. This family provided the music for a dance hall in Parker. Henry was a fine fiddler and he had taught his children to play several musical instruments. His two older daughters, Esther and Priscilla, played the piano well and Priscilla remembers playing the piano for her father's orchestra before her feet could reach the peddles. As she grew to womanhood, she clerked in the Rice store and later married one of the Rice sons, David Augustus. (1-9)

The Rices accumulated many horses and haying outfits--bundle wagons, mowing machines and other farm implements. One of Len's major endeavors was cutting the wild grass that grew in many valleys to the north of Parker. His sons were ambitious, hardworking lads and like the Rices before them were proud owners of matched teams of work horses, as well as riding horses.



Len's life had displayed a lust for adventure and now he had sons with that same wander-lust in their blood. Riley, the natural-born-salesman in the family, pictured a glowing opportunity where land was very cheap. He voiced the idea that with the plentiful manpower in the family and the best horses in the land, why not go to Canada! Riley argued that by selling out all their land holdings and properties, they could go northward, and by working together, break up hundreds of virgin acres, reap thousands of bushels of grain, and, with the railroad established, they would be assured big returns.

Eventually, in 1906, Leonard and Janie and all of their family except Gus #5, who came in '07, chartered train box-cars and shipped all of their farm machinery and horses to Cardston, Alberta, Canada. They obtained large tracts of beautiful, level, prairie land near what is now Claresholm, a town 95 miles to the north of Cardston. They were not the only L.D.S. family making this venture. Cardston was already a settled Mormon community and outlying areas were speedily being settled by people from Utah, Idaho and eastern areas of Canada. As mentioned in "Where the Wheatlands Meet the Range":

"The first L.D.S. people to come to the Claresholm district were eleven families: Smith, Drollinger, Butler, Quist, Grow, Rice, Workman, Carter, Marshall, Gerard and Faddis...

"A Claresholm Ward of the L.D.S. Church had been organized in 1904...

"Religion played an important part in the lives of the Rice family. When the Latter-day Saints first arrived in the district in their covered wagons, they held services in various halls in town or in different homes and built their first church near Woodhouse in 1909. (Woodhouse was the farm area in the vicinity of the Rice homes, south of Claresholm) The building was later moved into Claresholm in 1925..." 4

Loyal Janie had always followed wherever her husband wanted to go, but it was very hard for her to leave her comfortable home in Parker, Idaho, to go back to pioneering again. If the venture was to prove of no monetary advantage, then she and Len stood to lose the most, for nearly all of the assets that went into the undertaking represented what they had accumulated in the way of worldly goods during their married life.

The contributions of the early pioneers in southern Alberta can be measured in the progress made toward turning the virgin sod into productivity and in the building of towns and farm homes over the area. Hundreds of acres were broken up and planted into grain by hard work and sacrifice. The land yielded abundantly when subjected to the persistent efforts of those determined pioneers. They had settled upon the land as home builders oriented to the sustaining of family life in farm and community groupings.

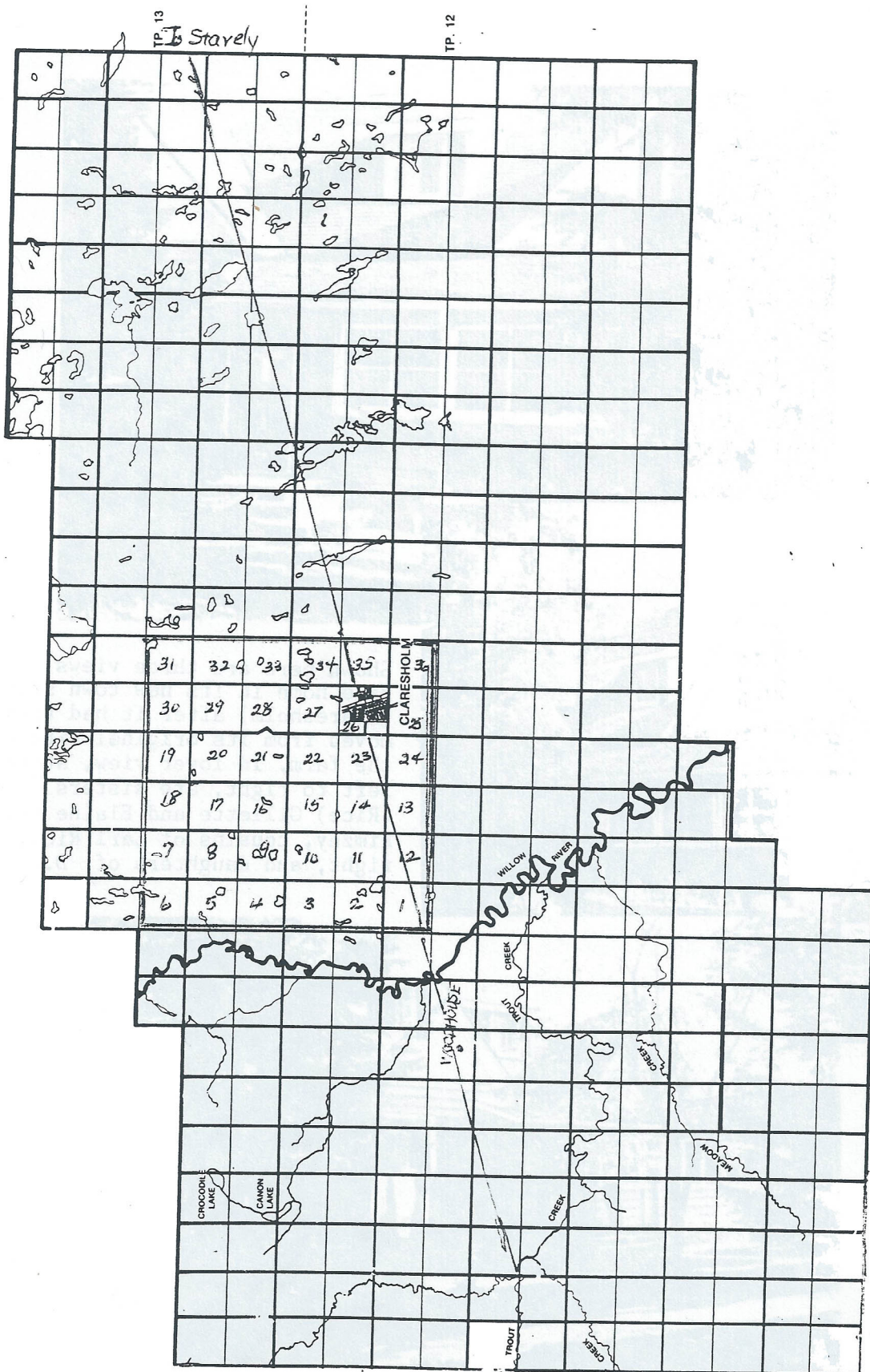
With the help of Lynn Carter, the husband of Harriet (Hattie) Rice, child #7, the Rices built three large, duplex-style homes on the northwest quarter of land properties they had bought three miles to the south of what is now the town of Claresholm. Lynn Carter was an excellent carpenter. He built many homes for the settlers on farms, as well as in towns of the area. The three Rice homes were specifically located on Section 1, Township 12, Range 27 West of the fourth Meridian. The present Hyway #2, that joins Claresholm to Cardston, traverses the northeast and southeast quarters of the land owned by Rice and Workman. (See map on next page) Years later, one of the homes burned to the ground, one was bought and moved to a farm nearby, but has since been destroyed, and the third (shown on page following maps) was moved into Claresholm to be renovated and added to to make a lovely town home. The well built structure still has its double gable front, fine entrance, and adequate rooms for a large family. A front porch graces its entrance that is an addition to the original duplex form. The three buildings, when occupied by the Rices and Workman settlers, were representative of the finest homes in the area.

# Plan of Township 12 Range 27 West of the 4th Meridian

SCALE 40 CHAINS TO AN INCH

C. F. A. Leeds C. H. & Eric Leeds <b>31</b>	Tom Ash E. S. Scaman M. Kapty	M. Kapty E. S. Scaman	O. Leffingwell I. Paulson Ken McDowell	N. Walker & J. Hanson H. A. Paulson	Walker & Hanson G. S. Scaman J. Morkin T. Morkin G. Morkin W. Peterson	M. Thompson Karen Norgard Nels Thompson C. V. Bennett W. G. Peterson	C. Strangways K. Norgard Nels Thompson C. V. Bennett W. G. Peterson	J. O. White Ivan Ohler J. Derochie	J. O. White Ivan Ohler J. Derochie	Ernest Snell Stanley Wyatt Adriana Wyatt	Fred Hoffman Wm. Hoffman Mrs. E. Larson
J. Ross J. J. Bowlin C. H. & Eric Leeds	A. E. Matthews R. Matthews J. J. McCarty	F. Thelander R. White Neil Stewart	Charles Noble Elias Scaman G. McDowell	N. Walker & J. Hanson Helen Paulson	Walker & Hanson G. S. Scaman J. Morkin T. Morkin G. Morkin W. Peterson	T. J. Shelver C. Strangways Wm. Peterson	Chris Thomason C. Strangways Wm. Peterson	J. Elverum A. Gawn J. Derochie	J. Elverum A. Gawn J. Derochie	Ernest Snell Stanley Wyatt Adriana Wyatt	C. Walters Wm. Hoffman Mrs. E. Larson
Alex McKay W. McKay Chff Egger	Carl Noreen F. Norgard D. G. Granum	Fr. Thelander R. White Neil Stewart	Geo. McDowell	James Smith E. Strangways All Strangways	A. Swanson J. R. Watt T. Morkin	T. Shelver T. C. Mines G. C. Morkin	T. Shelver T. C. Mines G. Morkin	<b>Town of Claresholm</b>		O. J. Amundsen A. Amundsen	O. J. Amundsen A. Amundsen
J. A. MacKay Mrs. F. A. Dewar Ira Smith	Alec Egin Hans Brunner D. G. Granum	Fr. Thelander R. White Ruth Stewart	Fr. Garwin D. L. Reynolds G. Dewit	Fr. Nugent W. Ames A. Strangways	J. McDonald Gus Benson Tom Morkin	T. Shelver J. M. Soby G. Morkin	T. Shelver J. M. Soby G. Morkin	<b>Town of Claresholm</b>		O. J. Amundsen A. Amundsen	O. J. Amundsen A. Amundsen
J. M. Soby A. Wannamaker Neil Stewart	Charles Gray Henry Helmer J. Helber	A. F. Noreen Tom Bernard G. Dewit	Geo. Carey Wes Reid G. Dewit	T. Hilleen & Dan Haley R. A. Shearer L. H. Shearer	T. Hilleen & Dan Haley R. A. Shearer L. H. Shearer	Mrs. M. Lewis Sam D. Smith Mrs. H. Cowling Colin Tillotson	Sam D. Smith Mrs. H. Cowling Colin Tillotson	<b>Government Experimental Farm</b> Marvin Henker Ed Bakos Ed Bakos		John Pierce O. Michalovsky Emil Markle	N. Thompson T. Thompson T. L. Thompson
Lee Elgin A. Wannamaker Neil Stewart	Charles Gray Henry Helmer J. Helber	Dave Carey Wes Reid G. Dewit	Henry Reinhart Wes Reid G. Dewit	T. Hilleen & Dan Haley A. Shearer No. 15 S.F.T.S. INDUSTRIAL AIRPORT	T. Hilleen & Dan Haley A. Shearer No. 15 S.F.T.S. INDUSTRIAL AIRPORT	Frank Miller Mrs. M. Atkinson Wm. & R. W. Hoffman	Sid Swazy Gus Benson E. & W. Yorgason	S. O. Brenden Frank Murray Town of Claresholm	S. O. Brenden Frank Murray A. Toone	John Pierce O. Michalovsky Emil Markle	Mrs. S. O. Smith O. Michalovsky Emil Markle
Lee Elgin Wm. Dewar Ira Smith	Wm. Rennie & K. Spence Frank Slipp Wm. Hart	J. Carlson John Bowe Orrin Hart	J. Carlson Wm. Currie Orrin Hart	J. Carlson Axl Carlberg L. Shearer No. 15 S.F.T.S. INDUSTRIAL AIRPORT	Gus Benson No. 15 S.F.T.S. INDUSTRIAL AIRPORT	Matthews & Logan Fred Reynolds D. L. Narkaus	Matthews & Logan Ole Narkaus Les Narkaus	John H. Price Tom Guy Town of Claresholm	I. Wannamaker Frank Murray A. Toone	Nils C. Olson J. Amundsen Elops Co.	Nils C. Olson Aut Erickson Elops Co.
Sam Ash Morrin & Nagle Ray Hart	L. H. Hayter Frank Slipp Orrin Hart	Sam Ash Dick Austin Orrin Hart	Sam Ash A. Carlberg Orrin Hart	R. Pearson D. Symonds D. L. Reynolds G. Reid	J. C. Pearson D. L. Reynolds Gerald Reid	A. Rauhala Myers Bros. L. R. Narkaus	A. Rauhala M. Stunkel Wm. Hoffman & L. Stunkel	Harry Tilden Fisher & Ross Reid Toone	Emerson & Traub Don Murray Avard Toone	Andrew Henry T. C. Mines Jack Atkinson	E. Solberg T. C. Mines Jack Atkinson
Wm. McMillan Wilbur Long Shelton Self	Wm. McMillan Wilbur Long Berjan Enterprizes	L. H. Hayter Morkin & Nagle N. Berjan	L. H. Hayter Morkin & Nagle N. Berjan	Trout Creek School F. Thelander R. Harriman Jake Roth	Gus Benson Frank Carey Stig Johanson	O. Biben A. Pierce A. Toone	Harry Smith E. H. Toone Reid Toone	Wm. Drollinger M. H. Atkinson Wm. Hoffman	Wm. Whitehead Geo. Whitehead E. & W. Yorgason	Harvey Whitehead Wm. Whitehead M. & R. Mines	David Surgeon T. C. Mines Ray Mines
John Stevenson A. MacDonald Berjan Enterprizes	J. Stevenson M. Sharples Berjan Enterprizes	L. H. Hayter Alfred Hill N. Berjan	L. H. Hayter Alfred Hill N. Berjan	Fr. Thelander Bruce Lawson Jake Roth	C. Amstad Fra. & Carey Stig Johanson	T. Nowlin J. Haslam A. Toone	Wm. Drollinger Hans Horton Don Weibourm	Francis Drollinger Earl Drollinger Frank Carey	Wm. Whitehead Geo. Whitehead J. Yorgason	J. Tomlin T. C. Mines Geo. Whitehead	Dave Rose Carl Mines Wm. Whitehead
J. Stevenson Allan MacDonald C. J. Burton	Wm. Stevenson Fred Burton Burton Est.	A. N. Brown R. Couler Burton Est.	A. N. Brown Geo. Nowlin R. Chatterton	A. N. Brown Geo. Nowlin R. Chatterton	Geo. Butler A. Pierce J. & B. Chatterton	Mike Colvert L. Pickering A. Toone	Tom Nowlin Sam Lee A. Toone	T. R. Faddis J. O. White Wm. Weber	Cy Winters W. C. Andrews Wm. Weber	Workman & Rice Wm. Whitehead Claresholm Feeders	Workman & Rice T. C. Mines C. Mines
J. Stevenson A. MacDonald C. J. Burton	Wm. Stevenson Fred Burton Burton Est.	A. N. Brown Wm. Quial Wm. Yorgason	A. N. Brown Beatty & Simpson Jack Yorgason	D. McEwan H. Lyons J. W. Chatterton	Richard Stevenson J. McInnis J. W. Chatterton	T. Faddis S. Schumaker J. Chatterton	Val Brazeau W. Lauritzen J. Chatterton	John Quist C. Rice Chloe Rice	Walter Marshall Carl Rice	Workman & Rice J. Ostrom Claresholm Feeders	Workman & Rice T. C. Mines Ray Mines

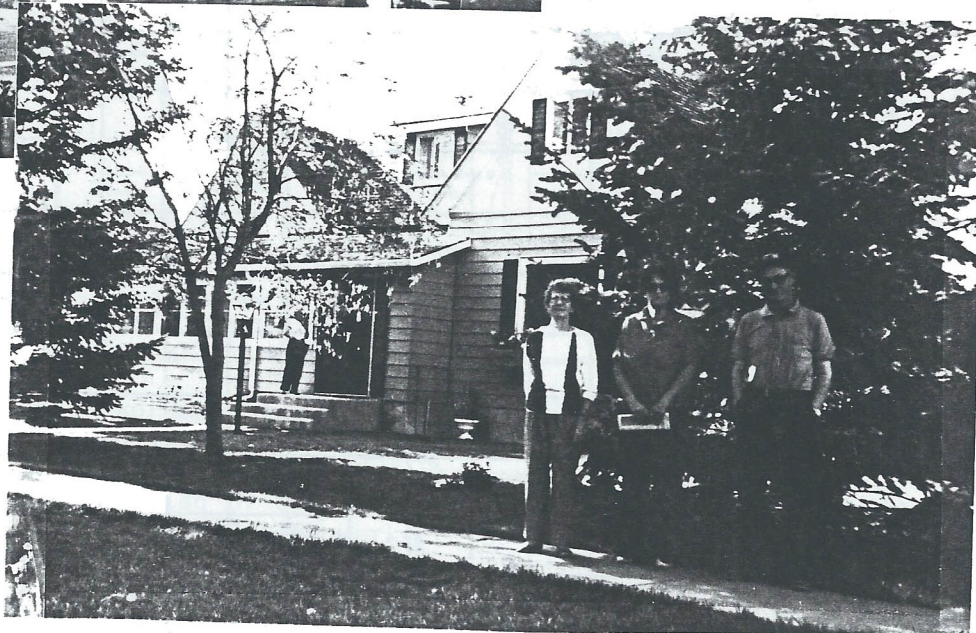
The Rice and Workman properties are shown above in section 1, three miles to the south of Claresholm. The location of the three Rice homes is shown by dots in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter. These homes were originally occupied by the families of Leonard Babbitt Rice, his son Scott and his son-in-law Joseph Workman, as well as other members of the family. A son of Scott Rice, Carl, and his wife Luella, own and operate two quarter sections, the southeast and southwest portions of section 2, across the road from the Rice and Workman land. Chloe Rice, Carl's mother, once owned a part of this land as shown.



WILLOW CREEK MUNICIPAL DISTRICT, SHOWING LOCATION OF TOWNSHIP 12



Shown here are three views of the Rice home in its new town setting (Claresholm) after it had been moved from its original site on the farm. In lower view, standing left to right, are sisters Isla (Rice) Gillette and Elaine (Rice) Kimzey, cousins of Carl Rice, at right, and daughters of D.A. Rice.





The Pioneers of Alberta were blessed in many ways, but there came losses as well as gains, for mother nature does not concern herself with the monetary benefits to be desired by man. We cannot always measure pioneer efforts in monetary terms. A long range look must be awaited to reveal progress that comes from all the close range experiences that occur in the meantime. More often than not, the rewards of pioneering have to be checked off as experimental trials and those who reap the most are the many who carry on years later.

The Rices broke up hundreds of acres of ground, planted crops for themselves and for other farmers, preparing the prairie soil for yields of grain. They bought large threshing outfits with bundle wagons, cook cars and all that was necessary to carry on the harvesting of their own crops, as well as other acreages of grain. They moved their threshing outfit from farm to farm in areas between Claresholm and Cardston, harvesting crops. The forementioned "Where the Wheatlands Meet the Range" tells us that

"The Rice-Workman Steam Threshing outfit was one of the first in the country. It was operated by the Rice brothers, Scott, Rile and Gus (as David A. was called), and the Workman boys.." 5

By 1915 all of the Rice children had married. The land responded favorably when the weather cooperated. Some years brought bounteous harvests and some were disappointing. The first to leave Canada and return to Idaho was the enthusiastic salesman, Riley. Soon after, Len and Janie returned to make their home in St. Anthony, Idaho. They had lost the most in the venture and their years of toil had slowed them down. I don't remember that they felt any great remorse for their experiences in Canada. I'm sure that they met their disappointments bravely, passing off regrets lightly, to enjoy the good life of what remained to favor them, though great sacrifices, no doubt, had been made. Canada, with its early frosts, late springs, unexpected storms, in equally unexpected seasons, had a way of playing tricks on farmers in general and those early pioneers were unfamiliar with the northern climate. Those who remained in Canada included Scott Rice, Will Isaacson, Joseph Workman, David A. (Gus) Rice (1-9), and Sargent Rice. Sargent had returned to Idaho by 1917. David A. stayed until 1927 and then moved back to Idaho and finally to Utah.

The turn of events ushering in the "Depression" years gave most farmers a hard blow. Like many other areas, southern Alberta suffered its share of hardships and many farms were vacated.

The hardest blow given to Len and Janie was losing three of their grown children. Scott, the father of six young children, was struck and killed by a train while returning to his home from Claresholm on horseback. Their youngest son, Leonard, died during the influenza epidemic in 1920, following World War I, and two years later, their daughter, Hazel, died (1922), leaving a husband and three small children. She was buried in Cardston, Alberta, Canada. Len, Janie's husband, died five days after Leonard, Jr. Both the son and father died in St. Anthony, Idaho, and were buried in the Parker cemetery.

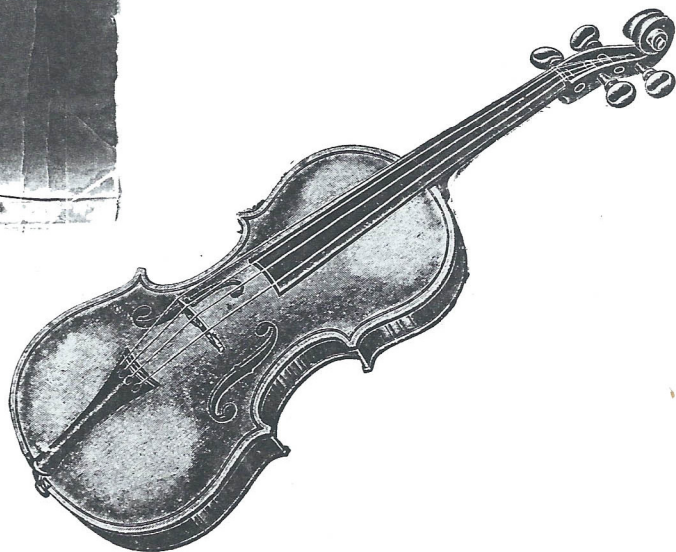
Janie returned to Canada and made her home with her son-in-law, Will Isaacson, to help him with his children. After he remarried, she returned to live in St. Anthony at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Riley and Edla. While in Canada Janie and her son, Gus, went to the Cardston Temple where the ordinance work was performed for this couple, Len and Janie, with David A. (Gus) as proxy for his father.

Len and Janie had been married forty-nine years when he died, February 15, 1920. After ten lonely years, Janie died, 29 August 1930. Both were buried in the Parker Cemetery, in Fremont County, Idaho. This couple had made it



possible for their children to have every opportunity possible for an education and helped them in many ways to become independent and responsible citizens. They taught them the value of work and were given the incentives and encouragement to make the best of their lives. My father, David Augustus, and others of the family, attended Ricks College. Both he and his brother, Sargent, spend a year at the A.C. in Logan, Utah. Sargent, in photo at left, performed a full-time, L.D.S. Church mission in Australia.

The activities provided by the Parker Ward were enjoyed and several of the family were regular participants in the Ward Choir. The family all loved to sing and showed great musical talent. Caroline (Caddie) played the piano and David Augustus (Gus) played the violin.





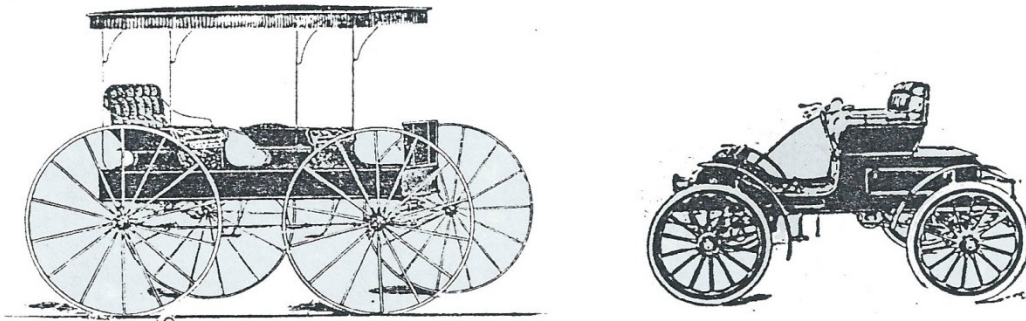
THE PARKER WARD CHOIR  
May 21, 1900

SEATED: Conductor, Frank H. Mason - Organist, Caroline Rice Workman

(L to R) FRONT ROW: Alice Stoddard, Elizabeth Remington, Clara Mason,  
Norman Mason, Fred H. Mason, Henry Simpson, Augustus Rice  
SECOND ROW: Annie Carbine, Valera Flint, Clara Mason, Maggie Crapo, Eliza  
Remington, Genie Mason Davenport, Alzina Davenport, Maria Remington, James  
H. Mason, George Workman, Lester Mangus, Bill Peterson  
THIRD ROW: Cassie Flint, Bertie Grover, Keturah Flint, May Flint, Alice  
Miller, Edna Jenkins, Harriet Rice, Ezra Davenport, William Davenport,  
Bert Crapo, Alvin Jackson, Rodney Remington, Sr., Jerome Remington, Sr.  
FOURTH ROW: Caroline Jenkins, Janie Rice, Emeline Winegar, Effie Secrist,  
Janet Crapo, Julia Miller, Vilate Remington, Ann Jackson, Elmer Davenport,  
David Parker, James T.B. Mason, Henry W. Miller, Joseph G. Brown, Melrose  
Parker

Photo by Claude Bramwell, Rexburg, Idaho

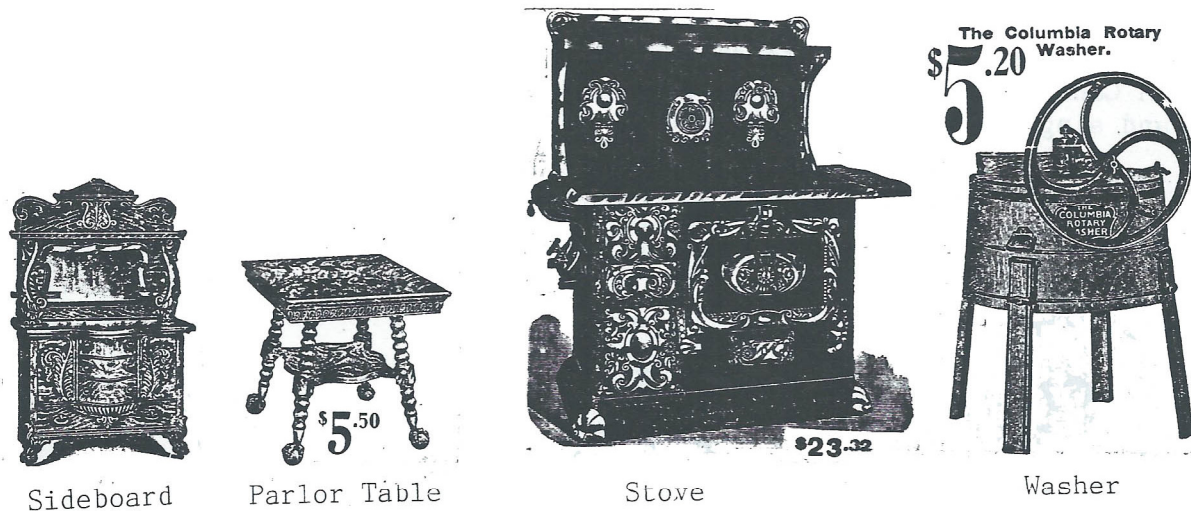
Len and Janie had lived to see candle-light replaced by an electric globe, the horse and buggy replaced by a gasoline motored car, and the spinning wheel and loom put into the attic in favor of factory-made products. Like Father Adam, they had earned a living by the sweat of their brow. They had raised an honorable family and been tried in a fiery furnace of hardships and sorrows and came out seasoned with faith and courage.



Sears Roebuck and Co., came with the twentieth century to bring fast-growing industries right to the doors of farm houses. Mail order catalogues brought with them a craze for the many desirable articles enjoyed by the bigger centers and desires began to reach an all time high. Supply and demand went wild and it looked as if contentment with a simple life had gone astray. Styles and fashions changed radically and the evident gap between the poor and the rich began to widen. Speculation added to the complexities of life for the restless daring and worries of life for the prudent or less wise.



The cozy fireplace was replaced by an all steel wood and coal range and even the wash-board and tub was set aside for more labor-saving devices if they could be afforded. The old family trunk became almost offensive in the presence of a beautiful buffet, sideboard, china cabinet or dresser; all so handsome in design and built in first-class construction, factory inspected to be promptly delivered when ordered.



Sales of concocted medicinal cures continued to flood the market with their promises of immediate results.



The array of luxurious items seemed endless. They were there tempting the most frugal and thrifty, as well as the extravagant and wealthy. People of this era had lived in a fast changing world, but some things remained ever stable--man's desire to acquire and improve his status quo.

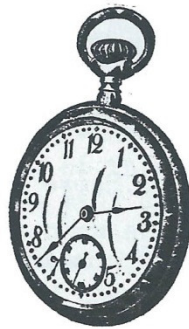
A look at a 1909 Sears catalogue will have many different meanings. To young people it may simply be a fascinating view of different styles. To others it's an important document that chronicles our inflationary times, and to many, it will simply be a nostalgic look at the "good old days".

Interestingly, those times were probably neither better nor worse than today. Although the prices were a fraction of today's, so was an individual's earning power. It was every bit as much a dream to own a \$20.00 gold watch as it is today to own a \$500.00 gold-filled watch. The Industrial Revolution with its great ventures of change was bound to open opportunities for creative thought and many entrepreneurs assumed the risks of enterprises that began on kitchen tables. It was said that by 1850 every invention possible was in use and the patent office in Washington, D.C., might just as well close its doors. This was to be proven wrong for the American Dream of finding a need and filling it goes on and on.

Not only did the changes come in the households of domestic living, but all areas of business endeavors were seeing advances in methods and means. The farmer's implements were making possible the greater potential of man's endeavors. Grandfather Rice would be amazed at how his beloved horse has been so completely replaced by the more mechanical and motorized equipment of today. His grandchildren have seen this continuation of changes and stand wondering what the future will bring.

Personal memories of my grandparents go back through the years to about 1912 in Canada. Grandfather used to place my sister, Isla, and I upon his knee and sing-song a rhyme that went:

"Venis Elaine and Isla Jane  
Went down the hill  
To catch a crane."



He had a charming watch fob that hung from his vest pocket and held his 'tick-tock' watch. I remember him as a very kindly and lovable man. Both he and grandmother had dark hair and beautiful brown eyes. Grandmother was a gracious person, keeping a youthful look almost to the last. She had a perpetual smile that was exactly like my father's. The similarity was striking, not alone in their smile, but in all facial features. I remember going to see her at Uncle Rile's and Aunt Edla's home in St. Anthony, Idaho, after my family moved back from Canada in 1926. Health afflictions were weighing heavily upon her at the time. The emotional impact of my feelings of love for her in that brief visit caused me to reflect upon the constancy of lasting kinship bonds. I'm sure that the same love will be in the eternities to bind us in family ties. Those kinship ties will reach to many whom we have never known in this life, but who have been found on record to be preserved even as they are found in this work. Whether on record or not, they have completed their particular earth-life missions to await the arrival of others of their posterity.

1. #195
2. ibid
3. #170, p. (1-8)
4. #223, p. 31, 410
5. ibid, p. 410