

# The Parke Society

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

## Wilbur and Orville Wright - First in Powered Flight

by David L. Parke #13

Many descendants of Robert (MA 1630) have had talents in scientific fields of endeavor. Who's Who in American Science lists several Park/e/s with advanced degrees in physics, chemistry, paleontology, bacteriology etc.

But in Wilbur and Orville Wright, 9th generation descendants of Robert, we find a

quality ascribed to men more often than deserved - Yankee ingenuity. Neither of these bachelor brothers received a high school diploma. Had Wilbur returned to his school, less than 50 miles distant, a month after his family moved back to Dayton OH from Richmond IN in 1884, it would have been granted. But the diploma didn't seem important to him at the time. He did later pursue courses in Greek and Trigonometry in Dayton and completed the necessary steps to attend Yale Divinity School with the thought of following his father into the ministry. Orville took the top prize in mathematics in the city of Dayton.

Both brothers were fascinated by mechanics almost from the time they were conscious of interest in anything. Orville once recounted that on his 5th birthday he received a gyroscopic top that would maintain its balance and spin while resting on the edge of a knife blade. It utterly fascinated him.

Milton Wright, their father, a bishop of the United Brethren Church, once brought home a little present. He tossed the gift toward his two younger sons. Instead of falling to the floor it went to the ceiling where it fluttered briefly before it fell. It was a flying machine, a helicopter, the invention of a Frenchman, Alphonse Penaud. Made of cork, bamboo and thin paper, the device was so light that twisted rubber bands provided all the power for its brief flight. Wilbur tried several larger 'improvements' on the toy only to find that the bigger it was the less it would

fly. He didn't yet understand that a machine of twice the linear dimensions of another would require eight times the power.

The boys' interest in bicycles started with an old high-wheeler Orville had bought for \$3 while still in Richmond. Later a European type with wheels about the same size called a "safety" became popular in 1892. Orville bought one, a Columbia with pneumatic tires, and soon after Wilbur got one, an Eagle, in an auction.

Bishop Wright had advised his sons that any money they wanted for personal needs must be earned. Wilbur and Orville decided to go into the bicycle business - first selling well-known makes - then adding a repair shop - both of which proved successful. By 1895 they began manufacturing bicycles, much of this during the winter when sales and repairs were slack.

During this same period the Wrights read about the glider experiments in Germany by Otto Lilienthal. When they tried to learn more from their local library, they found very little regarding man's attempts to fly. Wilbur was inspired to write to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC. The reply in 1899 suggested Octave Chanute's Progress on Flying Machines, and Professor Samuel P. Langley's Experiments in Aerodynamics. They also sent pamphlets and reprints from various sources.

While much of this was helpful, there was also much misinformation. The next step was of course to begin their own experiments. Their first

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## Macon, GA Meeting

The 24th Convocation of the Society was held at the Riverside Inn at Macon GA (April 30 to May 3). Excellent weather, outstanding meals, and delightful cousins were ingredients for a memorable occasion!

Trustees in Regions 1, 2, and 6 agreed to continue for another three-year term and were duly reelected. Announcement was made that the 25th Convocation will be held in Portland OR July 7 to 10, 1988, on the Portland University campus. The 26th meeting will be in Canada for the first time. There are 18 Canadian members who will be welcoming us to Queens University in Kingston Ontario, August 3 to 6, 1989.

Margaret Kilpatrick #327 has proposed a Society-sponsored tour of England for 1988 or 1989. Her sister-in-law, Julia Kilpatrick #771, has agreed to serve as chairman for the planning. A questionnaire is being circulated to members to determine preferences as to places to visit and a time for the tour.

Jean Carroll #334 was appointed chairman of the Given-Name Indexing Committee. The first step is to determine the best procedure and then to develop the program. This then will be distributed to more than 15 members for computerizing the facts concerning each Park/e/s name, male and female. Jean has just retired from IBM and is eminently qualified for directing this project.

At the annual banquet we were fortunate to have as speaker Mary Bondurant Warren, editor of Family Puzzlers, a weekly genealogical publication from Danielsville GA. We are grateful to Willa Dean Gates #537 for recommending her. Mrs Warren explained the migrations of those first settlers in the southeastern United States.

## REGIONAL NEWS

Members and friends met in Oregon City OR on Friday evening March 13th at the Edgewater Inn on the banks of the Willamette River. There were 14 in attendance from Washington and Oregon. The group had nice accommodations at the International Dunes Motel.

On Saturday a tour included a visit to Willamette Falls, the Dr John McLoughlin House, the Oregon Trail Center, and the Mertie Stevens Guest House. Following the evening meal there was a talk by Addie Dyal of the Oregon State Library in Salem.

The concensus was that one major regional meeting should be held each year, and one or two gatherings held in more remote areas of the region. Trustee Lyle Orem had prepared a large map with pins showing where each member lives. This helped to demonstrate the vast areas that separate our members.

## Welcome New Members

801. Jeremiah F. Reynolds
802. Andrew M. Slawson
803. Mrs Doris B. Wheaton
804. Mjr. Robert H. Parks
805. Ms Dorothy Louise Fox
806. Mrs Susan P. Karmeris
807. Mrs Norine B. Allen
808. Mrs Ellen H. Bennet-Alder
809. Mrs Jeanne M. Kleene
810. Mrs Rolandz B Ozefovich

## Congratulations

Vanessa Parks Rumble, daughter of Gabriel Parks Rumble Jr #233, has been awarded a Charlotte Newcombe Fellowship for a year of research leading to a PhD in Philosophy at Emery University. The title of her dissertation is "Communications and inwardness in the Writings of Soren Kierkegaard". She was graduated from Mercer University summa cum laude in 1981 and has been on an ITT International Fellowship at the Soren Kierkegaard Bibliotek University of Copenhagen.



Left to right: Jim Durham, VP Dick Milligan #389, Gerri Ried #726, Lyle Ried, Adele Orem, Marjorie Eggimann, Ruth Durham #592, Marquerite Joss #414 (David's aunt), Eunice Bernard #764, David Parke, Jane Parke #195. Lyle Orem #606 Trustee of Region 8 took the picture.

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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# Gabriel Rumble Speaks at Macon Symposium

My name tag doesn't include an all-important middle name, PARKS, of which I am proud. The convocation schedule sheet states..."you may choose among your nice 'cousins' for desirable company in the dining room." There is no reasonable doubt that we are all cousins. The only question is..."How close is that kinship?"

The only Society member now living in Macon is my third cousin here, Mrs Sarah Chew #798. I was born here and attended the Lanier High School. My family then moved to Austin, where I graduated 60 years ago from the University of Texas.

All I know of your Parke ancestry is what I read in the Society's Newsletter. Some of your immigrant ancestors entered the Colonies by way of New England, New York, or Philadelphia. At this symposium we will touch on the genealogy of Parks families in the southeastern United States.

Sarah's and my common Parks ancestor was John, who married Margaret True. He was our 5th great grandfather, and lived in or near Culpepper County VA, between what is now Washington DC and Charlottesville. Their children and grandchildren became interrelated with the



Gabriel Parks Rumble Jr

Botts, Nalle, Tutt, and Graves families.

The Botts were lawyers, judges and legislators. Benjamin was the defense council for Aaron Burr at his treason trial. Charles was a district judge in California. The Tutts were professional soldiers. Thomas, who married Sarah Ann Parks, was a commissioned officer under General Washington. Charles was killed in the Battle of Germantown (PA), where Washington was defeated in 1777. James Nalle married Peggy Parks, John's granddaughter. I don't know what the Nalles were noted for.

John Parks, we know, was a blacksmith, later a tobacco

farmer and planter. The trouble in tracing his line in Virginia has been that there were at least ten John Parkses in the Colony in the 1700s and it wasn't easy to trace the other nine and rule them out one by one.

John's grandson, also John, came to Georgia 200 years ago, give or take no more than two years. He left no known record of his place or date of birth. He was part of the migration tide after the Revolution, attracted by free or low-cost land and a friendlier climate. John settled in Wilkes County, which in 1790 had at least one third of the total population of the state. He became a judge and an important figure in and around Appling, Columbia County seat.

His son Richard (see p20) settled across the Savannah River in South Carolina and became a planter. Lewis, his brother, had a descendant named Alice. Her tombstone inscription states she "fell asleep at the breakfast table." There are worse ways to go! Another brother was Gabriel, for whom my father and I were named.

I hope you will not forget your warm-hearted cousins whom you have met here this week.

## Dedicated Service Award Presented



William G. Cook

The Society's Dedicated Service Award for 1987 went to William G. Cook #66 of Ft Lauderdale FL. Since he was unable to be in Macon, Fred Snyder, Trustee of Region 4, is presenting it to him.

*Whereas* William Grant Cook, Jr., an 11th generation descendant of Robert Parke (MA 1630), has served the University of Buffalo, the Millard Filmore Hospital and the United Way as a public relations consultant, and

*Whereas* he has provided leadership in the Epilepsy Ass'n of New York and other civic groups, and

*Whereas*, he has served his country in the Army during World War II, rising from private to colonel, and 35 years in the National Guard, and

*Whereas* he has been active in the Masonic Order, receiving their honorary 33rd degree, in the Sons of the American Revolution, and his church, and

*Whereas* he has contributed to this Society as Vice President and as its 6th President for two years, as Newsletter Editor for two years, delivered two illustrated talks on the royal ancestry of his Parke line through Alice (Freeman)(Thompson) Parke, and later 16 Newsletter articles entitled "Ancestral Safari",

*Therefore*, this Society does take pleasure in bestowing upon him its Dedicated Service Award.

# Richard<sup>4</sup> Parks of Parksville S.C.

Drawn from material collected by Gabriel Parks Rumble #233 and from The Family of Richard Parks 1791-1978 by Rebekah Langley.

Richard<sup>4</sup>Parks was born in what is now the Leverett Community, five miles east-south-east of Lincolnton, Lincoln Co GA. (\*) Richard's father and mother, John<sup>3</sup> (Richard<sup>2</sup>, John VA c1715) & Katherine, came to Georgia from Culpepper Co VA after the birth of their first two children, William b 1782 and Lewis b 1785. They settled in that part of Wilkes county that in 1796 became Lincoln Co.

During the War of 1812, sometimes called the Indian War, Richard commanded a company of infantry in the 1st Regiment of the Georgia Militia. Following his seven-month hitch, he set out for Kentucky for a visit with his relatives in Nelson Co (south of present-day Louisville), a distance of at least 400 miles through the mountains on horseback.

Among those visited was his Aunt Sarah Ann (his father's younger sister) who had married Thomas Tutt. Tutt had died in

Ed. Today the name Lincoln brings to mind the 16th President. There are 18 states with counties named for him, but Georgia's and five others were organized after the Revolution and did honor to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln who surrendered to the British at Charleston SC. He was exchanged in time to serve at Yorktown before being appointed Secretary of War. He later commanded the forces that suppressed the Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts.

One of his aides was Lt Col Hodijah Baylies 1756-1843 who married the general's daughter Elizabeth in 1784. Hodijah was the son of Elizabeth Parke and Nicholas Baylies. Her Parke lineage is Joseph<sup>4</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, to Robert (MA 1630).

1815, a year after their move from Virginia. Richard's cousin Mary Parks Tutt, aged 21 was still at home. He is reported having said years later that he went to Kentucky, found the most beautiful lady he'd ever seen, and married her.

As an heir to her father's estate, Mary, better known as Polly, received property "lying in the County of Nelson

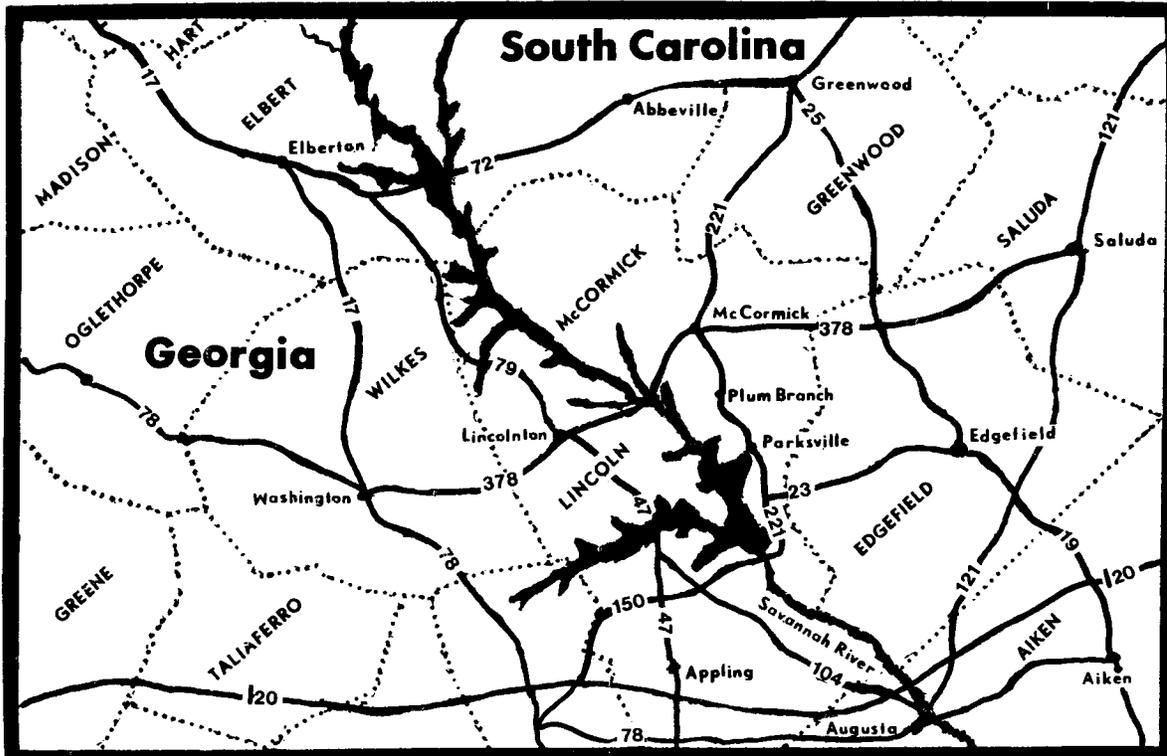
See Vol 33 p28

and State of Kentucky on Bear Creek waters of Beach Forks, containing 275 acres" which she and Richard sold to her brother William for \$150 in 1818. They were then referred to as of the District of Edgefield and the State of South Carolina.

The young couple probably first lived with Richard's father, Judge John Parks, then living near Appling, the county seat of Columbia Co GA, for their first child, Felix Gilbert, was born there in 1817. The following year they were settled in their own home across the Savannah River in the Edgefield District of South Carolina. The locality is now Parksville in McCormick County (estab 1916)

In his will Richard referred to himself as a planter (owned more than 400 acres), owned mill, part owner of a store. He was at one time postmaster there. The will dealt with the

Cont'd next page



SOUTH CAROLINA  
Edgefield County organized 1785  
now part or all of:  
Aiken Co - 1871  
Saluda Co - 1896  
Greenwood Co - 1897  
McCormick Co - 1916

GEORGIA  
Wilkes County organized 1777  
now part or all of:  
Greene Co - 1786  
Elbert Co - 1790  
Oglethorpe Co - 1793  
Lincoln Co - 1796  
Madison Co - 1811  
Taliaferro Co - 1811  
Hart Co - 1853

5

6

7

Felix Gilbert 1817-1888  
1m Margaret E. Nixon  
2m Sarah ( ) Tolbert

William Lewis 1819-1884  
m Sarah Ann Cartledge

Melvilla c1822-c1876  
m James Patterson Barker

Mary Ann 1823-a1880  
m Francis Frelinghuysen Sieg

Sarah Elizabeth c1825-b1882  
m James William Daugherty

Richard Thomas c1826-c1881  
m Frances A. Nixon

Martha B. 1828-c1870  
m Malcolm Nicholson Cartledge

Mary C. c1843-  
Margaret A. c1845-  
m W. W. Farrow  
Susan H. 1848-1879  
Vincent Griffin Jr  
Georgia Camilla 1851-1916  
m West A. Williams  
Frances Adella 1852-1901  
m Thomas Duckett Moseley  
Richard H. c1856-

Thomas Nixon 1857-1925  
1m Mary Emma Quarles  
2m Mary Britt

Katherine E. 1861-1920  
m James William Duckett

William J c1863-  
m Mary Ida Greene

Joseph Harrison 1848-1922  
m Mary Jane Robertson

William Robert 1850-1919  
m Frances Pamela Elizabeth  
Belle Rebekah Stone

Margaret 1860-1900  
m Joseph Nelson

Felix M. 1862-  
1m Florence Holstein  
2m Hughes

James T. 1865-1906  
1m Emma Yeldell  
2m

Thomas J c1847-  
m Susan Drinkard  
Anne C. c1849-  
Alexander C. c1850-  
Margaret c1855-  
Richard P. c1857-  
Sally C. c1859-  
May F. c1861-  
Lucy A. c1868-  
James H. c1869-

Effie Oneida 1883-1968  
m John Wilbur Wheeler  
Maryann Yeldell 1884-1973  
m

Robert Gilbert 1887-1953  
m Lucy Suber Hill

Fannie Emma 1889-1921  
m John E. McDaniel

William Richard 1892-1939  
m Gloria Abrams

Thomas Nixon 1897-1969  
m Ethel T. Williams

William J. Jr. 1888-  
m Ellie Roberta

George William 1873-1939  
m Minnie Estelle Dorn

Carrie N. 1875-1895  
m P. Walter Lanham

Joseph Clinton 1880-1926  
m Jennie Brunson

Sallie 1883-1966  
m Joseph Harvey Drennan

Carrie W. 1872-1872

Robert Jasper 1873-1924  
m Sue Jennings

William Patrick 1875-1943  
m Sarah Josephine Bussey

Wade Hampton 1877-1935  
m Fannie Mae Burkhalter

Melona 1879-1971  
m Robert Jay Boyd

Ella 1881-1955  
m Matthew Peter Lankford

Leila 1883-1960  
m Robert Aubrey Price

James Gordon 1885-1979  
m Addie Talbert Bell

Claude Aubrey 1889-1977  
1m Elizabeth Mae Thompkins  
2m Nancy Smith

Benjamin Franklin 1891-1955  
m Barbara Sarah Christian

William 1884-  
George Holstein 1886-  
m Lula

Furman 1891-  
Carrie 1894-  
m Davis

Linton 1896-1979  
m Irene Cawley

Margaret -  
1m Robert Lee Christian  
2m Milam

Anna Lucille 1892-  
m Edward Furman Jay

William -  
James -

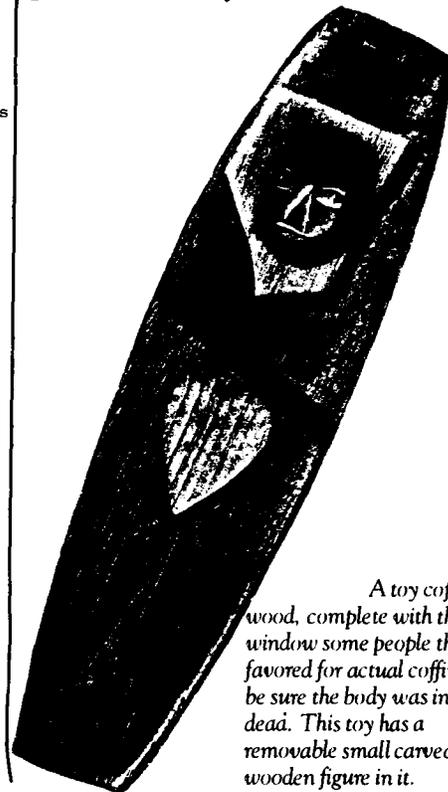
Minnie c1875-  
Thomas c1877-  
Adele c1879-

'Richard' from page 20

disposition of slaves and the sale of land. He died on the day Ft Sumter was shelled 12 April 1861, thus presenting his executors with a problem, since slaves were later freed and Confederate money was no longer legal tender.

Richard's third wife, Matilda, applied for a pension in 1882 and stated that "she cannot send his signature" because "all of her papers were destroyed in a cyclone that blew her house to pieces on the 20th of March, 1875".

In 1895 a railroad was constructed through Parksville. The depot was to be located on the Parks family cemetery. The remains were to be moved behind the Parksville Baptist Church. Richard had been buried in a metallic casket sealed against moisture and had a small panel of glass in the top. Through this glass his well-preserved body could be seen. He is reported to have had "a beard and a goatee". Elderly relatives said he looked just as he did at the time of the burial 34 years before. Understandably this viewing caused excitement, especially among the children, who had been given the day off from school.



A toy coffin of wood, complete with the glass window some people then favored for actual coffins, to be sure the body was in fact dead. This toy has a removable small carved wooden figure in it.

## King Edmund I The Deed Doer

by William G Cook #66

In the short six years of his reign, this King of the English was on the way to greatness when his career was cut off by a dagger blow from a drunken reveler.

Edmund (or Eadmund), 920-46, was a grandson of Alfred the Great and a younger son of King Edward the Elder. When Edward died he was succeeded by his eldest son Athelstan who, during a glorious reign of 15 years, brought together into an uneasy peace the English, Britons and Scandinavians in the land from the English Channel to and including Northumbria. Much is made of his victory in 937 at the battle of Brunanburh over a mighty coalition of Scots, Irish, Danes and Strathclyde Britons. In this decisive battle, Athelstan and his much younger brother Edmund are recorded as the principal heroes. Athelstan died in 939 at age 47.

Holding this disparate inheritance together would require a high measure of statecraft on the part of 18-year-old Edmund, and he didn't live long enough to do so.

He was solemnly crowned at Kingston-on-Thames (where the coronation stone may still be seen). His succession was a signal for a new uprising of the Irish Vikings who had survived the Battle of Brunanburh. Here was their chance to take from their young overlord what his predecessors had been trying to put together.

The revolt spread to the so-called "Five Boroughs" - Lincoln, Stamford, Leicester, Derby and Nottingham. Their forces, led by Olaf Guthfrithson, King of Dublin, occupied York with little resistance. Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, openly joined Olaf and marched with him to war.

They ravaged the Midlands but were met at Leicester by Edmund. His sudden appearance evidently surprised them and

Wulfstan, abetted by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, hastily arranged a treaty giving to Olaf the whole region between Watling Street and the Northumbrian border. This ignominiously returned a large Anglo-Danish population to Norse rule. The deal did include the baptism of Olaf's successor, another Olaf, and the first Olaf's brother, Raegnald, King of Northumbria. Edmund was their godfather.

Later that year they rose again. Edmund invaded the north and expelled both kings. For the rest of his reign, York remained an English town. He also subdued Cumbria and, to secure it from outside attack, delivered it over to Malcolm I MacDonald, King of Scots.

With his realm once more at a shaky peace, Edmund now was able to turn to foreign affairs. In 946 he sent an ambassador to France to demand the release of his nephew, King Louis IV d'Outremer, who was in the custody of Hugh Magnus, powerful Duke of France. But Edmund's death ended that effort.

It happened on May 26, 946, while he and his thegns were keeping the Feast of St. Augustine of Canterbury. As narrated by the cleric William of Malmesbury, the celebration was at its height when a banished robber named Liofa strode into the hall and planted himself beside an ealdorman to whom the king had just sent a dish from the royal table.

The king's steward tried to eject the outlaw and there was a scuffle. The enraged king leaped to his feet, seized Liofa by the hair and wrestled him to the ground. While in the king's embrace Liofa drew his dagger and plunged it into his king's heart. The others tore the robber to pieces but Edmund died. He was buried in Glastonbury Abbey, now a pic-

turesque ruin.

Though a man of strong character, Edmund was somewhat less lordly toward his subject rulers than his predecessors. The claim to be "King of All Britain" disappears almost entirely from his charters in favor of the more modest "King of the English". The minstrels sang of him as "daed-fruma" which translates best as "deed-doer". Later scribes rendered it as "The Magnificent". But he preferred to be called "The Industrious", which he surely was.

He was on the side of moral reform, made some improvements in criminal law and was a benefactor of the abbeys at Abingdon, Glastonbury and Shaftesbury.

Edmund had married Alfgifu (Elgiva) who bore him two sons, Edwy and Edgar, who ruled in turn. After her death in 949 miracles began to occur at her tomb in King Alfred's Shaftesbury Abbey and she was made a saint. Her canonical day is May 18th.

Here we have considered seven ancestors of Alice (Free-man) (Thompson) Parke, whose lineage was merged into Robert<sup>1</sup> Parke's line when her daughter Dorothy Thompson married Robert's son Thomas<sup>2</sup>.

They are: Alfred the Great and his son Edward the Elder; Edmund and his wife St Elgiva; their second son Edgar who ruled as Edgar the Peaceful; Scots King Malcolm I MacDonald (of whom more at some other time) and Hugh Magnus, Duke of the Franks and father of Hugh Capet, King of France (V23 p38).

References: Anglo Saxon Chronicle, 942, 946; Anglo-Saxon England, Sir Frank M Stenton, 356-60; The Fighting Kings of Wessex, G F Baker, 202-3; Dictionary of National Biography, Vol VI 401-3; Political History of England, Thomas Hodgkin, Vol I 333, 338-41.)

# Corrections: From Bess Hope #169

Identify Esther<sup>6</sup> Park  
 m Jeremiah Halsey  
 Esther<sup>6</sup> Park  
 m Cornelius Treat  
 also dates of Amos<sup>6</sup> children  
 Editor: A letter from Bess Hope #169 provided much help in correcting an error in identity. The understanding had been that Esther<sup>6</sup> daughter of Silas<sup>5</sup> and Sarah (Ayer) had married Cornelius Treat and that Esther<sup>6</sup> daughter of Daniel<sup>5</sup> and Esther (Averill) had married Jeremiah Halsey. We can now show that it was the other way around.

As part of the clarification Esther's brother Amos<sup>6</sup> (Silas<sup>5</sup>) is shown with children, naming one of them HALSEY. In the Newsletter Vol 22 p5 Amos would have been 11 when his first child was born - 14 years before he married! I'm surprised no one caught the error. (DAR) indicates a reference to DAR records. Reference is also made to Virkus' Compendium of American Genealogy, a helpful guide, though certainly not a primary source for genealogical information. Bess has also enclosed a copy of Daniel<sup>5</sup>s will distribution of 1766 and a second to certain children on the death of his widow in 1782. The latter is helpful in that it gives the names of the daughters' husbands.

References:  
Parke Families of CT 1906 Frank Sylvester Parks (Vol I); Park Records 1925 Frank Sylvester Parks (Vol 3); Sup. to Parke Families of CT 1934 Frank Sylvester Parks (Vol 4); DAR Lineage Records; Compendium of American Genealogy 1925 Ed by Frederick A. Virkus.

*67615*  
 Amos<sup>6</sup> Park (DAR) 1749-1797  
 son of Silas & Sarah (Ayer)  
 1m 24 Mar 1774 Phebe Farmer  
 2m c1779 Margaret Moore  
 Children: 1st marriage  
 • Phebe<sup>7</sup> Park ? b c1775- Preston CT  
 • Shubael<sup>7</sup> Park b 1777- "  
 • Joshua<sup>7</sup> Park b 1777-1797 "  
 Children: 2nd marriage  
 • Erastus<sup>7</sup> Park b 1779-1861 "  
 • Sarah<sup>7</sup> Park b 1780- dy "  
 • Elisha<sup>7</sup> Park b 1782-1803 "  
 • HALSEY<sup>7</sup> Park b 1797-1848 "  
 • Ephraim<sup>7</sup> Park b 1798-1863 "  
 • John Hiram<sup>7</sup> b 1808-1887 "  
 • Auzubah<sup>7</sup> Park b 1812-1865 "  
 • Sally<sup>7</sup> Park b 1813-1833 "

*67616*  
 Esther<sup>6</sup> Park 23 Aug 1753- 21 Apr 1833  
 dau of Silas & Sarah (Ayer)  
 m Jeremiah Halsey 1743-1829 Col (DAR)  
 son of William & Sarah (Stanton)  
 Children:  
 Phebe Halsey 1772-1803  
 Jeremiah Shipley Halsey 1774-  
 George Washington Halsey 1777-  
 Sally Ann Halsey 1779-  
 William Pitt Halsey 1782-  
 Esther Halsey 1784-  
 Silas Plowden Halsey 1787-  
 Polly Halsey 1789-  
 John Jay Halsey 1791-  
 Harriet W. Halsey 1794-

Other children are known but no dates of birth found. Some are likely born 1784-1795 and 1800-1806. They are:  
 Silas, Eleanor, Augustus, Sophia, Yeperah, Harriet, George Moore and Yerphra.

*ST107*  
 Silas<sup>5</sup> Park father of Amos and Esther  
 Hezekiah<sup>4</sup> and Margery (Dyke)  
 Robert<sup>3</sup> and Mary (Rose)  
 Thomas<sup>2</sup> and Dorothy (Thompson)  
 Robert<sup>1</sup> and Martha (Chaplin) (MA 1630)

*67415*  
 Esther<sup>6</sup> Park bpt 5 Apr 1750-  
 dau of Daniel<sup>5</sup> & Esther (Averill) - - -  
 m c1788 Cornelius Treat 1766-1847  
 son of Timothy & ( )  
 he 2m Alice ( ) Palmer  
 Children:  
 Amaziah Treat 1790-1819  
 m Sally Colvin  
 Children:  
 Sarah<sup>6</sup> Treat 1813-1890 *77395*  
 m 1831 Benjamin<sup>7</sup> Park 1810-1895 - *5500*

Ezekial<sup>4</sup> Park and Alice Larrabee  
 Nathaniel<sup>3</sup> Parke and Sarah Geer  
 Thomas<sup>2</sup> Parke and Dorothy Thompson  
 Robert<sup>1</sup> Parke and Martha Chaplin  
 Cornelius Treat died in Mendon NY

Daniel<sup>5</sup>s will distribution - 1766  
 Esther - widow  
 Joseph - eldest son  
 Daniel - 2nd son  
 Nathaniel - 3rd son  
 Isaac - 4th son  
 Ezekial - 5th son

*5591* Amaziah<sup>5</sup> Park (DAR) & Hannah Mansfield  
 Voluntown CT to Mendon NY  
*4516* Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Park & Mary Church  
*353* Robert<sup>3</sup> Park & Tamsen (Packer) Bromley  
*351* Samuel<sup>2</sup> Park & Hannah  
 Robert<sup>1</sup> Parke & Martha Chaplin

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## Wright Bros. from page 17

effort was a biplane kite with wings five feet tip to tip by 13 inches wide. From this they learned much by maneuvering it with cords from the ground. A letter to the Weather Bureau in Washington brought information on wind velocity in different parts of the country.

Another important letter went to the noted civil engineer Octave Chanute of Chicago whose book was responsible for expanding the Wright's interest. Wilbur explained in detail some of the experiments Orville and he had made so far. Chanute, then in his late 60s, was impressed with the letter, and over the next few years was to be a great help with his advice and through his introductions to others.

In a lecture ten years earlier Chanute had suggested "success (in flight) might be much hastened by an association of searchers, for no one man is likely to be simultaneously an inventor to imagine new shapes and new motors, a mechanical engineer to design the arrangement of apparatus, a mathematician to calculate its strength and stresses, a practical mechanic to construct the parts, and a syndicate of capitalists to furnish the needed funds."

It came to him unexpectedly, that he was now discovering just such an association: inventors, mechanical engineers, mathematicians, practical mechanics, and, if not exactly capitalists, men able to finance their own experiments - - all in the person of the two Wright brothers. It is impossible to overemphasize the magnitude of their achievement. Their own brilliant insight and inspired research strategy, perseverance and determination enabled them to move beyond their contemporaries with amazing rapidity.

Now in 1900, Wilbur was 33, a slight 140 pounds on a 5'10" frame. He was quiet, occasionally uncommunicative, a voracious reader, a writer, and a capable speaker. Orville, four years younger, was quite

different. He was shorter, quite dapper, a dreamer and idealist. He was both a born tinkerer and an inspired engineer, forever seeking to improve a mechanism's operation. The key to their success was the way the brothers meshed their personalities into a functioning unit.

Having been advised by both Chanute and the Weather Bureau, Wilbur and Orville settled on Kitty Hawk on the outer banks of the North Carolina coast to test the glider they had built the previous winter. They did this for three summers under very primitive living conditions. In the summer of 1903 a motor was finally added. A propeller's development had been particularly difficult.

The Wrights differed from other experimenters in their realization that power plants were available to power an airplane and that the prime effort must be a concentration on the efficiency of the lifting surfaces, the propellers, and the reduction of air resistance.

The moment of success was long in coming, as test after test showed additional obstacles. Finally on the morning of December 17th, with Orville at the controls, their craft lifted off the sand and for 12 seconds flew for a distance of 120 feet. (Less than the wing span of a modern airliner!) Today we recognize this moment as the beginning of powered flight. Over the years the Wright brothers received numerous honors.

But such was not universally the case in 1903. In Europe the many enthusiasts had followed the results of the glider experiments that the brothers had carried out the previous summers and were impressed. So when the announcement was made concerning the powered flight, they readily accepted it. On the other hand in the United States there were many skeptics, especially among newspaper editors.

Two days after the event the Dayton Journal printed this heading on a back page:

"Wright Flyer - Clever Device of Bishop Wright's Sons." The short article related that the father had received this telegram: "We have made four successful flights this morning, all against a 21-mile wind. We started from level with engine-power alone. Our average speed through the air was 31 miles. Our longest time in the air was 57 seconds."

Only a few days before the Wrights successful flight, Professor Langley had, at great expense to the taxpayers, made a test of his own craft that proved a disaster. The Wrights had required no financial assistance. Langley had had a contract from the government.

Langley, then head of the Smithsonian, and others were so opposed to accepting the triumphs at Kitty Hawk that the Wrights eventually presented their plane to the Science Museum in London where it remained until after World War II. In 1942, at the instigation of President Roosevelt, the Smithsonian officially acknowledged the brothers' valid claim as the first in powered flight.

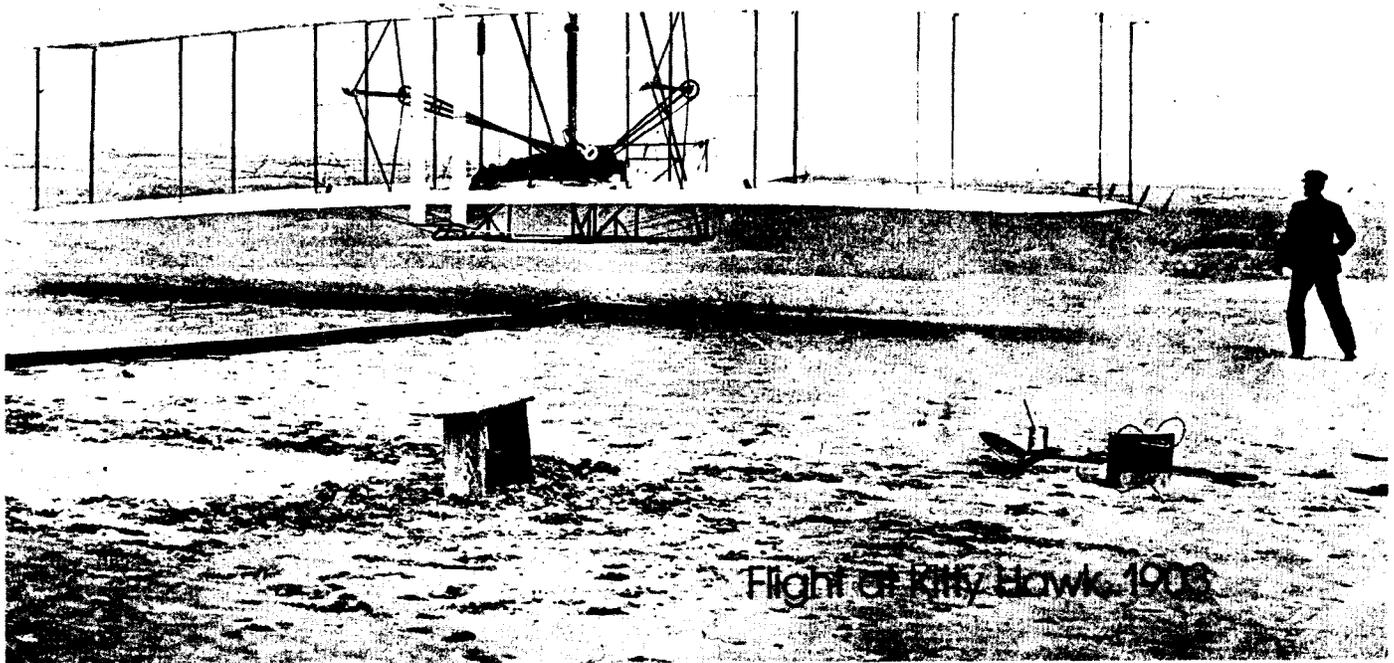
So the Wright Cycle Co gave way to the Wright Aeronautical Corp. A thorn to the Wright brothers was Glenn H. Curtiss when it came to patents. They fought his infringements for years. A number of patent laws were eventually changed as a result of this haste to give inventors better protection.

In 1912 Wilbur died of typhoid fever, leaving Orville to carry on. It is ironic that in 1929 the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company was merged into the Wright Co., and the new name Curtiss-Wright Corp. gave preference to the antagonist. However, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and Wright State University, both in Dayton OH, do give proper recognition to Wilbur and Orville.

### Bibliography:

The Wright Brothers 1943 Fred C Kelly  
Miracle at Kitty Hawk 1951 ed Fred Kelly; Papers of Wilbur & Orville Wright Vols I & II 1953 ed Marvin W. McFarland; Heritage of Kitty Hawk

Cont'd next page



1962 Walter T. Bonney (see genealogical record p26); Kill Devil Hill 1979 Harry Combs with Martin Caidin; A Dream of Wings 1981 Tom D. Crouch (Americans and the Airplane 1875-1905)

The Wrights' lineage was provided by Gary Boyd Roberts of the New England Historic Genealogical Society..

Robert<sup>1</sup>Parke (MA 1630)  
m Martha Chaplin

William<sup>2</sup>Parke  
m Martha Holgrave

Theoda<sup>3</sup>Parke  
m Samuel Williams

Abigail Williams  
m Experience Porter

John Porter  
m Abigail Arnold

Sarah Porter  
m Edmund Freeman

Sarah Freeman  
m Dan Wright  
(desc. of Samuel<sup>1</sup> who came to Northampton MA-1630-1675)

Dan Wright Jr.  
m Catharine Reeder  
(to Dayton OH in 1796)

Milton Wright 1828-1917  
m 1859 Susan Catherine  
Koerner 1831-1889

Their children:

Reuchlin 1861-

Lorin 1862-

twins 1865-1865

WILBUR 1867-1912

ORVILLE 1871-1948

Katharine 1874-

The family lived at:

Fairmont IN 1859-1862

Fayette Co IN 1862-1866

Millville IN 1866-1870

Dayton OH 1870-1878

Cedar Rapids IA 1878-1881

Richmond IN 1881-1884

Dayton OH 1884-

'Corrections' from page 23

Hannah - eldest daughter

Alice - 2nd daughter

Sarah - 3rd daughter

Esther - 4th daughter

Secondary distribution made 1782 on death of widow used by her during lifetime.

Joseph

Daniel

Nathaiel

Ezekial

Hannah wife of

William Constable

Sarah wife of

Jonah Talmage

Esther<sup>6</sup> did not take part in this distribution.

Cornelius Treat, grandfather of Sarah Treat, died in Mendon NY. Her husband's father and grandfather had moved from Voluntown CT to Mendon NY in 1795.

Esther, 16 years older than Cornelius, had only one child as far as is known.

# "Our Jacob" is Found - by Charles F. Park #529

Twenty years ago "Our" Jacob was found! It hadn't always been "Our" Jacob. The search for Jacob's ancestry had been going on for some years mostly at the Syracuse Library. Sister Ann (Miller #93) and I had been doing this separately, she when she could get to Syracuse and I running over from work at noon.

One particular noon hour found me at the locked cases of the Federal Census and Vosburgh Church Records on microfilm. The assistant curator of local

history unlocked and opened a drawer to get me a church record. My eye espied a box containing reels and I asked their identity. The assistant responded, "The Barbour Index". Ho-ho! A new stone to be turned.

What turned up was: "Park, Jacob Jr, b 5 Dec 1782, s of Jacob and Ruth, Hampton Vital Records Vol 1 p283." So Jacob had been found. The Jr was the first sign of more Jacobs. Jr. turned out to be Jacob<sup>7</sup> going back to Jacob<sup>4</sup>.

Finding Jacob<sup>7</sup> and checking Barbour Index for other children of Jacob and Ruth (Burnett) provided a corrected list. With all the Jacobs, the term "Our" Jacob was now useful.

Back at the office, I called Anne and calmly screeched, "I found Jacob!" Cousin Bill Cook #66 has been the prime mover to get something put together on this line of Jacobs. "It'll add to the knowledge of the Society and be of worth to many," he said.

Now the line goes like this with my numbering:

(Source abbreviations are identified at the end of the article page 28.)

1. Robert (MA 1630) 1580-1664
2. Thomas<sup>2</sup> 1615-1709
3. Nathaniel<sup>3</sup> 1650-1718
4. Jacob<sup>4</sup> (FSP/CT) #44 b about 1693, 1m Martha Geer 18 July 1723, his first cousin (GVR), she b 18 Nov 1704, d about 1743, dau of Robert<sup>2</sup> (George<sup>1</sup>) and Martha (Tyler)(Witchhunt) Geer (GG). He 2m Prudence Fanning after 1743 (FG) dau of Lt John<sup>2</sup> and Margaret (Culver) Fanning. Jacob, a cordwainer, had a homeplace of 42 acres near Lantern Hill in Groton, now Ledyard (FG). He was one of the proprietors of the Common Lands and bought lands from others. Jacob<sup>4</sup> d 15 Oct 1752 (GVR). See Map A. Children:
  5. Jacob<sup>5</sup> b 22 Feb 1724/25
  - Martha<sup>5</sup> b 27 Sep 1727
  - Timothy<sup>5</sup> b 20 Nov 1729

So far so good; however there's a rocky road ahead.

5. Jacob<sup>5</sup> (FSP/CT) #135 b 22 Feb 1724/25 (GVR). Here the line of Jacobs ends. Only one child, David<sup>6</sup> is listed. No Jacob. Then new information was discovered. (FSP/V3) Page 29 gives Joseph's marriage to Sarah. Jacob<sup>5</sup> d 10 Jan 1810. Children:

David<sup>6</sup> b 8 Nov 1750

6. Jacob<sup>6</sup> (note reference FSP/CT p266) #356a (FSP/V3)

James<sup>6</sup>

Hannah<sup>6</sup>

Martha<sup>6</sup> b 2 Mar 1760 m James Harris

Mary<sup>6</sup>

Prudence<sup>6</sup> m Harris

6. Jacob<sup>6</sup> b Groton CT c1753 which would make him 20 when he m 2 Dec 1773, Ruth Burnett of Windham, dau of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Averill) Burnett (BB). Jacob<sup>6</sup> was in Hampton, where his children were born (FC - 1790, 1800, 1810 - not 1820)

Children:

Erastus<sup>7</sup> b 29 Dec 1776

Betsey<sup>7</sup> b 18 Jan 1782 1778 (BI)

Charles<sup>7</sup> b 20 Jan 1785 — 7. Jacob Jr<sup>7</sup> b 5 Dec 1782 (HVR)

William<sup>7</sup> b 24 Mar 1787

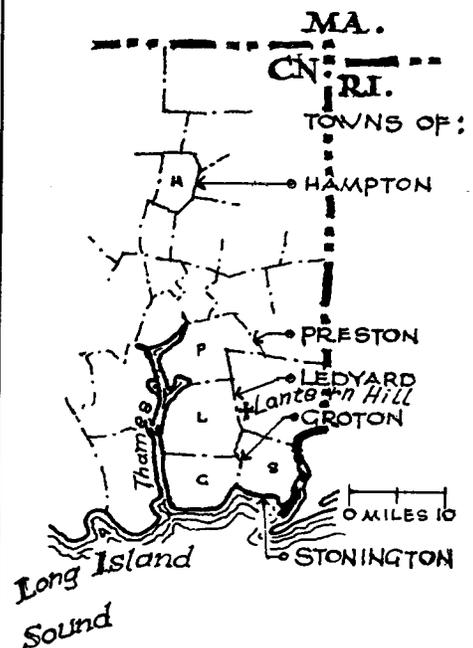
b 15 Dec 1782 (PB)

Jonathan<sup>7</sup> b 4 Nov 1790

Here no Jacob<sup>7</sup> is listed; "cold again" sort of thing. The list in the Burnett Genealogy is the same! Fret not. A taintivvy via the Barbour Index corrects Betsy's year of birth allowing a place for Jacob<sup>7</sup>.

7. Jacob Jr<sup>7</sup> "Our Jacob" b 15 Dec 1782 (PB) m 26 Feb 1807 (SP) 1806 (PB) "Our Concurrence", Concurrence Landon Griswold b 11 Oct 1789 (PB) dau of Samuel<sup>5</sup> (Benj<sup>4</sup>, Benj<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Edward<sup>1</sup>) and Hannah (Landon) Griswold (GrG). See Map B.

Cont'd page 27



Map  
A

Cont'd from page 26

Hannah Landon was the dau of Thomas and Hannah (Hubbel) Landon. "Our Concurrence" was brought up in the household of her baptismal sponsors, John and "Aunt" Concurrence (Landon) Dunsbaugh as their own. The Dunsbaughs with Concurrence lived in Germantown NY in 1790 (FC). An unknown male under 16 was with them; then just the three were in Clermont in 1800 (FC). Actually they were on John Dunsbaugh's land from 1796 to 1800 as Concurrence attended school No 1 as a Clermont resident for those dates and John was charged with the Manor rents for about the same dates. See map C.

Jacob Jr<sup>7</sup> and Concurrence married and had their own household in Clermont in 1810 (FC). Now we keep our eye on the Dunsbaugh household as we lead in to the given name Miner in this Jacob line. This is the background. Dr William Wilson who had come from Scotland as a personal physician for the Livingstons and later for the general population was the main keeper of records for the Livingstons. He put up a building in Clermont Village about 1800. Herein Elisha Miner opened a store. He is in the 1800 census. Elisha caught yellow fever and died the summer of 1801. Dr Wilson's accounts had an entry for him in July and Mrs. Miner in September. Elisha left his wife Eunice (Capron) with two sons and two daughters, one of whom died young in 1801. Eunice was a teacher in 1802, turning the store over to Cyrus Capron in 1803. The family does not appear in the 1810 census. But the Dunsbaugh family appears thus:

Males					Females				
-10	-16	-26	-45	45+	-10	-16	-26	-45	45+
-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	-

Using known birthdates, a reconstruction is as follows:

Elisha Miner Jr	age 17	unknown female	-10
Erastus Miner	15	Mary Ann Miner	age 13
John Dunsbaugh	45	Eunice Miner	47
		Concurrence Dunsbaugh	40

Pursuing further, Jacob & Concurrence had their own household in 1810 but are not found in the 1820 census. If the Miner family fits in the Dunsbaugh household in 1810, Jacob & Concurrence with children fit in the Dunsbaugh household in 1820 which we see here:

Males					Females				
-10	-18	-26	-45	45+	-10	-16	-26	-45	45+
3	2	2	1	1	1	2	-	1	1

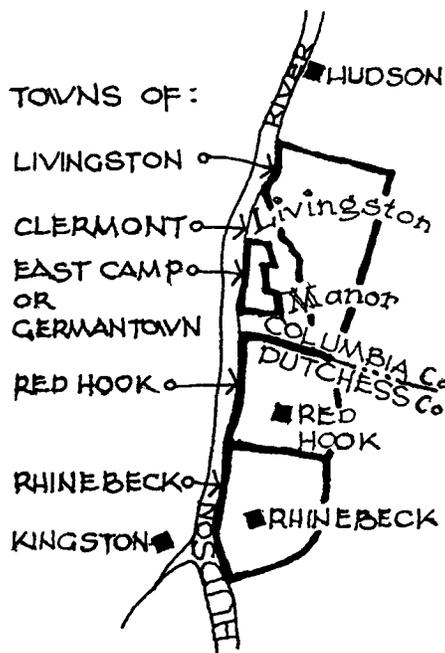
Using known birthdates, a reconstruction is as follows:

Jacob Miner Park	age 7	Nancy	age 3
John D Park	5	Alice	13
Francis Park	1	Betsey Park	11
two unknown males		Concurrence Park	30
Elisha Miner Jr	27	Concurrence Dunsbaugh	50
Erastus Miner	25		
Jacob Park	38		
Johr Dunsbaugh	55		

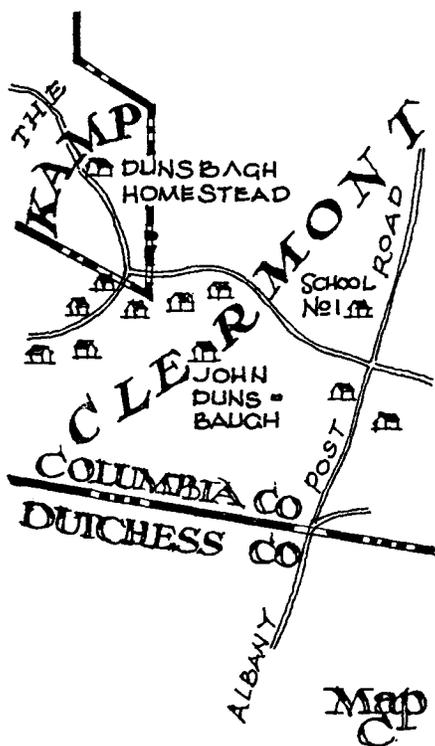
With these reconstructions the three families may have been together between the two census dates as it isn't likely they would have gathered for the census taking and then dispersed. John's move to Livingston may have been a need to lease a larger house to hold all. Well, howsoever, Miner, given as a middle name to Jacob Miner<sup>8</sup> in 1813 was bestowed in memory of Elisha Miner Sr.

There were events other than those above that may have influenced the Park family to join the Dunsbaugh household. Samuel Landon<sup>8</sup> was born in 1811 and died in 1818. Jacob Jr<sup>7</sup> was ordered to active duty in 1813 and declined his appointment in 1818. The move to Livingston may have been a determination to pool their efforts to make the move to Camden NY. Jacob Jr<sup>7</sup> and Sarah's children were as follows: (PB)

Cont'd next page

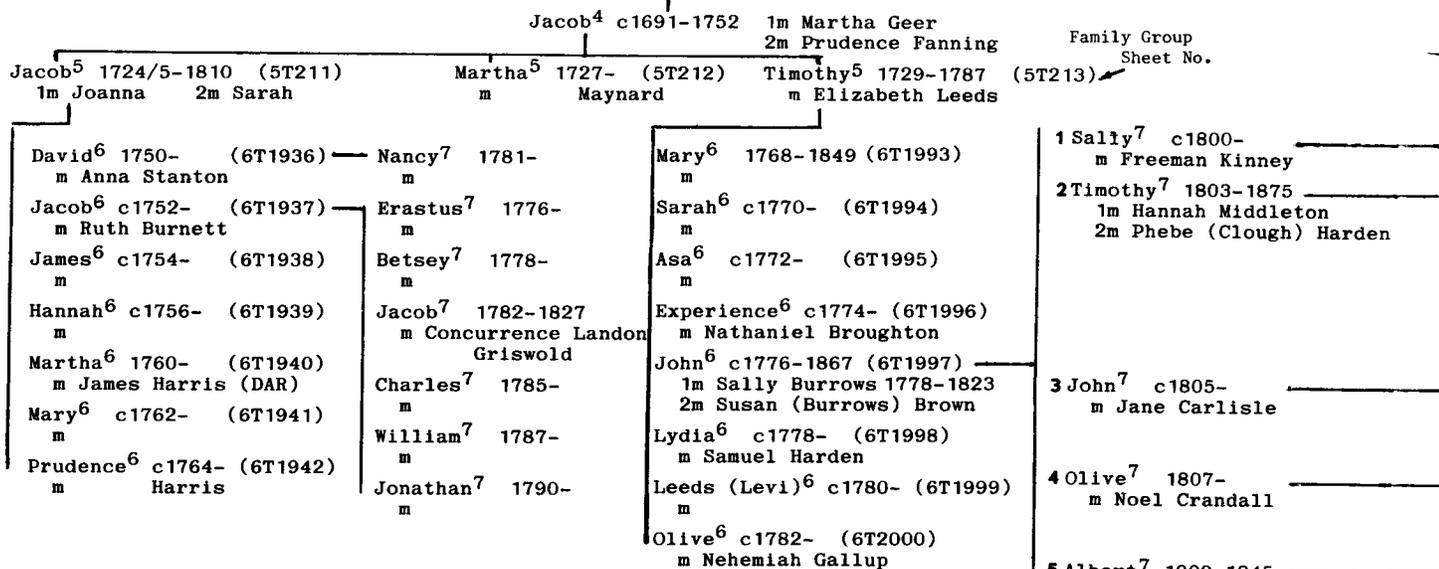


Map B



Map C

ROBERT (MA 1630), Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>3</sup> m Sarah Geer



Cont'd from page 27

Alice<sup>8</sup> b 8 Nov 1807 m 31 Dec 1827 Horace Dunbar  
Betsey<sup>8</sup> b 2 Jul 1809 1m 30 Sep 1830 Martin Harris Overocker  
2m George Cowles Sheldon

Samuel Landon<sup>8</sup> 17 Jul 1811 d 5 Aug 1818  
Jacob Miner<sup>8</sup> b 18 Jul 1813 1m Louisa Dunbar  
2m Mary Ann Sheldon

John D<sup>8</sup> b 24 Jul 1815 d 17 Sep 1894 m 1844 Susan B. Rice  
Nancy<sup>8</sup> b 2 Aug 1817 d 6 May 1891 m 1851 George Best  
Francis<sup>8</sup> b 23 Jan 1819 d 13 Dec 1908 m 1849 Clarissa Woods  
Mary Ann<sup>8</sup> b 29 Mar 1821 d 24 Mar 1848

Caroline<sup>8</sup> b 29 May 1823 m 6 Sep 1846 Orrimal Jared Hyde  
Matilda<sup>8</sup> b 9 Jun 1825 m 30 Mar 1845 Hiram H Hammond  
Hannah<sup>8</sup> b 21 May 1827 d 24 Jan 1897 m 1848 Henry Sweezy Marvin

First 8 were born in Columbia Co NY, last three in Camden Oneida Co NY

Sources:

BB Burnap, Burnett Genealogy 1925 Belnap  
BI Barbour Index  
FC Federal Census  
FG Fanning Genealogy 1905 Brooks  
FSP/CT The Parke Families of CT 1906 Frank Sylvester Parks  
FSP/V3 Park Records (Vol 3) 1925 Frank Sylvester Parks  
GG Geer Genealogy 1923 Walter Geer  
GrG Griswold Families of England & America - Griswold & Townsend  
GVR Groton Vital Records  
HVR Hamden Vital Records  
PB Park Bible Records  
SP St Peters Lutheran Church of Rhinebeck Records 1968 Kelly



I've neglected my family.  
I won't even cook.  
Alone in the bed,  
My husband's forsook.  
My dog is forlorn.  
My kids give me looks.

Not now, I respond.  
My attention is brooked.  
I sit here immobile  
In my private nook.  
For I've just come across  
Another genealogy book.

The information on the descendants of Timothy<sup>5</sup> comes from Winans #707 of Hudson Falls NY. It was researched and prepared by Belle Brayton, mother of Sylvia Brayton Van Anden Historian of Hartford, Washington Co, NY.

- 1 Horace Kinney  
Almarin Kinney
- 2 Oscar<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ William<sup>9</sup>  
m Elora Hill  
Elijah  
Thomas  
Lois  
Sarah  
Phebe  
James Timothy 1862-1947 \_\_\_\_\_ Josephine Harden<sup>9</sup> 1887-1931  
m Frances J. Hill Phoebe<sup>9</sup> 1888-1889  
Orla J.<sup>9</sup> (MD) 1890-1974  
m Amelia Griffin
- 3 Sarah Eliza<sup>8</sup>  
Henry  
Adelaide  
James  
Josephine<sup>10</sup>  
Mercy<sup>10</sup>  
Margaret<sup>10</sup>
- 4 Sarah A. Crandall 1834-1855  
Emily G. Crandall 1840-1890  
m Burch  
Milo D. Crandall 1847-1869
- 5 Edward Dodge<sup>8</sup> 1833-1876  
m Frances Ann Griffin  
Ervin K. 1835-1866  
Emeline B. 1837-1879  
Caroline 1839-1870  
Jane Mann 1841-1870  
Luther Mann 1843-a1926  
m Sarah B. Epperson  
Albert Charles<sup>9</sup> 1854-  
m Catharine Luella McCrea  
Linetta Jane<sup>9</sup> 1859-1926  
1m Oliver Horton  
2m Joseph William Shaw  
Myra Electa<sup>9</sup> 1868-  
m William S Atwood
- 6 John Andrew Lytle<sup>8</sup> 1831- dy  
Sarah Jane Lytle 1834-1893  
m George H. Flack  
Mary Lytle  
m Robert Dixon  
Edward Dodge<sup>10</sup> 1880-  
m Margaret Hogan  
Blanche Electa<sup>10</sup> 1882-1919  
m Virgil E. Gridley  
Mabel Clair<sup>10</sup> 1884-1924  
m Earl Farmer  
Melvin R.<sup>10</sup> 1886-1887  
Essie Leona<sup>10</sup> 1889-1911  
Frances Anne<sup>10</sup> 1892-  
m Wm George Rolston
- 7 James Horth  
John Horth  
William Horth  
Henry Horth  
Fannie Horth  
m Henry Davis
- 8 Elizabeth<sup>8</sup>  
Delia  
Roderick  
James
- 10 Helen L.<sup>8</sup>  
m Frank Hughes  
Charles Albert  
m Lucinda Brayton  
The burial plot of James Timothy<sup>8</sup> and his son Dr. Orla James<sup>9</sup> is in the Union Cemetery, Ft. Edward NY. Others are Orla's wife Amelia Griffin, Josephine Harden<sup>9</sup> and Phoebe<sup>9</sup>.

## Society Needs Microfiche

Many of you will have become acquainted with the Microfiche Readers at libraries. They are far easier and more economical than the old microfilm rolls. There is a great deal of material now available in this form that would be of tremendous assistance to our Society.

Last year we purchased copies of the American Genealogical-Biographical Index covering all Park/e/s. This provides an index to many genealogies without an index. But most important, it covers the Boston Transcript genealogical column that ran from 1906 to 1941. It is considered the greatest single source of information for genealogical data for the New England area during the period 1600-1800.

All of this is now on microfiche for only \$320. A reader will be an additional \$200. Any and all contributions toward this project will be most welcome.

Later we hope to be able to add census records and out-of-print genealogies. Also we want to have all of our family group sheets in this form so that they can be easily transported to national and regional meetings. Rather than lugging two dozen heavy binders, we can put the entire set in one 4x9 envelope!

## We'd like you to know -

Ruth Elizabeth Davis Holden #735 is a native Vermonter having spent her life in Brattleboro. She is an 11th generation descendant for Richard (MA 1635) through Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Jonathan<sup>3-4-5-6</sup>, Lydia<sup>7</sup> to Calvin Downs, Lydia A Downs and her father Charles H Davis.

Following her education in the local schools and Business Institute she was employed by the Vermont-Peoples National Bank.

In 1932 Ruth married Justin Holden who retire in 1970 as the Director of Public Works. He was then elected District Rep-

Cont'd page 31



# Historian's Corner

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

(Ed. Tad has not been able to provide an article for this issue. He will have his usual helpful information for us in the fall.)

## The life of a Farmer's Wife

Most of our early generations in America lived on a farm and we can imagine their lifestyle not unlike that of an Amish farmer of today. We see the quaint buggies on the country lanes or the horse-drawn hay wagons in the fields. But do we ever give thought to the life of the women?

The wife of a farmer in the 1790s was expected to have children and teach them, cook and bake, make clothing and blankets, clean the house, make soap and candles, plant a garden and take care of it, make household furnishings and utensils, help with the harvest, milk the cows, make butter, and do whatever else that was necessary to make her home a happy one.

And all of that work and no play did not make 'Jacqueline' a dull Early American girl!

When it came time to cook, there was no range to be home on. Cooking was done in an open fireplace with iron kettles and long-handled frying pans, some with legs and called spiders. Baking was done in an oven that was built into the fireplace.

Before the clothing could be made, yarn had to be spun from wool or flax unless someone like Joseph Parke of Connecticut came along and did it for her. Sometimes, women had to shear the sheep or gather the flax, too.

Betty Crocker cookbooks and Good Housekeeping magazines were not around, nor would they have been much help since they might call for a package of Jello or other unobtainable



items. There were some books on the subject printed, but they were expensive and the bookstore was miles away.

The first American cookbook The Compleat Housewife or Accomplish'd Gentlewoman's Companion by Mrs E Smith was published by William Parks in Williamsburg VA in 1742. (see V20 p33) Art of Cooking by

Hannah Glass came five years later and was a best seller. The book was noted for its direct approach to cooking and homemaking.

Other helpful books from the era were The Frugal Housewife by Susannah Carter in 1772; The New Art of Cooking by Richard Brigg in 1796; and American Cookery by Amelia Simmons, published in 1792.

The region in which a farmer's wife lived helped to define her role on the farm.

In the older areas of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, the division of labor was fairly well defined. Men planted and harvested and cared for the non-dairy livestock. Women sometimes helped at harvest time and tended to the cows and their gardens.

The division of labor was less well-defined in the newer areas such as Ohio and Michigan. There, women and men planted and harvested. Older daughters were expected to do the light chores around the farm.

These frontier women - the frontier started at Pittsburgh in those days - often led lonely lives because their husbands frequently would be off hunting for game.

Their homes would be a loft in a barn, a lean-to, or if they were lucky, a one-room

Cont'd next page



The housewife and the hunter, from the Roxburge Ballads.

# Park/s Presidents of Colleges and Universities

John Edgar <sup>1</sup> Park (Ma 1903)	Wheaton College, Norton MA 1926-
William Edgar <sup>2</sup> Park (his son)	Simmons College, Boston MA 1955-1970
Rosemary <sup>2</sup> Park (his daughter)	Barnard College, New York NY 1962-1967
	Connecticut College, New London CT 1947-1962
John Rocky <sup>5</sup> Park (from Roger NJ)	University of Utah, Salt Lake City UT 1869-1892
Lawrence <sup>2</sup> Park (from Richard NY)	Mansfield (PA) State College, Mansfield PA 1968-77
	Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock PA 1977-
Marion Edwards <sup>9</sup> Park (Richard MA)	Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr PA 1922-
Roswell <sup>8</sup> Park (Robert MA)	Racine College, Racine WI 1852-1863
Marvin McT. Parks ?	GA State College for Women 1905-1926
Oliver Lafayette Parks ?	Parks College of Aeronautical Tech, St Louis MO
William Robert <sup>7</sup> Parks (Thomas VA)	Iowa State University, Ames IA 1965-
Kingman Brewster (11th fm Robert)	Yale University, New Haven CT 1963-1977
Edwards Amasa <sup>7</sup> Park (Richard MA)	Amherst College 1844 (offered pres. - declined)



Ruth D. Holden

Cont'd from page 29

representative serving until his death in 1982. They had three children who have given them six grandsons, 3 granddaughters and 2 great grandchildren.

Ruth is a member of the DAR where she is Registrar, the VT

## We'd like you to know -

Old Cemeteries Ass'n, the Eastern Star, the Grange, Womens' Club and a 50-year member of Dennis Rebekah Lodge #1.

Her gt gt gt grandfather Jonathan<sup>6</sup>Park (see Vol XIV p36) came to Vermont in 1766 clearing land in what is now Newfane.

Oscar DeWilde McCollum Jr #717 was born in Kansas City in 1921, a gtgrandson of Cornelia A<sup>8</sup>Parke. (Elisha Ranney<sup>7</sup>, Daniel<sup>6</sup>, Joseph<sup>5-4</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>)

He spent over 30 years with the Federal Government as a cartographer and intelligence officer. On retirement he settled in Marble CO where he has served as mayor, organizer of the Marble Historical Society, curator of the Marble Museum, and now writes articles on the history of the area.



Oscar D. McCollum Jr.

Before retirement the genealogical bug caught him and he uses this as an excuse for travel, including several trips to England.

In 1955 Oscar married Lois Ann Hill of Washington DC. They have two sons, Duncan and Peter.

'Farmer's wife'  
Cont'd from page 30

cabin. All of the "modern conveniences", such as a fireplace, usually were not found on the frontier.

A farm wife's role was different in the South.

If she was the wife of a plantation owner, she would be expected to entertain guests

as well as run the household. There is no need to fret about this woman because she often had servants or slaves to help her.

However, the poorer Southern women often lived in remote mountain areas. As a result, the caring for the sick was added to their duties since a doctor might be miles away.

As with Dr Ezra Smith<sup>9</sup>Parke,

his area of responsibility covered from Detroit to Ann Arbor, a distance of fifty miles, so she was probably a midwife as well.

Farm wives of the 18th and 19th centuries were hard workers and earned their daily bread many times over. In fact a number of our members might comment that it wasn't so easy in the 20th century!

# Parke Coat of Arms For Everyone

Since the arrival of the pocket patches with the crest or lozenge of the Parke family of County Essex designed by Harwood E. Park #415, many members not related to this line have felt left out! We may have a solution.

Let us go back to the Norman conquest of 1066. One of William the Conqueror's followers was Thomas, who was placed in charge of the Royal Parks and made Master of the Hunt. He became known as Thomas de Parco and was granted lands in the north of England.

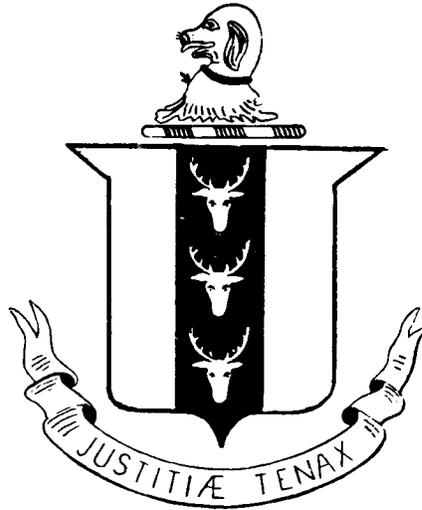
His arms were described as:

Argent on a pale azure three stags' heads caboched of the field - the crest - a talbot's head gules eared and gorged with a collar gemel or, and pierced in the breast with a pheon of the last

- motto - JUSTITIAE TENAX

Lest the official jargon should not mean much, it would be better to look at the adjoining picture.

Now let us refer to Burke's General Armory, published in 1884 by Sir Bernard Burke, CB LL.D. The above arms with three stags' heads is the most commonly mentioned for Park/e/s: Fulfordlees, co. Berwick:



Scotland 1672; Willingsworth and Wednesbury, co. Stafford. This latter was granted to a Richard Parkes, 4 Feb 1615. His granddaughter carried the property in marriage to William, younger son of Humble, Lord Ward. Another was in Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, granted in 1618 to Thomas Parke. His daughter and heir married Sir Miles Sandys, Knt. (see Vol XVI p39) Sir James Parke, Baron Wensleydale,

of Walton, co. Lancaster, raised to the peerage in 1856, also used these arms. He was one of the most distinguished lawyers and judges of his time, the son of Thomas Parke of Highfield, near Liverpool.

So this would seem to be a proper coat of arms for any descendants of Park/e/s from the British Isles. The College of Arms, which celebrated its 500th birthday in 1984, is headed by the 17th Duke of Norfolk. An official coat of arms will be granted by Britain's medieval College to almost anyone. Blue-blooded lineage isn't required. However, at last report the cost is £840 or about \$1400. It would appear that our Society can provide one a bit more economically. Perhaps Harwood will be willing to prepare art work for another pocket patch if enough interest is shown.

Should you want to have your arms framed, the Newsletter editor has black and white copies of both the Essex Park arms as well as that described here. These can be colored or used for preparing fancier renditions. The cost is \$2 post paid.

## Early Scottish Records Identify Parks

Robert de Parco	witnessed charter	c1202-7
Sir David de Parco	attested quitclaim at Locharwood	after 1249
John de Parc	witnessed a mandate	1266, 1278-94
Sir Johan de Park	of Berwickshire rendered homage	1296
Walterus de Park	in parish of Fyvie excommunicated	1382
John de Park	charter from John, Earl of Carrick	reign of Robert II (1371-1390)
Gilbert de Park	rector of church in Colbanton	1429-30
John de Park	presbyter of Glasgow diocese	1433
James de Park	witnesses an instrument at Aldcathy	1436
Thomas de Park	held land in Aberdeen	1445
Finlaus Park	burgess on Irvine on Clyde	1455
George Park	had remission for share in burning	1489
Park family	in parish of Erskine Dunbertane	reign of James IV (1488-1513)
John Park	of Dubbs, gson of George (above)	1673
Archibald Park	forebear of Mungo, African explorer Selkirkshire	1682-1768