

The Parke Society

Promoting Fellowship, Genealogical Research, and the Preservation of our Heritage.
Clearing-house for research on all Park/a/s immigrants from British Isles.

Park Houses in Essex Co. Ontario

Information collected by
Margery Fitts #58

By Kathryn E. Parke #10

On the Essex County peninsula of Ontario, across the river from Detroit, descendants of Richard Park (MA 1635) would find two Park Houses, now maintained as museums of domestic history, especially interesting. They were long owned and inhabited by three brothers, descendants of Richard in the 7th generation, who migrated from Framingham MA between 1820 and 1833 and up a shipping and merchandising empire on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie.

The Park House at Amherstburg is the oldest dwelling within 250 miles of Detroit, where it was built about 1796. After the Jay Treaty*, it was moved across the river and re-erected on the Canadian side in 1799 by its Loyalist (Tory)

*John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was sent to England to negotiate a Treaty. This was signed in November 1794. The only concession was a promise by Great Britain to surrender all military posts in the Northwest by 1796. Among these were Forts Gratiot and Detroit on the Michigan side of the river joining Lake Huron and Lake Erie.

owner. Thomas Fletcher Park (1799-1864), a son of John and Lucy (Richardson) Park of Framingham, had come to these parts in 1820, and bought the house in 1839. It became the family home of Thomas' younger brother and business partner, Theodore James Park (1811-1884) His son, Dr Theodore James Park, continued to live there until his death in 1936. The house, a solid log 'French frame' construction, was slated for demolition in 1972, but was rescued by the local Rotary Club. Moved to the old King's Navy Yard in Amherstburg, it is now administered by the Amherstburg Historical Sites Association.

Another brother, John Richardson Park (1801-1880) had followed Thomas to Amherstburg in 1822. Prospering (both brothers had started as clerks in a local general store), he built an imposing Greek Revival-style home, during the years

between 1833 and 1845, in near-by Colchester, directly on the Lake Erie shore. This is now a major feature of the Fox Creek Conservation Area maintained by the Essex Region Conservation Authority.

The business enterprises developed by these three Park men were very influential in the commercial and cultural growth of the region. Population was booming, following the opening of the Erie Canal (1825) with its consequent opportunities for westward settlement and enterprise. Known by various names, such as the Park Brothers Company and the Gosfield Adventure (John's name for the sawmill, store, 'mercantile shop' and others businesses he operated from his home on the Colchester-Gosfield town line), their activities included farming, financial ventures, commission forwarding of goods, the

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Wreath placed at Founders Monument, Newton MA
August 24th honoring Richard Park (MA 1635).

In Memoriam

Dr. Leslie Aulls Bryan #369 author of Immigrant Ancestors (see book review p23) died in Champaign IL 24 June and was buried in the Camp Butler Nat'l Cemetery, Springfield IL.

Dr Bryan was born at Bath NY 23 Feb 1900 the son of Daniel Beach and Anna R (Aulls) Bryan. He earned a BA AND MA from Syracuse University, and a PhD from American University. He served as a Lt in the Infantry and Air Corp in WW I.

His teaching career included faculty positions at Southwestern College, Winfield KS and Syracuse Univ. In 1968 he he retired as an emeritus professor of management and director of the Institute of Aviation after 22 years at the University of Illinois.

Dr Bryan was active locally as president of the Boy Scout Council (1954-60) and member at large of the National Council (1960-70). From 1977-79 he was President General of the National Huguenot Society.

He is survived by his wife Gertrude and two sons, Leslie A Jr of West Lafayette IN and George G. of Champaign IL. There are also 6 grandchildren and 3 gt grandchildren and a sister Margaret B Hedges of Syracuse NY.

We were sorry to learn of the death of MacConnel D Park #545 whose biographical sketch appears on page 32 in the last issue. He was a descendant of Robert (MA 1630) through Thomas² Nathaniel³, Ezekial⁴, Zebulon⁵, Moses⁶ to Betsy⁷ m Elihu Roberts

Although not a member of the Parke Society we would like to note the passing of Lorne Clements Parks an active member of many hereditary societies. He was born 16 April 1909 in Agency City Wapello Co IA the only son of Lorne and Gladys

Meryl(Clements)Parks. He received a BS in Civil Eng. from Iowa State Univ. He was with the Corps of Engineers in 1934, joined the Navy CEC in 1937 and had the rank of Commander at the end of WW II. Following the war he was with the Texas Railway Equipment Co. until 1967.

It was at this time that his interests turned to genealogy. He was President of his SAR chapter and Chairman of the SAR National Membership Committee, President General of the National Huguenot Society, and an officer in many other societies.

In 1934 he was married to Ruth Carolyn Lowe of Glendive MN. He had two children Lorne Hamilton Parks of Austin TX and Ruth Marie Parks of Houston and two grandsons. He died 30 May

The Genealogist's Litany

From blind acceptance of printed genealogies
Good Lord, Deliver us

From unwavering trust in the infallibility of family tradition
Good Lord, Deliver us

From neglecting to acknowledge the contribution of others
Good Lord, Deliver us

From failure to document all sources of information
Good Lord, Deliver us

From vociferous pride in Royal or Mayflower lineage
Good Lord, Deliver us

For long-suffering Town Clerks, Church Secretaries, Librarians, Local Historians, Registers of Probate, and of Deeds, plus all the Aunt Marys (et al) who so diligently probe the attics of their memories
We thank thee, Lord

Congratulations

Margery Fitts #58 has been named an Honorary Trustee of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston.

Welcome New Members

707 Mrs Ida M Winans
708 Mrs Emalu D Hart
709 Mr Martin A Gilman
710 Mr Keith G Harrison
711jr Nathan L Harrison
712 Mr Thomas W Parks
713 Mrs Martha M Willett
714 Mr Raymond L Park
715 Mrs Viola Pearson
716 Mrs Mayburt E Riegel
717 Mr Oscar D McCollum
718 Mrs Marjorie Burton
719 Mrs Barbara Ford
720L Miss Grace E Vaughan
721 Mrs Thelma Buchanan
722 Mrs Helen Ellis
723 Mr Elton Allen Park
724 Mrs Alma Thomassen
725 Mr Billy P Arvin
726 Mrs Geraldine Ried
727 Mrs Mary B Clark

Queries

(refer to membership list for address in responding.)

#585 Wish to correspond with anyone with data on SAMUEL PARKS born 1759 NY (could be son of Whiting⁵, Jonathan⁴, Richard³⁻², Richard (MA 163⁵), moved to KY and IN 1825. Children: Seth, Walter, Henry, Deborah, Hannah.

#588 Seeking parents of LEWIS PARKS born 1815 NC, died 1872 Randolph Co NC, married Elizabeth Allen. His father is thought to be one of three brothers migrating from VA; the other two 'went west'. Earliest census record is 1850 Montgomery Co NC near Rowan Co. Later moved to Randolph Co NC where he was a pro-Union activist during Civil War.

David L Parke #38 became the Director of the New Haven Colony Historical Society on October 1st. Previously he was Associate Director of the New York State Historical Ass'n in Cooperstown NY.

Published by the Society for its members three times per year. Copies sent to libraries and genealogically oriented societies on request. Articles on research, historical records as well as news items and queries always welcome.

The Parke Society serves as a clearing-house for research on all Park/e/s immigrants from the British Isles. Regular membership open to any descendants. Associate membership open to any interested person. Inquiries and requests for membership should be directed to the Registrar:

Theodore E. Parks
P. O. Box 590
Milwaukee, WI 53201

Application Fee \$5.00
Annual Dues \$10.00
Life Membership \$100.00

Editorial Committee:

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Editor: David L. Parke
805 Evergreen Dr.
Reading, PA 19610

Copy Editor: Dorothea B. Cogswell

CHANGE OF ADDRESS - Notify Editor



Dorothea B. Cogswell

Whereas Dorothea Barton Cogswell, a descendant of Richard Parke (MA 1635), has for many years provided tutoring having earned a Master's Degree in Business Administration with distinction, and assisted young authors in preparing their manuscripts for publication, and

Whereas she has served her alma mater, Boston University, on their Alumni Annual Giving and

Whereas she has been instrumental in the organization and development of the Stukely Westcott and the Adam Hawkes Family Associations, and

Whereas she has supported our Society as Trustee, as Auditor, as Chairperson for the By-Laws Committee and as an Editor of the Society's NEWSLETTER, Therefore, this Society does take pleasure in bestowing upon her its Dedicated Service Award.

ROSWELL⁹PARK cont'd from p42

greatly expanded, it is still a state cancer research laboratory and hospital, known as the Roswell Park Memorial Institute. The doctor died 15 February 1914.

In 1880 he had married Martha Prudence Durkee of Chicago, who bore him two sons: swell Durkee (12 Aug 1885), and Julian A Durkee (6 Nov 1888).

Dedicated Service Awards Presented

A highlight of the 1985 convocation in Boston was the presentation of the Society's Dedicated Service Award by President Dana Parks. Recipients of this honor were Dorothea Barton Cogswell #15 of Newton Highlands MA, Priscilla Cushman Parke #41 of Amherst MA, and Kathryn Emma Parke #10 of Rochester NY. Their presentations read as follows:



Priscilla C. Parke

Whereas Priscilla Cushman Parke, a descendant of Robert Parke (MA 1630), served her country during World War II as an Army Nurse in the South Pacific theater, and
Whereas she was instrumental in organizing the nursing care for one of the first neo-natal intensive care centers in this country at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, and participated in international seminars for training nurses in this specialized field, and
Whereas she has, since retiring twelve years ago, been a driver for Meals-on-Wheels, assisted the terminally ill cancer patients through the Hospice Program, and



Kathryn E. Parke

Whereas Kathryn Emma Parke, a descendant of Robert Parke (MA 1630), has served as a head librarian for over 23 years, given vital guidance to students of the State University of New York - Cobleskill, and

Whereas she has been an active member of the Religious Society of Friends officiating on several state level committees and

Whereas she was cofounder of the Folk School Association of America and continues to serve it as volunteer executive secretary, and

Whereas she has served our Society as Trustee for nine years during which period she was instrumental in developing the By-Laws, as its President for one year, as author of Parke Pilgrimage in New London County Connecticut and several articles in the NEWSLETTER, Therefore, this Society does take pleasure in bestowing upon her its Dedicated Service Award.

Whereas she has served our Society as its Secretary for nine years during its major growth period from less than 50 to over 500 active members, Therefore, this Society does take pleasure in bestowing upon her its Dedicated Service Award.

Immigrant:

Edward (CT-c1669)

The copy of a book written in long hand in a beautiful script by Edward Augustus⁷Parks is the source of the facts below. It was provided by Virginia Zadorozny #567.

EDWARD
(CT-c1669)
of
Guilford
Connecticut
m Deliverance
French

Mary
1672-

Joseph
1675-

Nathaniel
1678-1764
m Abigail
Hughes

Thankful
1680-

Christopher
1682-

Admier
1707-c1765
m Rebecca
Kirkham

Edward
1710-

Nathaniel
1712-c1790
m Abigail
Clark

Mary
1736-

Reuel
1737- dy

Rebecca
1739-

Joseph
1742-

Joel
1744-

Hannah

Amanda

John
1752-1820

Lois

Christopher
1735-1798

David
1740-1825
1m Rachel Graves
2m Rachel Griffin

Elijah
1742-1790
m Anna Beaumont

Elizer
c1744-

Obediance

Rhody

Lucy

Betsy

John
1779-1873

Christopher
1761-1842

Roxanna
1773-1855
m Loughlin Wright

David
1774-1793

Mary
1778-
m D Lothrop Willis

Sally
1780-1873
m James Germain

Rachel
1784-1870
m Edward Sutherland

Anne
1773- dy

Urania
1774-
m Byington

Samuel
1776-1863
m Cynthia Sprague

Sheldon
1779-1872
m Katharine Earls

Polly 1781-
m Joseph A Beecher

Alice 1783-
m David Bacon

Beaumont
1785- 1870
m Nancy Conant

Anna 1787-
m Thatcher

William c1789-

Betsy c1791-
m Arnold Clark

Truman
Charles
Clark

"The earliest of our ancestors of whom we have and authentic record, was Edward Parks of Guilford Connecticut. The History of Guilford says that he was a tailor and that he came from Killingworth CT and was admitted as a planter May 28, 1671.

The Parks genealogy (Parke Families of CT - F S Parks 1906 p241-256) mentions an Edward Parks of London, England who was a merchant tailor and who died Jan. 23, 1650, leaving all his 'property, lands etc. in New England' to his eldest son Henry, while a second son Edward received 2/60.

It has been conjectured that this was the Edward who afterward settled at Guilford and that he came to America to improve the lands of his brother. Of course this is merely conjecture, but the

fact that both the London and the Guilford Edwards were tailors, that there is no record that Henry ever came over to see about his property and the correspondence in time lend a certain degree of color to the conjecture. At any rate, the tradition of the family for several generations has been that our ancestors originally came from England.

Edward married Dec. 21, 1669 Deliverance French at Killingworth CT. They had several children of whom Nathaniel born Feb 1, 1678 interests us. He married Abigail Hughes at Guilford Sept. 29, 1703. A

son Nathaniel Junior was born May 30, 1712. He married Abigail Clark, and their family consisted of three sons David, Elijah and Elizur, with four daughters, Lucy, Obedience Rhody, and Betsey. The names thus far mentioned alone indicate the Puritan or Separatist origin of the family."

Cont'd next page

The 'book' goes on with many memories of the author, Edward Augustus Parks, son of Samuel Orlando⁶ and grandson of Samuel⁵.

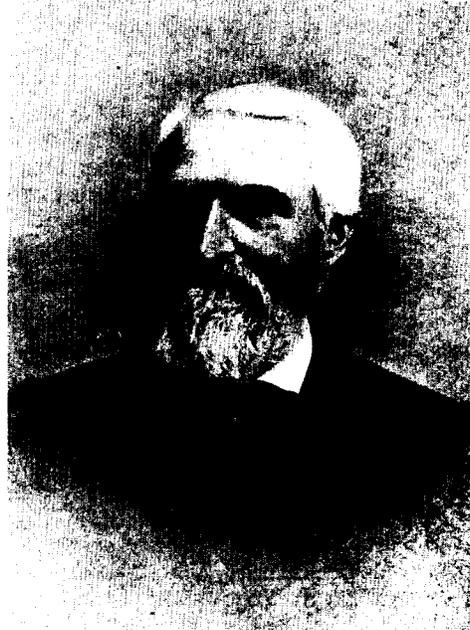
Edward's grandfather was the first to leave Connecticut. At the age of 25 the family moved to Schoharie Co NY (just west of Albany Co) "There is an old deed in existence dated March 10, 1803 conveying to him 50 acres of land lying in the town of Middleburgh. In the early winter of the same year he married my grandmother Cynthia Sprague, probably at her home in Windham Co CT where she was born March 12, 1787. In 1810, influenced probably by the stories of the rich western country he with his family removed to Livonia, Ontario Co. (now Livingston Co

There my grandfather contracted for a small farm, built a log house, and after enduring poverty and many hardships, finally succeeded in paying for the farm in 1820. In 1832 he again sold out and removed to Pembroke, Genesee and five years later came the present "Parks Homestead" at Pearl Creek, (now in Wyoming Co) where he passed the remaining years of his life and died Aug. 13, 1863 nearly eighty seven years old. As he was seventy four when I was born of course I only remember him as an old man."

Virginia Zadorozny who has done considerable research on the Edward line provides an interesting note about Samuel's youngest brother William. Her great aunt Edith May Parks, a half-sister of Edward Augustus, added comments to the book. She wrote that William emigrated to northern Ohio shortly before 1834 (Heber Chase Kimball moved to Kirtland Ohio in the fall of 1832. see Vol XVIII p24) and became a Mormon. "The tradition is that the other members of the family never communicated with William after that."

Virginia says, "that whet my curiosity to the extent that I contacted a Mormon couple who most kindly checked the church records and FOUND

William for me! To think that 14 of his 15 children were born in the SAME TOWN that I was (Livonia NY) -- some 100 years later! Not only that, but from 'no record' in Edward's book, I learned quite a lot about this 'lost' relative including an autobiography by his daughter describing her life as a Mormon.



Judge Samuel C. Parks

Another interesting story of the son of Beaumont, a brother of Samuel and William. This was provided by Jane A. Beling #329 from a book Lincoln's New Salem by Benjamin P. Thomas 1934. The son was Samuel Conant Parks born in Middlebury VT, March 25, 1820. He studied law with Lt Gov Paris C Dunning at Bloomington IN and moved to Springfield IL in 1840. A member of the Illinois Legislature 1854-5, he served as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention in Philadelphia in 1856. He supported the nomination of Lincoln in 1860. He was a close friend of the 16th President having practiced law in the same court for many years.

The above mentioned book tells of the discovery of a copy of William Dean Howell's Life of Lincoln published in 1860. This copy was owned by Samuel Parks who asked Lincoln to make any corrections in the margins that he saw fit. The original book is now in the Illinois State Historical Library.

From DAR Bible Records Vol 11 p112, NY State Library, Albany
 Bible pub. by Phinney, Cobleskill 1825
 In possession of Mrs George Young, Amsterdam NY (FS Parks-CT)
 Joseph Parks b 18 Aug 1761 d 15 Apr 1851 #326
 married 12 Feb 1782 to (6T1391)
 Abigail Rowley b 15 Dec 1766 d 2 Aug 1856
 children:
 Sylvester Parks b 5 Oct 1786 d 14 Sep 1865 #648
 married
 Mary Rowley b d 5 Aug 1871
 Anna Parks b 11 Mar 1789 d #649
 Ezra Parks b 13 Mar 1804 d 18 Feb 1849 #650
 son of Sylvester and Mary (Rowley) Parks
 Joseph Harrison Parks #1434
 b 18 Mar 1822 d
 1 married 27 Sep 1843
 Mary Ellen Howard 14 Oct 1822 d 23 Jan 1843
 2 married 5 Jul 1875
 Emma C Howard b 19 Sep 1831 d 3 Apr 1901

Joseph was a farmer and lived at Duanesburg, Schenectady Co NY. He finally settled upon a farm in Florida, Orange Co which was in the possession of the family when F S Parks published his Parke Families of CT in 1906.

The lineage is: Joseph⁶, Smith⁵, Joseph⁴, Nathaniel³ Thomas², Robert (MA 1630). (see Vol XXI p37 Canaan NY)

Ancestral Safari

The Dukes of Normandy

By William G Cook #66

Among the notable ancestors who Alice (Freeman)(Thompson) Parke's descendants share in common with the British royal family, are the early Dukes of Normandy.

Founder of that piratical dynasty was a Viking marauder whom the English call Rollo, the French, Rollon. But to his Scandinavian compeers he was Hrolf the Ganger or Walker, so called because he was too big a man to ride the contemporary pony-sized horses.

From the quasi-historical old Norse sagas we learn that Hrolf was descended from Fornjot, King of Finland, whose offspring had emigrated westward to Norway. But Hrolf pillaged the lands of King Harold Fairhair in the Oslo fjord and was banished.

He seems to have foraged without much success around England and the Hebrides, and then turned his attention to France. He was in the Seine Valley as early as 876/86, and in 890 he captured Bayeux. One of the defenders was Count Berenger of Bayeux, who was killed. Hrolf took Berenger's daughter Poppa or Papie as his concubine and his followers proceeded to found a colony. The country has ever since been called by their name -- Normandy or Northmen's Land.

When the French king, Charles the Simple, was unable to subdue the invaders, he conceded the area to Hrolf by a treaty at St Claire-sur-Epte in 911. As part of the bargain, Hrolf accepted Christianity and was styled Patrician of Normandy, after the old Roman usage.

But he is best known as Rollo, Jarl or Duke of the Normans. He died in 927, having nominated as his successor William Longsword, his illegitimate son by Poppa. The new duke enlarged his dominions to include Brittany, the Cotentin and the Channel

Islands. He was bi-lingual, speaking both French and Norse. He married Adela, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis, though one chronicler says he took as wife or mistress a Breton named Sprola. Though a "good Christian" ruler, William was assassinated on the Isle of Picquigny in the Somme on Dec 17 942, and it looked as though Normandy would revert to the French crown.

William's son and successor, Richard, was born about 932 and died in 996. Still a child on his father's death, he was taken into "protective custody" by Charles the Simple's son and successor, Louis IV d'Outremer, who campaigned to bring the Normans under his control. But they captured the king and handed him over to a powerful French magnate for "protective custody" and brought back their own young duke as Richard I Sans Peur (the Fearless). He was educated by scholarly priests and was supposed to have introduced the feudal system into Normandy (it certainly came over with William the Conqueror). Richard took as mistress Gunnora, a Danish woman and had many children by her.

From one of them were descended the succeeding dukes and the Conqueror himself, and of course a long line of English rulers. But the Parke-Thompson clan are descended from Richard's younger son Godfrey, who was made Count of Brionne. He was succeeded by Gilbert, who lived under the rule of his cousin, Normandy's Duke Robert the Devil, father of William the Conqueror

Count Gilbert's son, Richard Fitz Gilbert (note the French style - fils, son of), was born before 1035 and was Lord of Bienfaite and Orbec in Normandy. He fought under his kinsman, William the Conqueror, at Hastings in 1066 and was rewarded with 176 lordships, 95 of them in Suffolk attached to his Castle of Clare, the family seat. Hence his full delineation, Richard Fitz

Gilbert de Clare. The castle keep still stands. Richard rose to be Chief Justiciar of England and played an important role in quelling the abortive "Rebellion of the Three Earls" in 1075. He married Rohese Giffard, daughter of Walter Gyffarde, another Companion of the Conqueror. Richard died before 1090; Rohese was still living in 1113. Their descendants through the eldest sons became leading medieval figures and bore several titles of nobility.

But Richard's second son, Gilbert Fitz Richard, second Earl of Clare, born before 1066 chose to oppose the new king, William II Rufus and joined a revolt in 1088 and another in 1095. He survived punishment and in 1110, under King Henry I Beauclerc, received the rule of Cardigan in Wales. He married Adeliza de Clermont, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont in Beauvais, and died 1114 or 1117. From here the descent is as shown in "Ancestral Safari: The Silver Lining" Vol XXI p20.

Alice Parke was descended through a second line from Rollo the Ganger. His daughter Gerloc, sister of William I Longsword, married William I "Towhead", born about 925 and Count of Poitou from about 940. He later acquired Aquitaine and as its duke was styled William III. He died April 3, 963 and Gerloc, whose name was Gallicized to Adele, about Oct. 14, 962.

Their daughter, Adelaide of Poitou (945-c. 1004), married the famous Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian line of French kings (of whom more later); he too was a House of Windsor ancestor. A daughter Edith (Helwig), married Regnier IV, Count of Hainaut in the Low Countries. Their gt gt granddaughter, Adeliza de Clermont, was the same Adeliza shown above as wife of Gilbert Fitz Richard, second Earl of Clare.

References: Ancestral Roots. F.L. Weis, 99, 118; "Anglo-Saxon England", in Oxford History of England, V. 1, 109, 290; Cokayne's Complete Peerage,

A Williams Problem

by David W. Dumas

(William²Parke was the son of Robert (MA 1630). His two daughters married sons of Robert¹Williams of Roxbury MA. The author is a professional genealogist and was featured speaker at our 1985 Convocation.)

Descendants of Elizabeth³ Williams, daughter of Captain Isaac² (Robert¹) Williams and wife of Jonathan³ (Jonathan²⁻¹) Hyde, have sometimes stated that they descend from Isaac's first wife Martha³Parke, daughter of Commissary William² Parke of Roxbury. Typical is the statement of Lawrence Brainerd's Gary Genealogy (Boston: 1918), p. 77, that Lucy (Perrin) Gary, granddaughter of Lt. Ephraim⁴Hyde, was a Parke descendant. This statement in effect repeats that of Judge Elbert H. Gary, sponsor of the Gary Genealogy, made in 1913 when he filed a supplemental line with the Society of Colonial Wars in behalf of William Parke. Judge Gary's papers show Elizabeth Williams as "born in Newton, Mass. on Oct. 8, 1671, died 1743" (no place of death given). Where this information came from is unstated, but it conforms to that in the History of Stonington, p. 663, which shows Elizabeth as a twin to Hannah, both born 8 Oct. 1671.

In agreement at least as to the parentage is Alex. Hamilton Wright's The Descendants of Veach Williams ... (New Haven: 1887), p. 16, which lists Elizabeth, "b. -- , 1672, in Cambridge Village", and Hannah, b. 8 Oct 1671, among the children of the first marriage. The published vital records of Newton are of no help: the entries for this family are marked "town copy with additions", indicating that an early and perhaps misinformed antiquarian had been 'arranging' the records. Hannah

III, 242-43; Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol V, 862; Vol XVI, 575; Royal Highness, Sir Iain Moncreiffe, 33; Sons of the Conqueror, L.G. Pine, 50-56.

Williams is shown as b. 8 Oct 1671; Elizabeth is shown as "ch. Isaac and Judith (second w.)" with no date, indicating to this writer a later interpolation. Supporting the twin hypothesis are the following circumstances:

- 1) that all of the children of Martha (Parke) Williams for whom full birthdates are known were born in odd-numbered years, at approximate two-year intervals; and
- 2) that there is an instance of twinning in the family of grandson Isaac⁴ (Isaac³⁻²) nephew to Elizabeth³ and Hannah³, supposed twins. The History of Stonington, p. 663, says that Sarah³ and Mary³, children of the second marriage of Isaac², were also twins, but confirmation from the record is lacking.

Opposed to all the foregoing is the statement of Wm. H. H. Stowell in "Four Generations of Descendants of Jonathan Hyde of Newton, Mass." NEHGS REGISTER 71:268 (1917), that Elizabeth³ (Williams) Hyde was the daughter of Isaac²Williams by his second wife, Judith (Hunt) (Cooper) Williams. This statement is apparently based upon the wording of the printed Newton vital records and the following reasoning:

- 1) that "Isack Williams" and "Judeth Cooper" were married in Rehoboth on 13 Nov 1677 (VR 110)
- 2) that Elizabeth³ (Williams) Hyde died in Canterbury CT on 26 Dec 1771, "in her 94th year" (ie age 93), which, if true, would indicate a birth ca. 1678. She clearly was not, as the editor of the Newton Vital Records suggested, "? b. after child b. Oct 21, 1691", as Elizabeth was old enough on 3 Jan 1698/9 to marry Jonathan Hyde.

As to Isaac's second wife, we find in the published Rehoboth vital records the following: that Judeth Hunt married Nathaniel Cooper on

17 May 1667 (VR 110), that Nathaniel was buried 12 Nov 1676 (VR 817) and that, as stated, she married Isaac Williams on 13 Nov 1677 (VR 110), a year and a day after the burial of her first husband. Her family connections are set forth in detail in T. B. Wyman's Genealogy of the Name and Family of Hunt (Boston: 1862-3), pp. 305-06, also 285.

If Elizabeth³ (Williams) Hyde was the daughter of Martha (Parke) Williams, one would expect her to have named a child Martha or William, after her supposed mother and maternal grandmother, or maternal grandfather, respectively, but she did not. On the other hand, she did not name a child Judith, either.

The Hunt, Hyde, Parke and Williams families intermarried so extensively that later evidence of name usage, or of proximity of any sort, is useless on the point under discussion.

On balance, the writer feels that the better argument can be made for placing Elizabeth³ (Williams) Hyde among the children of Isaac's first marriage, as the contrary placement rests upon a supposed age taken from a tombstone and on a late note added to a vital record.

In any case, further research is indicated. It may save steps, however, to indicate that no deeds were found in Bristol County, Mass. to support a Hunt/Cooper connection for Elizabeth.

The list of Jonathan & Elizabeth (Williams) Hyde's children in the REGISTER article is accurate and complete, with the exception of the listing of Ephraim Hyde's wife as "Margaret () Griffin, widow of Joseph". She has since been identified as Margaret Morris, daughter of Lt. Ebenezer and Sarah (Davis) Morris (Bowen's Woodstock 7:455, 541). She is, we assume, buried in the Sabin yard, Pomfret, CT, between her two husbands, as there is an unmarked grave in the appropriate place.

Roswell Park - father and son

(Editor - Eight years ago the NEWS-LETTER included a biographical sketch about the Rev Dr Roswell Park (Vol XIV p37). Recently, Anita G Sorensen #569 of Racine WI has provided some interesting material that sheds further light on Roswell⁸, also Shirley M Jardine #463 has sent in an article about his son, Dr Roswell⁹Park of Buffalo NY. Offered here is some background of both men along with the new information.)

Roswell⁸ Park 1807-1869

Roswell⁸Park, educator, was born in Lebanon CT in 1807, just four years before the death of a famous neighbor and cousin, William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence and a 6th generation descendant of Robert (MA 1630) 6W387 (Vol VIII p11). Roswell was the son of Avery⁷ Park and Betsy Meech (Roswell⁶, Roswell⁵, Robert⁴⁻³, Thomas²). Land records in Otsego Co NY (see p29) indicate that the family moved to Burlington NY in 1808. However, he spent several years with his grandfather, whose name he bore, a soldier in the army that defeated Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Early education was received at the Oxford and Hamilton Academies, after which he continued another two years at Hamilton College. At age 20 he received an appointment to West Point. He graduated in the class of 1831 with the highest ranking, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. The same summer he passed examinations at Union College and received an AB degree.

After five years in the service, Roswell resigned, and for the next six years was professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania. During this time his interests in the church led him to resign in 1842 and move to Burlington VT to study under Episcopal Bishop George W Doane. He was ordained deacon the following year, and became rector of Christ Church, Pomfret CT. For the next seven years, in

addition to his pastoral duties, he conducted the Christ Church Hall preparatory school.

The Rev Roswell Park gained high regard as a headmaster, and after only five years as such was offered the presidency of Norwich University in VT, which he declined. In 1851 he resigned from his charges in Pomfret and traveled in Europe for six months. Upon his return, he accepted an invitation to establish and become the first president of Racine College at Racine WI, on the shores of Lake Michigan.

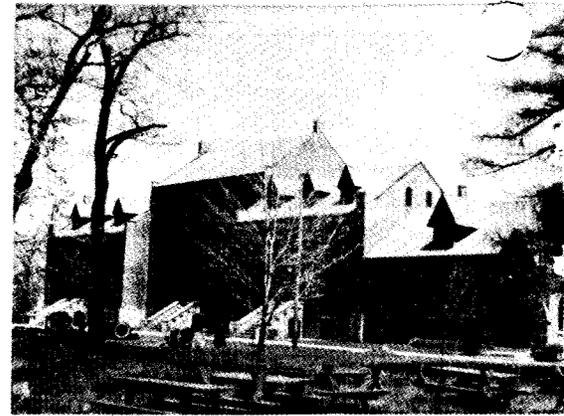
The cornerstone for the first building, named Park Hall, was laid on May 5th. Ten days later in a hired room the school opened with nine students and Park as the only professor. Before the year was



The Rev Roswell⁸Park DD

out, two more teachers arrived and the student body grew to 33. This was a strong beginning in a town settled only 18 years earlier. Wisconsin was granted statehood in 1848. In 1856 Roswell Park was asked to serve as rector of St Luke's Church in Racine. This he accepted, in addition to his duties at the college.

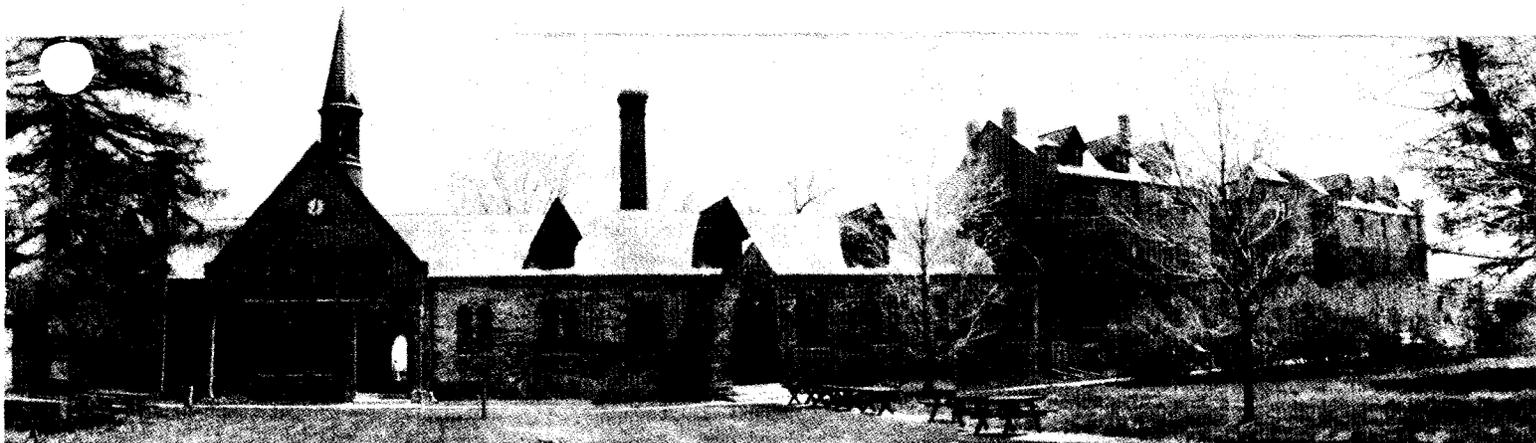
Although a classical course



was the norm in most schools of that period, Park included scientific studies, for which he was especially well qualified. In 1859, when the country was suffering a depression, he arranged to have St John's School of Delafield WI united with the college. His title was changed to Chancellor, and the head of St John's, the Rev James DeKoven, became Warden. In 1863, due to failing health, Roswell Park resigned from the college and the church and moved to Chicago. There he founded the Immanuel Hall, a classical and scientific school, which he conducted as a private venture until his death in 1869.

The Rev Dr Park (DD received from Norwich Univ.) was an original member of the American Ass'n for the Advancement of Science. His published writings include Selections of Juvenile and Misc. Poems (1836) A Sketch of the History and Topography of West Point (1840) and Handbook for American Travelers in Europe (1853).

He was married 28 December 1836, following his resignation from the Army, to Mary Brewster Baldwin of Woburn MA. Both were descendants of Mayflower passenger and church elder William Brewster. Two of their five children grew to maturity. His son Roswell was born on May 4th 1852, the day before the cornerstone was laid for Park Hall. His wife died in childbirth two years later. In 1860 he married Eunice Elizabeth Niles.



A Panorama of RACINE COLLEGE as it appears today

Park Hall is at the extreme left.

Roswell⁹ Park 1852-1914

Roswell⁹Park, surgeon, was born at Pomfret CT 4 May 1852 in the town where his father had just resigned as rector of the Episcopal Church and as headmaster of Christ Church Hall. Upon the death of his mother two years later, he was returned from Racine WI to Pomfret, the home of Dr Lewis Williams, his uncle. The next nine years were spent in the New England environment. When not in school, he rode with his uncle on his professional rounds. This probably had much to do with developing his ambitions for the medical profession in years to come.

Returning to Racine WI, he was for two years a pupil at the grammar school connected with the college his father had founded. He then removed with his father to Chicago and was a student at Immanuel Hall until his father's death in 1869. He then entered Racine College and earned his BA in 1872 and MA in 1875. Early in life he had shown a natural aptitude for scientific and mechanical arts. So it wasn't surprising that the following year he was awarded his MD degree from Northwestern Univ. at the head of his class.

Dr Roswell Park became demonstrator of anatomy in the Women's Medical College in Chicago and soon was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy in the Northwestern Medical College. To this were added

the duties of lecturer at the Rush Medical College. In 1883 he was invited to become professor of surgery in the School of Medicine at the Univ. of Buffalo, which position he held until his death 31 years later. He was also surgeon-in-charge at the Buffalo General Hospital. During these years he received many honor-



Roswell⁹Park MD LLD

ary degrees, was president of the Medical Society of the State of New York and of the American Surgical Association and was a valued member of various foreign societies.

At a time when skilful operators were not common, Dr Park was recognized as a great surgeon. His principal service, however, was in assimilating and then teaching

and making popular new discoveries in pathology and bacteriology. The period between 1880 and 1890 was marked by amazingly rapid advances in these branches of science. Where practitioners in this country were somewhat slow in understanding and applying the antiseptic technique of Lister for surgical operations, Dr Park played an important role in making known and securing its adoption. He lectured widely both in this country and in Europe. He published several important texts, among which were The Principles and Practice of Modern Surgery (1907) and The Evil Eye and other Essays(1913).

Events in 1901 were to have a profound effect on Dr. Park. This was the year of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, bringing wide attention to the city. Dr Park was made medical director of the Exposition, of its sanitation, its hospital services, and medical staff. On September 6th President McKinley was shot twice at the Temple of Music. The most logical person to perform the surgery was of course Roswell Park. Unfortunately at that moment he was in Niagara Falls performing an operation and the decision to proceed without him was made before he could arrive. Taking over as chief of the medical team was Dr Matthew D Mann, a gynecologist, though mentioned in the press as a 'top surgeon'. The President was operated on at

Cont'd next page

I remember:

Watson Park 1874-1956

Ontario farmer

by Dr Wilford Edison Park #43

(The following is taken from a letter written to his granddaughter Catherine Park, at Vassar just before his death last February. This tells about his father, the youngest brother of Michael Moore Park (Vol XXII pl).

"Your greatgrandfather Watson Park was born in 1874 in southern Ontario, Canada. He was the youngest of his family of 8 children, one of whom died when a young child. He did not have the opportunity to get any more than an elementary education.

However, he did show that he had superior intelligence and a remarkable memory. He had the highest score on the final examination in the whole township of Houghton the year he graduated. His brother William, taking the same exam attained the next highest score.

On one of the papers he wrote the answers word for word as he had learned them from the history book. They were so word perfect that the reader thought they were copied from the book. However, the proctor for the exam certified that nothing was copied and that he stood over him and watched him write it, much to his own amazement.

Another time there was a competition among the Sunday School children to see who could recite the greatest number of Bible verses. My father won easily by reciting from memory the whole Gospel of St. John!

Watson Park was a farmer who had to operate with primitive farm machinery drawn by horses. He never owned a tractor. He never had a milking machine and so all milking was done by hand. He did his own butchering and cured his own meat.

He functioned as a barber for the community and served as Secretary of the District Court, handling its legal papers. He was a very good carpenter too, and a plasterer and mason as well. And

he had some musical talent. Although he couldn't read music he could play by ear quite well on his violin. By the way, he made his own violin, much of it carved by using his jackknife. That violin is now in the possession of his grandson Robert Watson Park."

(Another son, the Rev. Clifford Gordon Park of London Ontario has added a few of his impressions of his father.)

"My father was a work addict who managed to make some of his devotion to hard labour rub off on his three sons. It was my lot as the oldest of the three and the first through High School, to be my father's work-mate for two winters as we cleared the last seven acres of forest left on the family farm.

Swinging an axe at the same tasks and spending two years on the opposite end of a cross-cut saw (we had no power saw) brings a father and son very close together. I came to love my father dearly, to respect highly his stamina and skill as a woodsman, and to revere the sterling Christian character he so obviously possessed.

After two years we had laid low the tall trees (some as high as 125 feet) saving the straightest for beams and cutting the good timber into logs from which siding would be sawn for the new barn my father planned to build. I enjoyed those two winters of hard work which toughened my muscles and developed work habits which were to stand me in good stead for the rest of my life.

When I was 18 years of age my parents said, "You have hoped to enter the Christian ministry. If you want to go now to Albert College to begin your preparation, we will borrow money to help you make the start." I accepted that act of faith and self-sacrifice as God's call and I began the training. It has made me a happy and effective minister

of The United Church of Canada. But for that faith and devotion of both my father and mother - two selfless and dedicated Christians - I could not have reached that goal!"

Corrections

Vol XXII

p5 chart 10th generation
Wilford Edison Park
1= Lila Jane Marshman
2= Catherine Edith Leonard
3= E Evelyn Elizabeth
Hartman

p19 1st column bottom

Wilford had three children members of the Society.
Add Robert Watson Park of Poynette WI.

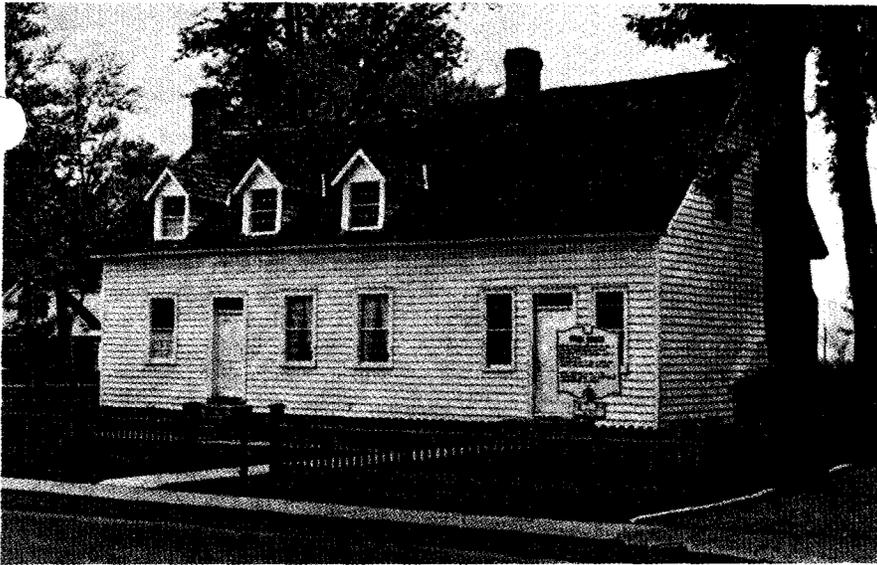
ROS WELL⁹PARK cont'd from p41

the exposition medical room rather than at the hospital, a decision that limited the best techniques and equipment.

Many, at the time, believed that had they waited for Dr Park, the President's life would have been saved. Ironically, an incident occurred soon after to give concrete evidence that this was so. A woman wanted to commit suicide and read the stories of how McKinley died from gunshot wounds. She shot herself in the stomach practically duplicating his wounds. This time Dr Park was on hand, cleaned up the mess, put in a drain and she promptly got well. Dr Mann had been unable to trace the bullet, nor did he notice the damage to the pancreas. Dr A Wilmot Jacobsen, in studying the facts years later, stated that his two biggest errors were in not removing the tissue torn in the path of the bullet and in not putting in a drain to remove toxic secretions. The President died not of infection but of gangrene.

A subject of great interest to Dr Park was malignant tumors. He founded an institution for their study known as the Gratiwick Laboratory. This later became the New York State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases. Now

Cont'd page 35



Park House at Amherstburg ONT

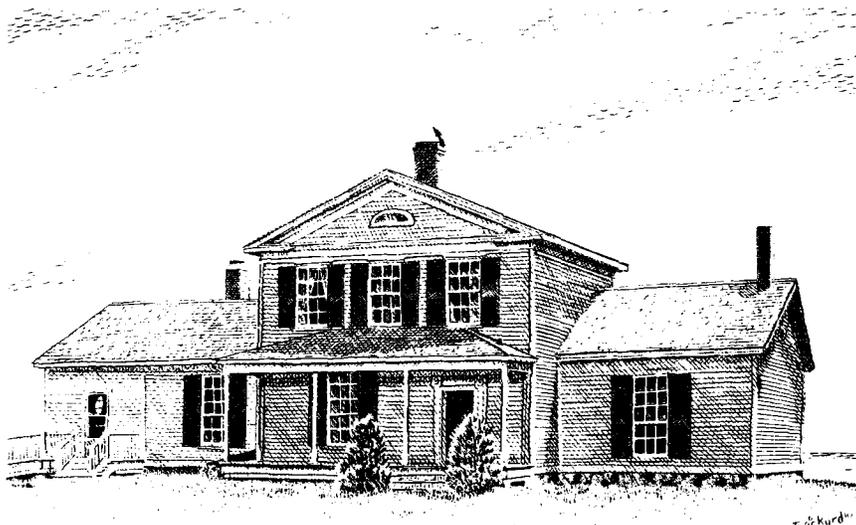
Cont'd from p33

holding of numerous parcels of land, the operation of docks and stores in several localities, a tannery, the aforementioned sawmill, and possibly a shipbuilding industry.

A small fleet of ships under Park ownership or management - some under sail, some steam - carried goods to and from the peninsula, connecting with Montreal, Boston, Albany, and even with London England and Cork, Ireland. The exports consisted chiefly of corn, wheat, oats, lumber, barrel staves, potash, cordwood (especially as fuel for the lake steamers) and tobacco. The returning schooners and steamboats brought the items a

pioneer community needed, but could not produce for itself - coal, iron, all kinds of building materials, shoes, and luxury items such as indigo. Eventually, some of the firm's ships carried passengers between Buffalo and Detroit on regular schedules.

On one occasion their steamboat 'Ploughboy' nearly changed the course of Canadian history. The future Canadian Prime Minister John A MacDonal, a chief figure in the later Confederation movement, was a passenger when the ship's cross-heads snapped without cause or warning; for several hours all aboard knew themselves in imminent danger of their lives.



Home of John Richardson Park at Colchester ONT.

Lake Erie has evidently always been hazardous for ships especially in winter, and the life of ships using that passage was seldom long. There must have been severe losses at times - John Richardson Park lost his nineteen-year-old son Herbert in a second severe accident to the 'Ploughboy'. Yet "strict application to business and Yankee ingenuity"

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Theodore Jones⁷Park

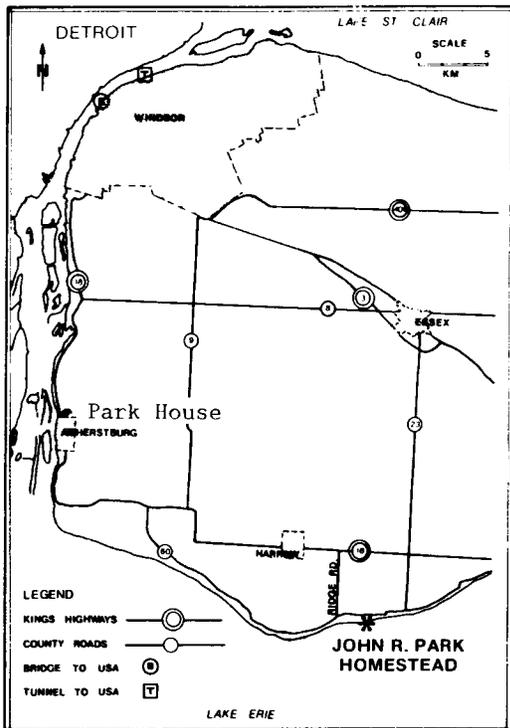


Caroline F Kevill Park
wife of Theodore J Park

(to quote a family letter) made it possible for each of the three brothers to leave a comfortable fortune to his heirs.

The triple partnership was dissolved in 1850 by mutual consent. John R Park thereafter limited his activities to the enterprises near home, and to the educational, cultural and political interests of the neighborhood. Thomas and Theodore continued portions at least of these enterprises for several more years. None of the Park descendants (except probably young Herbert) showed any interest in shipping, so that picturesque aspect of the enterprise came to a close a few years after 'Ploughboy's fatal accident in 1863.

The Park House of Amherstburg, and the John R Park House of the Fox Creek Conservation area, have been furnished in a style recalling the daily life of the still-pioneering 1850's. The John R Park House, which celebrated its sesquicentennial in 1983, is surrounded by related buildings - some barns and warehouses, a reconstructed store, etc. - and offers participatory-interpretive programs to visitors.



Letter Describes San Francisco Earthquake

To Miss Nellie A. Park
Amherstburg, Ontario

Sacramento, California
May 5, 1906

My Dear Nellie,

May if you will accept a few lines written in pencil, I will have a little chat with you. Olive forwarded your letter to me the other day. I seem so nervous since my experience in San Francisco that I cannot collect my thoughts to write a letter. I have had the entire care of Bessie since we got out of San Francisco two weeks ago yesterday. She is particularly paralyzed from the waist down.

I am very tired. I feel better today, but I remain surprised at my being so well when I think of all I have gone through the last four weeks. It seems all like a bad dream. The earthquake was terrible. I had just got out of bed at 5:13. The next thing I was thrown on my face & as fast as I got up, or rather, tried to get up, I was thrown down again. Dishes were breaking, windows smashing & chimney tumbling down. Everything breakable in the house was broken.

Newton, Harold & I were in the third story. I threw on a few duds & got out to the square (Jefferson Square) half a block away. I sent Newton to see if Bessie had been killed at the hospital where she had been taken the morning after she had been hurt. It was about two miles away.

Newton, Harold and I, with thousands of others, stayed two days & two nights in the square, except when we would go to the hospital to see if Bessie was safe between shocks. I could not tell you how many shocks there was a day. Just as soon as the first shock was over fire broke out in several different directions. There was no water to fight it as the quake had broken the water mains. The first fire was within a block of Bessie. They got it out some way after two grocery stores & some flats & a drug store had been burnt.

It was an awful sight to see miles & miles of buildings on fire, & to see and hear them blowing up building after building until two thirds of S.F. was destroyed.

On Friday afternoon they said that the German Hospital would burn so we, Newton & I, decided we would get Bessie out & bring her to Sacramento. We could not get an ambulance for love or money, so we got an express wagon & camper cot that Bessie had. With comforters & blankets & pillows we fixed Bessie on it & started 8 miles to the Ferry. We went over bricks & all kinds of debris. It was an awful drive. Newton some times walked ahead & cleared the way. Then he would go to the back & hold the cot to steady it to keep B from being thrown out.

Harold sat on the back & held the cot & I was on the seat with the driver. I had walked miles that day besides walking part of the way to the Ferry with Newton. When we came to the worst place, about 2 miles from the Ferry, two splendid policemen & Newton had to hold the wagon. The poor old horse nearly fell down half a dozen times. I was so thankful when we reached the boat in safety.

When we got to the Oakland side where we took the train, we put the cot on a baggage truck & took B to the baggage car. We had to use that as we couldn't get the cot in any other car. We left the hospital at 2pm & reached Sacramento at 10. Again we had to get an express wagon as the cot was too wide to go in an ambulance. I assure you we would have been glad to have a wheelbarrow if we had had no other way to get out of S.F.

Cont'd next page

Rich

(MA 1635), Thomas², John³⁻⁴, Gideon⁵,

(6R1014) John⁶Park = Lucy Richardson/ dau. of Edward
1759-1829 1769-1849

7

Lucy Richardson 1792-
= Moses Harrington

Joseph 1794-1820

Gideon 1795- dy

Susan 1797-1827
= Joel Marble

Thomas Fletcher 1799-1864
= x to Amherstburg 1820

John Richardson 1801-1880
= Amelia Gamble
to Amherstburg 1822

Gideon 1803-

Samuel 1804-

Hannah Ann 1807-
= Jason Hull

Sarah Kellogg 1809-
= Lyman Perry

Theodore Jones 1811-1884
= Caroline F Kevill

Eliza D 1813-
= Thomas W Slack

8

John McNain Harrington

Ellen 1835-1863

John Richardson 1837-1905
= Mary Gilman

Olive 1839-1839

Herbert 1843-1863

Eliza 1844-1860

Ernest 1846-1921
= Caroline McVitte

9

Georgie Grace Harrington

Ellen (Nellie) 1867-

Grace 1870-
= Stancliffe

Alice Mary 1872-
= Aikman

Caroline Tottie
= Lawson
(letter to Nellie)

Ethel
= Frank Stanfield

Olive

Elizabeth (Bessie)
= N A Harris

Harold

Newton

EARTHQUAKE Cont'd from p44

There have been several shocks of earthquake there since. They had another heavy shock there this AM at 10:30. One cannot realize anything about it unless they were there to experience it. Now Nellie I know you are trying to make out this scratch. I am glad to hear that mother & the rest of the family are all better. Give them all my love & with lots of love for yourself.

Carrie T. Park



John Richardson⁷Park



Amelia Gamble Park
wife of John R Park



John Richardson⁸Park Jr

Historian's Corner

Theodore E. (Tad) Parks
PO Box 590, Milwaukee WI 53201
Phone: 414 445 8894 (evenings)

Now that the summer period is past, many of us will again be turning our attention to genealogy, renewing our library and correspondence efforts in the elusive search for one more connection. My summer, like yours I am sure, was filled with more activities than I really had time for, but at least we do not become bored that way.

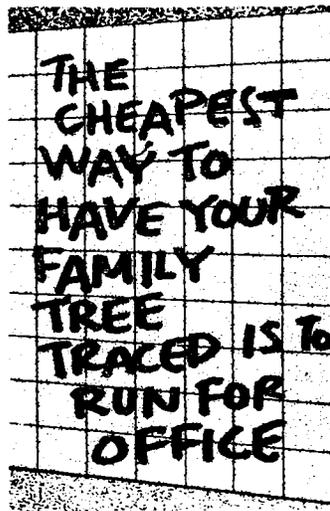
The Annual Convocation in Boston was very successful. The activities were instructive and informative. One of the best parts, one which I wish every member, in fact every genealogist, amateur and professional, could have heard, was our speaker at the annual banquet on Saturday evening (24 Aug). David W Dumas, MA LLB JD, besides being an attorney, is a lecturer for the NEHGS and a member of the RI House of Representatives. His talk was probably one of the best-suited presentations I have ever heard given as a banquet speech to any genealogical group. While I don't remember his giving it any particular title, one might say that it was on the foibles of genealogical "reporting", that is, writing the family history.

Most genealogists, if not from the beginning, at least after a period of digging in archives, libraries, and graveyards, decide that they are going to publish their findings to the whole world. Therein lies one of our biggest pitfalls. I have harped on this problem area from time to time in this corner, and in speaking engagements. When Gutenberg invented the movable type printing method in the 15th century, I certainly do not think he wanted to be known also as the inventor of the permanent errors heresy. While this is found in every area of human knowledge, I have come to believe that genealogy has much more than its fair share of printed,

hence 'permanent' errors.

Counselor Dumas, as part of his talk, handed out two examples of genealogical writing to illustrate his points. I wish I could speak at length about them to you, but space does not permit that here. His remarks could be expanded to a full NEWSLETTER if the editor would permit.

His example 'B' was a style of writing very common in the late 19th and early 20th century genealogical works, still found today more often than



liked. It was a classic example of the 'story for my children' form, attempting to write that I time and again call that "seemingly seamless fabric" out of insufficient data. The first paragraph was classic, and I quote it here:

"Our ancestor, Thomas Hardy, was one of those great Anglo-Saxon pioneers who made America the wonderful country it is today. Judging by the accomplishments of his descendants, he was undoubtedly one of the most influential members of the Winthrop Fleet, although the specific details are lost, as are so many old records."

Now how many times have you in your reading and research seen this writing style? I would bet more than a couple of times! The problem is that there is zero data of substance in that paragraph, other than that there was supposedly (though no evidence is given) an ancestor named Thomas Hardy.

If you don't at once see a problem, just consider the logic (or its lack) illustrated. If the details are lost, how can anyone, especially someone who claims to have researched enough to write it up, claim boldly that Thomas Hardy was one "of the most influential members"? That's just one paragraph out of a whole page of glaring examples of bad research and worse writing.

On the flip side, he gave us a good example of more accurate writing. For those who have read the NEHGS's REGISTER, it was very familiar, and should be to all of you. Next time you are at a library where they get the REGISTER (and any genealogical library worthy of the name should), pick up a recent issue and study one of their genealogical articles. That is the style of writing I hope you will emulate when you get around to writing your family history. As stated in an ancient Collect of the Anglican Church, "Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what you see, please."

This brings me to the next point. What can we do about what is now sitting out there on the book shelves? Many of us would like to have a nice bonfire, but that also goes against our natural grain of preserving whatever is there, error-prone or no.

Here are some suggestions: First, DO NOT ADD TO IT. There is already more than enough bad information out there now. Second, adopt a healthily jaundiced eye to what you read. Is it 'sourced'? What is the style? Is the data consistent? Third, help the field of genealogy by communicating this searching, probing, questioning attitude to all with whom you come in contact. I am sure that from time to time you will run into a wall (in the church we grandly call it 'invincible ignorance') but at least stand your ground and don't fall into the pit that others have dug. Most historians look down their

Cont'd next page

noses at genealogists, and not without reason. Please don't perpetuate the bad effects of our avocation. (It should be said that they are not the first fault; may I have the first stone, please.)

Now as to the books themselves. This depends on the situation. If you are fortunate enough to be in charge of a genealogical library/room/collection, start a Corrections Binder. The purpose: to add data in a centralized place to which persons can refer for later findings. And make sure your patrons know of its existence and how to use or add to it. Of course it needs to be indexed by surname and work being annotated. Here's how it works.

When someone comes up and says, "This is all wrong," invite him to make an entry in the binder, stating the problem, the (supposed) correct data, the source of information (other works, vital status, documents, etc.) and the name, address and phone number of the person supplying data. Then to the book (or whatever) itself, attach some kind of notice on the title page, calling the reader's attention to the existence of additional data in the Corrections Binder. Of course you

as a caretaker do not have time to check out the data as to its correctness - but then did you do that in the first place? A caveat to that effect might well be posted in a prominent location. Also you should remember when you yourself go researching: Librarians are caretakers, not authenticators.

If you are a user, ask if such a binder exists. Be sure to ask someone in the facility who is knowledgeable. If it does not exist, and you like the idea of having one, suggest it in writing to the board or management of the facility. Also if convenient, offer your help in getting it started. Finally, if there is no Binder, and if you have just found something you know is absolutely wrong, and if you have the irrefutable evidence to prove this, what do you do?

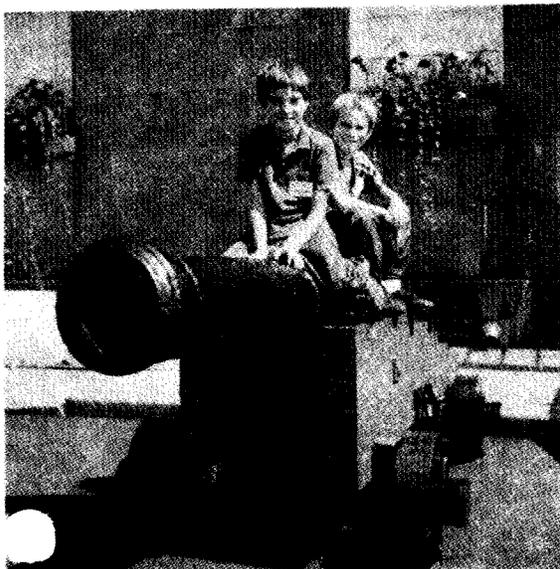
What you should never do is write a note, signed or unsigned, in the volume. Most libraries look very harshly on that practice. (Also, unsigned notes are worse than none at all.) Instead, ask the highest person in charge if he or she has any suggestions. If that gets you nowhere, at least promise yourself that you will set things

straight in writing. Draft a formal letter to the library stating the problem and your solution. Be sure to request in your letter that this be added to the volume in question. Also, if there is a local genealogical and/or historical society, send them a copy with a cover letter. Be sure to supply all documentation sources or copies of evidence together with your full name, address, and phone number, so that interested parties can follow up.

If enough of us do this, we may be able to raise the status of our beloved pastime and improve our lot in one stone's throw. I've run on longer than originally intended, so have run out of room for Roger¹ of New Jersey. But this is pertinent to our discussion of him. Many good examples of bad writing exist for him. I thank Rep. Dumas and the NEHGS for permission to use the materials quoted in this article. Until the next Historian's Corner,

Peace
Tad
Tad

1985 Convocation



Stefan #637 and Ethan #638 Budrow at USS Constitution Museum.

The four days of the 1985 Convocation in Boston were enjoyed by members from all parts of this country and Canada. There was a span of 75 years from the oldest to the youngest!

The three speakers were well received and each had helpful information for us; Gary Boyd Roberts of NEHGS is the authority on Parke connections to Princess Di, Stephen Budrow #619 incited our interest in gravestone rubbing, while David Dumas of Rhode Island pointed out pitfalls in preparing a family history.

The Bus Tour stopped for a wreath laying at the Founders Monument in Newton,



Historian Tad Parks #425, VP Ed Kilpatrick #326 with banquet speaker David W Dumas.

a Bunker Hill Battle presentation "The Whites of their Eyes", a visit to the USS Constitution and to the Old North Church.

Letter to the Editor

from Edwin D Witter #170

Re: Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill (see p20), may I commend to you one of the most fascinating books in my meagre library -- The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six, Henry Steele Commager & Richard B Morris, 1958. This two volume set tells the story of the Revolution in terms of correspondence of those present, on both sides. It is clear that after the Battle of Bunker Hill the enlightened British in Boston understood that they could never win the war against the rabble, absolutely clear. (Funny we didn't listen to that when we ventured into Viet Nam.)

A number of years ago I caught a lecture by Commager in his old age. He was a true

Jeffersonian -- believed in revolution every 20 years, a true populist.

It has been brought to the attention of the Editor that when hole are punched into the NEWSLETTER for placing in a binder that the holes spoil some of the copy.

To remedy this the Editor will supply a plastic protector that fits onto each issue and then can be mounted in a three ring binder. A four year supply (12) may be ordered at a cost of \$2 post paid from the Editor.



Books For Sale

Genealogy of the Parke Families of Connecticut; including Edward Parks of Guilford and others. 1906 compiled by Frank Sylvester Parks, is available now from: Higginson Genealogical Books 14 Derby Square, SALEM MA 01970. Price \$50 hard cover. (they have a 90 pg catalog)

also available from: N E Historic Genealogical Soc. 101 Newbury St, BOSTON MA 02116. Price \$60 hard cover.

North Groton's Story, 203p index, was written for the bi-centennial of the Battle at Ft Griswold. Available from: Miss Helen C. Vergason 8 Riverside Place, GALES FERRY CT 06335. Price \$11.50 pp.

Descendants of Robert (MA 1630)

		Member Descendants
ROBERT (MA 1630)	Family Group Sheet No.	
	Thomas ² (2T1)	
	Martha (3T1) lineages in Vol XXII-1	James (4T18) - - - - 189, 174, 186, 376 c1685-1726 (also F S Parks m Deborah Geer genealogist)
	Thomas (3T2) lineages in Vol XXII-2	Joanna (4T19) - - - - 282 c1688- m David Rudd
	Robert (3T3) 1651-1707 1m Rachel Leffingwell 2m Mary Rose	Hezekiah (4T20) - - - - 7, 12, 36, 43, 95, 113, c1695-1752 118, 145, 149, 154, 156, m Margery Dyke 163, 188, 244, 262, 434, 471, 494, 514, 621, 630, 631, 632, 633, 640, 642, 643, 651, 661, 670.
	Nathaniel (3T4) lineages in Vol XXIII-1	Robert (4T22) - - - - 48, 51, 65, 116, 129, 1697-1779 187, 284, 352, 377, 378, 1m Mary Rex 463, 606, (636). 2m Elizabeth Benjamin
	Dorothy (3T5) lineages in Vol XXII-1	Dorothy (4T25) - - - - 656 c1703- m Thomas Woodward
	William (3T6) 1m Hannah Frink 2m Hannah Plimpton 3m Mary	Deborah (4T48) - - - - 164, 404. 1696- 1m John Fanning 2m Benajah Williams
John (3T7) c1656-1716 m Mary Witter	Martha (4T49) - - - - 65 1699- 1m Beriah Grant 2m Isaac Fish	
Alice (3T8) lineages in Vol XXII-1	Dorothy (4T51) - - - - 113, 141, 154, 156, 163, bpt 1692-1732 661. m Ebenezer Avery	
	Abigail (4T52) - - - - 192, 193, 244, 193, 303, bpt 1686-1713 619, 637, 638. m Christopher Avery	