

The Parke Society

Promoting Fellowship, Genealogical Research, and the Preservation of our Heritage

Clearing-house for research on all Parke/s immigrants from the British Isles.

Parks in Clinton County, Michigan

David L. Parke #13

In the last issue several Parkes were recognized as pioneers in the development of the Michigan Territory, that is, they settled there before Michigan became the 26th state in 1837.

Much research has been done to identify one of the family lines not covered in Frank Sylvester Parks' book Parke Families of Connecticut 1906. Smith(5) was shown on page 69, but the story ends with his son Smith(6) 1749-1842. The father Smith(5), whom we shall call Smith I was born in North Groton CT and moved across the state with his father Joseph(4), a weaver, and settled in Sharon CT. The children of Smith I were all born there before he moved across the state line to Caanan, Columbia Co NY where he was buried in 1807. His eldest son Smith II joined him in Caanan, but in later years moved west to Hamilton, Madison Co.

It was two sons of Smith II that later made the move to Michigan, Smith III (1777-1859) and his younger brother Davis (1790-1893)- yes, he lived to be 103!

Both of these brothers were in Chautauqua Co in western New York where their children were born. The story of the move to Michigan comes from John the youngest son of Smith III.



Davis & Catherine (Coon) Parks

John (born 7 Oct 1825) related that at the age of 4 months his parents started with him to their future home in the wilderness of Michigan. They were four weeks on a canal boat crossing Lake Erie on their way to Detroit. There they obtained an ox team and wagon and "passed the slow and toilsome road and settled in the town of Novi, Oakland Co". There they remained until he (John) was ten years old. They "then removed and settled in the township of Dallas, Clinton Co where he grew to manhood

and where most of his life has since been spent." From this report it would seem that John's younger sister Lucinda must have been born in Novi in 1828 not in Chautauqua.

Much of the information of the family from this point on has been provided by Janet Snyder #366, the former Secretary of the Society, who lives in Clinton Co. The History of Clinton Co MI -1876, in the chapter on Dallas Township states: "The entrance of the Parks families and the numerical strength of the various branches thereof who became pioneers to the township marked an event of some consequence in the early history of Dallas."

"Smith Parks(III), with a family of seventeen children led the Parks' advance into Dallas close upon the appearance of the Duttons." (The Duttons were said to have arrived in the area in 1835.)

Smith III and his wife Catherine Fowler were "married at the respective ages of 16 and 15, and, as has been seen, boasted at the time of their settlement in Dallas the possession of a small army of descendants. It is further worthy of remark that of these seventeen children, all lived to become men and women."

"Davis Parks now living in the village of Fowler at the age of eighty-six, and the oldest living male settler in the town, was the next to follow his brother Smith (III), and settled

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In Memory

The sad news has just been received of the death of Harwood Eliot Park #415. For the past year or so his health had limited activity in furthering research on the Parke family. At 85 he was still able to send off prolific notes to your Society's Newsletter Editor and to many others.



Harwood Eliot Park

We can be most appreciative of all he has done to expand our knowledge of family history, not only in this country but especially in England. He provided the necessary facts to the College of Arms in London so that they could research and verify the Parke line back to Robert who was buried in Gestingthorpe Essex in 1400. He designed the coat of arms that appears on his jacket. (see picture) At the 1988 Convocation the Society presented him with the Dedicated Service Award.

Harwood was born 23 Nov 1907 in West Bloomfield NY (south of Rochester), only 5 miles from Mendon where his 3 gt grandfather Amaziah died in 1824. West Bloomfield was also the home of Brigham Young and later Heber Chase Kimball(v18p25), the Mormon leaders. Along with Amaziah, a patriot of the Revolution, were his sons Benjamin & John, and together they settled on land in the Phelps & Gorham Purchase in 1793.

For more than sixty years Harwood followed his profession as a Certified Mechanical Engineer specializing in the Aircraft industry.

He was married in 1941 to Ruth Catherine Macomber while at Fort Sill OK. She died two years ago. There are three children, Noel Eliot Park CE MBA #593, Anne Ruth Park Gerard #594, and Harwood Winthrop Park #595. Noel's two sons are Jeffrey Eliot Park #596, and Christopher Eliot Park #597.

The lineage is from Robert(MA 1630) to Samuel(2) Robert(3), Benjamin(4), Amaziah(5), Benjamin(6), Thomas W(7), Daniel(7) to his father Frank R(9) who married Anna Leason Thompson

We were saddened to learn of the sudden death on Jan 3rd of former Trustee Frederick Russell Snyder Jr #540 in Miami FL.

Fred joined the Society ten years ago and was most helpful in researching Parke lineages. He was a descendant of Robert (MA 1630), thru Thomas(2), Nathaniel(3) Joseph(4), Daniel(5)(6), Joel(7), Daniel(8)(9), Edith Ann(10), to his father Frederick Russell Sr.

- 1087L Michael Arthur Parks
- 1088 John Charles Gaffney
- 1089 James Duval Trabue
- 1090 William Otho Park
- 1091 Vernon Weirmer Arnold
- 1092 Mrs Joan Shepard Sapp
- 1093 Carlton Lindley Parks
- 1094 Mrs Sharon H Randall
- 1095 Mrs Melinda P McGregor
- 1096 Glenn Ray Parks



Frederick Russell Snyder Jr.

Fred was born in Springfield OH 10 Feb 1925, married Ilona Sarolta Hegyi 30 Mar 1946 at Salzburg Austria. She died in 1980. His children are Charlotte Ilona, Frederick III and Julie Ann. In 1982 he married Doris Eillene (Wilcox) Hartley.

He was a practicing attorney in Miami, had graduated from the University of Illinois and received his JD from the University of Miami School of Law. During World War II he served in the European theater. He then worked for a year with the UN Relief

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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.

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Reading, PA 19610

CHANGE OF ADDRESS - Notify Editor

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

Application Fee	\$ 15.00	Mrs. Marjorie C. Isaac
Annual Dues	\$ 15.00	202 Meadowbrook Dr.
Life Membership	\$150.00	Clarks Summit, PA 18411

Congratulations

In Memoriam - from page 18

and Rehabilitation Admin. in Austria. In 1978 he retired as a Lt Col in the Judge Advocate Generals Corps, US Army Reserve.

In addition to the Parke Society, Fred was active in the Geer Family Ass'n. His greatest interest was in the SAR where he served as a Chapter President, Chancellor of the State and Chancellor General for two years of the National SSAR. Also he was active in the Order of Founders and Patriots where he was Past Attorney General and long-time Governor of the Florida Society.

Word has been received from LaQuita Weaver #652 of her mother's death on 1 Jun 1992 aged 95. Mrs Louella Park Wilkerson was a descendent of Roger (NJ 1682) thru John(2)(3), Moses(4)(5), James Hill(6), Francis Marion(7), to her father James Hill who married Minnie Dugger. Louella's husband Olga Eugene Wilkerson died in 1946. LaQuita notes that her mother's Christian character and love for her family inspired her children, grandchildren, gt grandchildren and gt gt grandchildren.

The death of Eldon Jay Parke #546 in Ilwaco WA was reported by Mrs David H Parke #195. Eldon was born 6 Aug 1913 in Weiser ID the son of Alvey Judson and Effie May (Attebury) Parke. His ancestry has been traced to his grandfather Robert Judson and grandfather Solomon. Eldon was married 11 Jul 1934 in Tacoma WA to Elsie Elma Barnes. She died in 1955. His home was in Lacey WA. A memorial service was held in Olympia where he was a Colonel in the Washington State Patrol.

An article from New York Newsday dated 28 Sep 1992 tells of "a skinny 13-year-old boy in corduroy pants and black-and-white sneakers showing up at Jack Collins' door in Lennox Road in Brooklyn"

"Hi, I'm Bobby Fischer," the boy said. John William Collins #643 knew why Fischer had come. His mother had approached the Life Master Chess player to train her talented son. Few of Collins students have displayed anything approximating the virtuosity of Bobby, but Collins still gets a huge kick out of coaxing great games out of his young students. They are called "Collins' Kids".

A psychologist once told Collins that it takes both nature and nurture to produce a prodigy in chess or music or math. "But he also explained that the other thing you need," Collins says, "is the right teacher!"

His sister Ethel #642 reports that they were in Los Angeles in August 1991 where "Jack was inducted into the Chess Hall of Fame. The US Chess Federation named him the Chess Teacher of the Century."

Marion Dibble Williams #621L sends a news clipping of the arrival granddaughter Kristen Renee Toney on 7 April in Las Cruces NM to Mark and Nancy Toney. The clipping is most unusual in that it gives not only the names of parents and grandparents, but the great grandparents George and Irene Dibble of Marshfield WI! George's mother was Ida Belle Park(10), then back thru Avery (9) Charles(8), Ephraim(7), Elisha(6), Rev Paul(5), Hezekiah(4), Robert (3), Thomas(2) to Robert (MA 1630). So Kristen is of the 14th generation.

Cora Reid #231, Lineage Leader for the Canadian line

of Cyrenius Parks, announces the birth of another granddaughter Bailey Quinn on 8 Feb to her youngest daughter Ruth, wife of Justin McKenny

Bailey is of the 13th generation from Robert (MA 1630). She has an older sister Dori Vivian born in April 1991.

Library of Michigan

Dr Kenneth H Parker #770 has brought to our attention that there was an incorrect address for the Library of Michigan in Lansing. The proper address is 717 West Allegan. The entrance for the genealogical collection is on the south side of the building on West Washtenaw.

He suggests that you take your parking ticket with you to have it validated for a good discount. All day parking is only \$2 or \$3.

They have open stacks and census rolls are available. Photocopies are 10 cents from coin operated machines.

Dr Parker also points out that for those coming from the east, a stopover in Ft Wayne IN at the Allen County Library can be most beneficial, since it is purported to be the second largest genealogical collection in the country.

Mark Your Calendar

1993 CONVOCATION

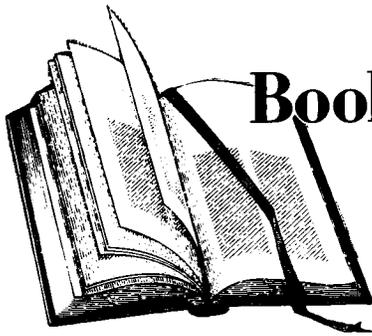
June 17 to 20

Ramada Heritage Center
Southgate MI
(nr Detroit)

1994 CONVOCATION

August 5 to 8

Howard Johnson Lodge
& Meeting Center
Rocky Hill CT
(Wethersfield CT)



Book Review

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As Librarian, I would like to thank the members who have given books to the Society Library. They are very much appreciated.

I am looking forward to meeting many of you at the Convocation in Michigan. David and I have picked a group of books to bring to the meeting that may be of special interest to those attending. You may borrow one or more to take home with you to be returned to me in the usual 30 days. The only cost will be the expense of their return.

And now to a few reviews.

PG-P36 The Park Family of Pennsylvania - 200 years 1793-1993 by Clarence D Stephenson #949 (see v27p36)

Robert Park (PA c1792) the emigrant, was Scotch-Irish, coming to Philadelphia about 1792 just in time for the yellow fever epidemic that swept the city. It is thought that "the Parks came from Scotland to the Isle of Man and from there to County Down." It is uncertain why Robert left for America. It could have been for religious reasons (he was a Presbyterian), economic independence, or to avoid the draft (Britain was at war with France).

In 1919, Linus H Park visited County Down in Ulster Province. In a letter to his wife, he recounts his visit to the village of Ballywater, locating the cemetery, finding the Park stones, and copying their inscriptions. The author has reproduced that portion of his letter. He states that the same

inscriptions are in Gravestone Inscriptions by R S J Clarke; with some differences. After Robert's death in 1795. His widow married Col Johnston. The Colonel had served as deputy surveyor for Purchase No 5 that includes the present Indiana County in western PA. With his recommendation, John(2) was later appointed as a deputy surveyor. In 1807 John was married to Mary Lang daughter of the Rev James & Margaret (Helm) Lang. They settled in Marion Center in Indiana Co.

As a genealogy, the format of this book is outstanding. I found his "Explanation of Methods, Abbreviations, etc" page especially helpful. He has an excellent Table of Contents and Surname Index. An attempt has been made to trace all the descendants of John & Mary to the present day. There are informative histories, a separate section with pictures and clippings. This book will be of interest to members both for its content and its style of composition.

PG-L3 Linton Park: American Primitive by J Neal Griffith 1982.

Those members interested in the above account about Robert (PA c1792) will enjoy this book about his grandson Linton. He was a gt gt uncle of the author. An article about this primitive artist with examples of his work was supplied by Martha Park #117 in 1982 for the Newsletter (see v19p39).

PG-A7 Andrew George Park 1839-1915 Weslev, Cattaraugus

Co NY, by Robert Parke #156 [Robert (MA 1630), Thomas(2) Robert(3), Hezekiah(4), Rev Paul(5) Elisha(6), Ephraim (7), Sidney(8), Andrew George(9), Fenton(10) to the author.]

The author will be recognized as the one who prepared the large chart of the Robert Parke Ancestral Roots several years ago of which more than 50 copies have been purchased by members. Robert has give the Society a hand written account of his grandfather's life (prepared in 1983). Included are family pictures, war records, letters, all clearly listed on his Identification page.

Andrew served three years in the Army during the Civil War, rising to the rank of sergeant. In January 1866 he married Mary Delina Hall. They set up housekeeping in a log house in Leon Township. A few years later he bought over 300 acres for a farm in the town of Wesley NY. Andrew struggled through depression years wholesaling hay from Michigan and produced maple syrup as well as farming his land. By the 1890s he had prospered. He built a large farmhouse of which the author has many fond childhood memories. Travel was by horse and buggy or sleigh. Robert was taught to drive the horses during haying season and also learned to shoot. There were cows, pigs and chickens to care for. His grandmother had kitchen help which she needed to prepare food for all the hungry hired men. Robert was amazed by the amount of food

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Book Review - from page 20

served at meals. Grand-mother's cookies are still remembered!

The town of Wesley had a country store, a blacksmith shop and a few houses. The Methodist Church received generous financial support from Andrew and his wife. Robert didn't think too highly of the volunteer choir in those early visits. However, he reports that a far superior choir is active at the church today!

Andrew and Mary had four sons and a daughter. Their son William was killed in an accident as a child. Fenton, Robert's father, was sickly as a child though he lived past his 100th birthday (see v20p17). His life spanned the period of the last covered wagons to cross New York State to the coming of the space age.

Andrew died in 1915, aged 76. He was greatly overweight and suffered from phlebitis that prevented needed surgery. The funeral was held at his home and was well attended. After Mary's death, title to the farm passed to their son Earl. Andrew had hoped the farm would remain in the family, but this has not been the case.

The appendix has an account of Andrew's Civil War experiences in New York's 154th Infantry. I should think it will be of

special interest to any historian of that period.

The Parks Ancestors by Earl F Arnet #604 30 June 1984

This Parks history begins in VA and chronicles the movement of several Parks south and west. In his background material the author points out that although a person coming to this country was not supposed to be counted more than once, it was possible to be counted again if he went back to England and returned at a later date. The advantage to this was that an individual could be claimed for another 50 acres if he had a different sponsor. This raises the question of whether there was just one Thomas Parke in VA or three; since "in 1635 Thomas Parke came to York Co; in 1647 a Thomas Parks is noted in Northampton Co; and in 1663 a Thomas Parke was in Westmoreland Co." Arnet believed these were three different individuals, although he does not have definite proof. He has also "found no proof to link any of these to the Thomas Parkes of Spotsylvania Co in 1728."

There is positive identification of William Parke of York and New Kent Cos. William, his wife Sarah, and son William were in York Co in 1655. In

1663, under a different sponsor, William Parke Sr, Jr and Sarah were listed in Kent Co, so this family claimed headrights twice. (Ed. William Parke came to VA with Sarah in 1631 and died on his return to England in 1633. See v28p1)

Mr Arnet then continues with his background history of the tidewater counties of Virginia to Albemarle Co and then on into North Carolina. He gives documentation supporting his belief that the John Parkes (who lived on the Piney River in 1749/50, and by 1772 was a resident of Surrey Co NC) is his 4 gt grandfather. John's son, George, was born 5 Aug 1759 in Amherst Co VA. He served three tours of duty in the Revolutionary War. This war service entitled him to a grant of bounty land. He died in Monroe Co IN in 1837. His daughter Nancy born in 1791 married Josias Baker. They eventually moved on to Ellis Co Texas from Indiana. Before moving they sold some of their land to Zenas & Elizabeth (Baker) Hogue, the author's gt grandparents.

This manuscript is informative about other Park/e/s in the geographic areas. I was impressed with his deductive reasoning, particularly with the various "Thomas" and "John" Parkes.

The following books have been added to the Society Library:

Park/e/s Genealogies

- PG-A7 Andrew George Parke 1839-1915 by Robert Parke #156
- PG-A8 Ancestors of James M Hogue, Supplement 2
The Parks Ancestors, by Earl F Arnet #604
- PG-L3 Linton Park: American Primitive, by J Neal Griffith
- PG-P36 The Park Family of PA 1793-1993, by Clarence D Stephenson #949

Biography

- B-G6 Grace Wheeler's Memories, by Grace Wheeler (Stonington CT area)
- B-Y2 Years of Grace, autobiography, by Mary Parke Fairfield #61

History - New England

- NE-P10 The Park School 1888-1988 by Jay Howland (Brookline MA)
- New York
- NY-C3 County Roads, ed by Jennifer Solms & Paula Schoonmaker (Madison Co)

- Other States

- OS-P4 Parks College, Legacy of an Aviation Pioneer, by W B Faherty SJ
story of Oliver Lafayette Parks, founder of air college in Cahokia IL, now part of St Louis University.

Another Look at Shakespeare's "Gentle Duncan"

William G Cook #66

A quick look at the history of the early Scots kings gives one an impression that Alice Parke's Gaelic ancestors were constantly going around killing each other. Of the first 16 in direct line of descent from Fergus the Great (v29p38-9) 11 met violent deaths by assassination, in dynastic wars or in battle against Pictish, Norse or Brittonic enemies.

We pick up the narrative with the death in 877AD of Constantine I, son of the great Kenneth I MacAlpin (v30p6-7). Under the law of tanistry (succession of brothers and cousins), Constantine was succeeded by his brother Aedh, who was slain by his own people after an inconsequential reign of one year. Then Aedh should have been followed by Constantine's own son Donald. But being under age Donald had to wait 11 years while others ruled.

In 889 this Donald, son of Constantine, at age 25, mounted the throne of what was now being called Alban. The Danes were reaching out from their foothold on the Orkney Isles, and after forays into Ireland, they turned on the Scots. In the year 900 Donald met them at a strongpoint called Dun Fother (Modern Dunottar in Kincardine-shire. The Scots claimed victory but Donald himself was cut off from his troops and perished. He was buried on the sacred Isle of Iona. Under tanistry he was succeeded by his first cousin, another Constantine, who ruled 40 years and resigned "for the pilgrim's staff."

The realm then passed in 943 to Donald's son, Malcolm I MacDonald, who began his reign by trying to expand northward. He invaded the territory of Moray and slew its provincial king, with no permanent result. To the

south lay Anglian Northumbria, momentarily under a Danish king who was being barely tolerated by the Saxon king, Edmund, the Magnificent (another Alice Parke ancestor v24p22). In 944 King Edmund, fed up with that situation, expelled the Danes and made a pact with Malcolm to accept Northumbria and Cumbria as a kind of buffer state, with Malcolm as lord and peacekeeper.

But Malcolm was unable to hold his new fiefdom and while the English were again restoring order, he was killed in 954 by the men of Moray, who hadn't forgotten his invasion of their lands 12 years before. He was done in at Blervie Castle, about five miles south of the Moray Firth. The remains of a 16th Century castle still marks the site. The rule then passed in turn to Malcolm's cousins Indulph and Cuilean.

The throne then came to Malcolm's son Kenneth II MacMalcolm in 971, who continued the efforts at expansion. But, say the annalists, his southward move was blocked by King Edgar of England (still another Alice Parker forebear), who took a fleet into Scottish waters and frightened Kenneth into acknowledging subservience to England. With six other kings (Irish, Welsh and Viking) Kenneth rowed Edgar across the River Dee at Chester--a gesture that was taken seriously by all concerned. The records state that Kenneth was slain in 995 "by his own subjects"

After a tanist interlude, Kenneth's son, the aggressive Malcolm II MacKenneth became king by defeating and killing his cousin, another Kenneth. He won a decisive battle over the Angles at Carham on the Tweed, overcame the Danes

and expanded the kingdom nearly to its present size.

Malcolm, by an unrecorded wife, had at least three daughters but no sons. The eldest daughter, Bethoc or Beatrix, married in the year 1000 the powerful Scots chieftain Crinan, Thane of Dull, lay Abbot of Dunkeld and Governor of the Scottish Isles. Bethoc bore him two sons, Duncan and Maldred.

With no sons to succeed him by tanistry or otherwise, Malcolm set about making certain that his elder grandson, Duncan MacCrinan, would inherit the Kingdom of Scotia. He systematically liquidated all possible claimants and made Duncan sub-ruler of most of the territory south of the Firths of Forth and Clyde. The next year (934) Malcolm died a natural death, ending the male line of Kenneth I MacAlpin, and Duncan became king. An inept ruler, he had plenty of trouble in both north and south.

Enter now Shakespeare's villain, Macbeth. This powerful Mormaer of Moray first became general of all Duncan's forces, but wavered in his loyalty and threw in with the Norwegians. Through his wife Gruach ("Lady Macbeth") he had a shaky claim to the Scottish throne.

The "gentle Duncan" was not the aging and venerable monarch of the "Macbeth", but an impetuous and spoiled young man. Macbeth was not so young and couldn't afford to wait. So in the autumn of 1040 he assassinated Duncan, exiled his sons Malcolm and Donald Bane, and mounted the throne. The records indicate that he was no tyrant, but a successful ruler for 17 years.

King Duncan MacCrinan, of course was not a forebear of Alice Parke, but his young

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Gestingthorpe Tablet update

David L. Parke #13

A report has just been received from London concerning the placing of a tablet in St Mary's Church, Gestingthorpe, Essex. As you may know, the research on this project has been going on for several years.

Harwood E Park #415 did extensive correspondence with the College of Arms, with the Rector of the church and many others. He was able to receive proof that Robert Parke, who was buried at the church in 1400 was indeed the direct ancestor of Robert who came in the Winthrop Fleet in 1630.

There were clear markings in the floor of the tower that I have seen. They were believed to be what remained from where there had been brasses to the memory of Robert Parke and John Coe.

Now the latest study by the Monumental Brass Society has brought to light new facts. Miss Nancy Briggs of Chelmsford, Essex, is the Vice President of the Society. She has carefully examined the original notebooks of the Royalist antiquary, Richard Symonds (1617-92) which were

published in 1637. From these records she is positive that the "Parke brass described relates to neither of the existing indents" (where the two brasses were once placed). Instead, the manuscript clearly describes and illustrates an inscription, a shield for Parke lost, a second shield and a portrait of two sons and one daughter. Miss Briggs believes that the brasses were once in the church nave. The wording was recorded identifying Robert and his family.

The recommendation is that we proceed to have the "engraving of an inscription, groups of children and shields to replicate the memorial described by Symonds" notebook entries. I will welcome comments and suggestions from any and all Robert descendants as to how we should proceed. The cost had been estimated to be about \$2000. The findings would indicate that the brasses were perhaps more ornate than just the two figures of Robert and Margaret. So I propose to ask for a further estimate.

UEL Cemetery -

Moscow ONT

Cora Reid #231 of Enterprise ONT has sent in a listing of Cyrenius Parks descendants buried in the Moscow United Church Cemetery. The cemetery is located on County Rd 14 south of the hamlet of Moscow in Lennox & Addington Co, ONT.

Cyrenius was the son of James(5), Joseph(4), Nathaniel(3), Thomas(2), Robert(MA 1630). He became a United Empire Loyalist having fled to Canada in 1780, and settled in North Frederickburg near Napanee, Ontario.

The cemetery records are:
HS 149

Charlotte d/o of Cyrenius & 2nd wife Elizabeth Huffman
b 12 Dec 1803 d 25 Apr 1869
m Peter Huffman 1801-1869

HS 49

Henry M Parks s/o
Nathaniel gs/o Cyrenius
b 14 Oct 1820 d 9 Nov 1887

HS 100

Norman Parks s/o Henry M
b 1842 d 5 Jul 1872
m Jennet Wager 1842-1927
(she 2m Alex Dopking)

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Safari - from page 22

brother Maldred was. The records show little about him except that he was prince of the realm and Lord of Carlisle and Allerdale; that he married Ealdgyth (Edith), a granddaughter of England's King Ethelred II the Redeless (v23p22), by whom he had Gospatric I, Earl of Northumbria (v23p38-39), and died in battle in the year 1045.

By an interesting coincidence Maldred's father, Crinan the Thane also was slain in 1045 "in a battle between the men of Alban (Scotia) themselves," along with 180 others. This suggests the maddening but

unproved possibility that both father and son died in the same battle, aimed at Macbeth's removal. But it was left to Duncan's son Malcolm III to avenge his father's murder and kill the usurper Macbeth after a close pursuit from Dunsinane to Lumphanan on 15 Aug 1057.

Alice Parke's descent is through Maldred's son, the above Gospatric I and his son Gospatric II to and through the land-holding, arms-bearing families of Merlay, Mordeyn, Gifford, Grey of Rotherfield, Breton, Quatremain, Bruley, Throckmorton, Winslow, Samwell, Edwards and Freeman.

References: Ancestral Roots, F L Weis 7th ed, p146-7; A History of Scotland Rosalind Mitchison, 1982 p12-15; Blue Guide, Scotland (identifies many sites associated in fact and fiction with the above historic figures); Celtic Scotland W F Skene, 1871 v1 p322-42; Complete Peerage G E Cokayne 1889 v4 p504; Dictionary of National Biography v4 p157-8; v12 p423-4, 843-4; The History of Scotland Plantagenet and Fiona Somerset-Fry 1982 p48-52; Royal Highness Sir Iain Mocreiffe 1982 p20-1.

Next: Those Germans again: Cerdic and the Kingdom of Wessex.

Robert (MA 1630), Thomas(2), Nathaniel(3) JOSEPH(4) 4T31

b 1682 Groton CT
 d 1760 Salisbury CT
 m 1709 Mary(Smith)Paine

Smith Parks in Michigan

(she 1m ?Josiah Paine)

(Mary's children: Josiah b c1706, Rachel b c1708; both adopted by Joseph, not mentioned in his will)

Sarah(5) b 1710 d m 1739 Wm Bevin	Joseph(5) b 1712 d 1768 m 1739 Amity Cady	Mary(5) b 1715 d m 1735 John Adams	Elizabeth(5) bpt 1717 d 1791 m 1738 Nicholas Baylies	Daniel(5) DAR bpt 1719 d 1777 m 1741 Anna Chapman	SMITH(5) I ST196 DAR bpt 1721 d 1807 m 1747 Mary Davis	James(5) b 1724 Middletown CT d 1812 m c1745 Sarah
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Smith(6) 2 6T1386 DAR b 1749 Sharon CT d 1842 Hamilton NY m 1771 Mary Lord	Mary(6) b 1752 Sharon CT d m 1772 Joseph Dunham	John(6) b 1754 Sharon CT - d m Rhoda Roe	Eunice(6) b 1757 Sharon CT d c1800/10 m William Wattles Jr DAR	Ezra(6) DAR - b 1759 Sharon CT d 1827 Canaan NY m 1782 Anne Beebe	Joseph(6) DAR b 1761 Sharon CT d 1851 Florida NY m 1782 Abigail Rowley
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Jonathan(6) b c1763 Sharon CT d 1m Hilda Culver 2m Lydia Andres	Reuben(6) DAR b 1764 Sharon CT d 1856 Miamisburg NY m 1781 Elizabeth Ford	David(6) DAR b 1766 Sharon CT d 1845 Currytown NY m 1788 Sally Woodworth	Lucy(6) b c1768 Sharon CT d m William Clarke
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Ephraim(7) b 1772 Sharon CT d 1865 Litchfield Co CT m Ruth	dau Smith(7)Sr 3 b 1777 Sharon CT d 1859 Clinton Co MI m 1793 Catherine Fowler	dau	dau	dau	John(7) b 1789 Canaan NY d 1867 Lyons MI m Esther	Davis(7) b 1790 Canaan NY d 1893 Clinton MI 1m Catherine Coon 2m Denice (Bigelow) Holmes	son
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Ashley (8) b 1802 MA d Washtenaw Co MI m c1826 Nancy Mary Jane 1827- NY Hannah 1834- NY Hellen 1838- MI Melissa 1840- MI Ashley 1845- MI Nancy 1847- MI	Vinson (Vincent)(8) b 1807 Chautauqua Co NY d 1862 Clinton Co MI m Angiette Parks Diantha 1843- Elmire A 1850-1851 Mary J 1853-1853	Willis (8) b 1810 Chautauqua Co NY d Oakland Co MI m George 1843- Louise 1845- Lafayette 1846- Lucinda 1848- John 1850- ?Elizabeth 1765-	Berthia(8) b 1812 Chautauqua Co NY d 1869 Clinton Co MI m 1834 Watson Cronkite Emily Betsey(8) b c1817 Chautauqua Co NY d 1m Amasa Dorn 2m Sidney Parks	Morris (8) b 1814 Chautauqua Co NY d 1862 Clinton Co NY m 1843 Emily Honer 1844- William 1845- Morris A 1847- John 1850- Parthenia 1860-1860	Smith(8) 4 b 1819 Chautauqua Co NY d 1895 Clinton Co MI m c1840 Sophia Smith Sarah S 1843- Laura A 1845- Charles J 1846- Richard C 1846-1884 Thalia W 1850 Lucinda c1855- Eugene 1859- Nettie 1863-
--	---	---	--	--	--

Orin (Orin)(Orrin)(8) b 1820 Chautauque Co NY d 1898 Gratiot Co MI m c1849 Sally George W 1850-	Thompkins (8) b 1821 Chautauque Co NY d Oakland Co MI m 1849 Margaret Charles (Joseph) 1853- Francis A 1855- William (Harrison) 1857- Hezekiah 1858- James W 1866-1866	Alexander(8) b 1823 Chautauque Co NY d 1898 Gratiot Co MI m 1848 Susan Sargent Agilius M 1849- Dennis 1855- Emiline 1856- William 1865- Julius Franklin 1859-	Steven Porter(8) b 1824 Chautauque Co NY d 1905 Clinton Co MI m 1850 Mary Elizabeth Evaline 1860- James W 1866- Warren 1867- Ella (Nellie) 1868-	John (8) b 1825 Chautauque Co NY d 1905 Clinton Co MI m Mariah -1877 2m 1881 Emily()Buck dau m M J Hulbert dau m W A Campbell	Lucinda (8) b 1828 Chautauque Co NY d m Ravens Richard
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Davis Parks(7) family will be given in the next issue.
Please send in any additions or corrections you find.

Parks - from page 17

likewise upon section 27, on Stony Creek, where there was a mill-site, and where in 1840 he and Smith Jr (IV), built the first saw-mill in the township. Davis Parks had a considerable lot of supplies to bring in when he settled, and before he could get his goods to his clearing made no less than five trips over the State road, with an ox team, between Dallas and (Novi) Oakland Co, his former home." (That's a good 80 mi. each way as the crow flies!)

As might be expected, the Parks pretty much ran the township. In 1845 the officers were as follows:

- Supervisor Davis Parks
- Clerk - Davis Parks
- Justices of the Peace - George Dutton
Smith Parks Jr
Vincent Parks
- Highway Commissioners - Morris Parks
Smith Parks Jr
Vincent Parks
- School Inspectors - George Dutton
Orrin Parks Jr
- Constables Orrin Parks
William Hayes
Uriah Drake
- Poormasters Smith Parks
George Dutton
- Highway Overseer Dist #3 - Smith Parks Jr

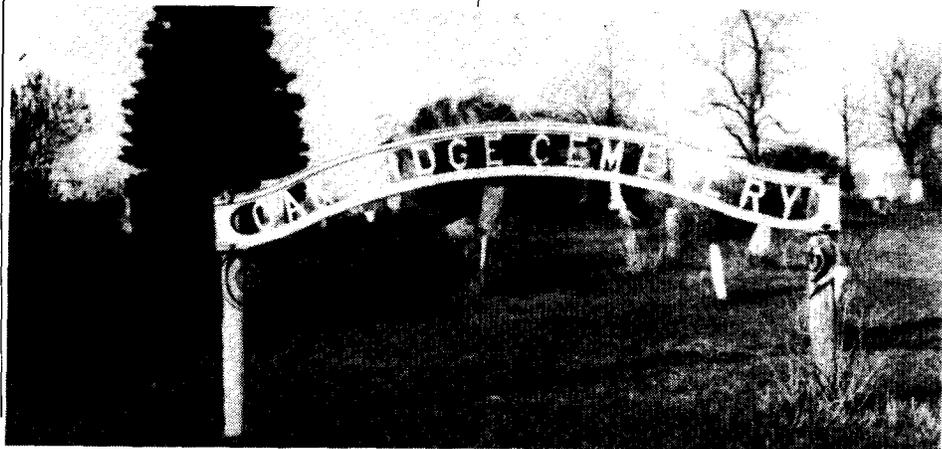
On the map you will see Parks Rd that extends 18 miles across the county. An application was made for the beginning of this by Smith IV and his uncle Davis. Each

square is one mile per side. In 1840 Smith IV acquired land to start a saw mill on Stony Creek. It was built just below the words Parks Rd in section 27. Again Davis was a part of this venture. Many of the frame buildings that stand today in the Fowler area were built from lumber and stone work supplied by the family.

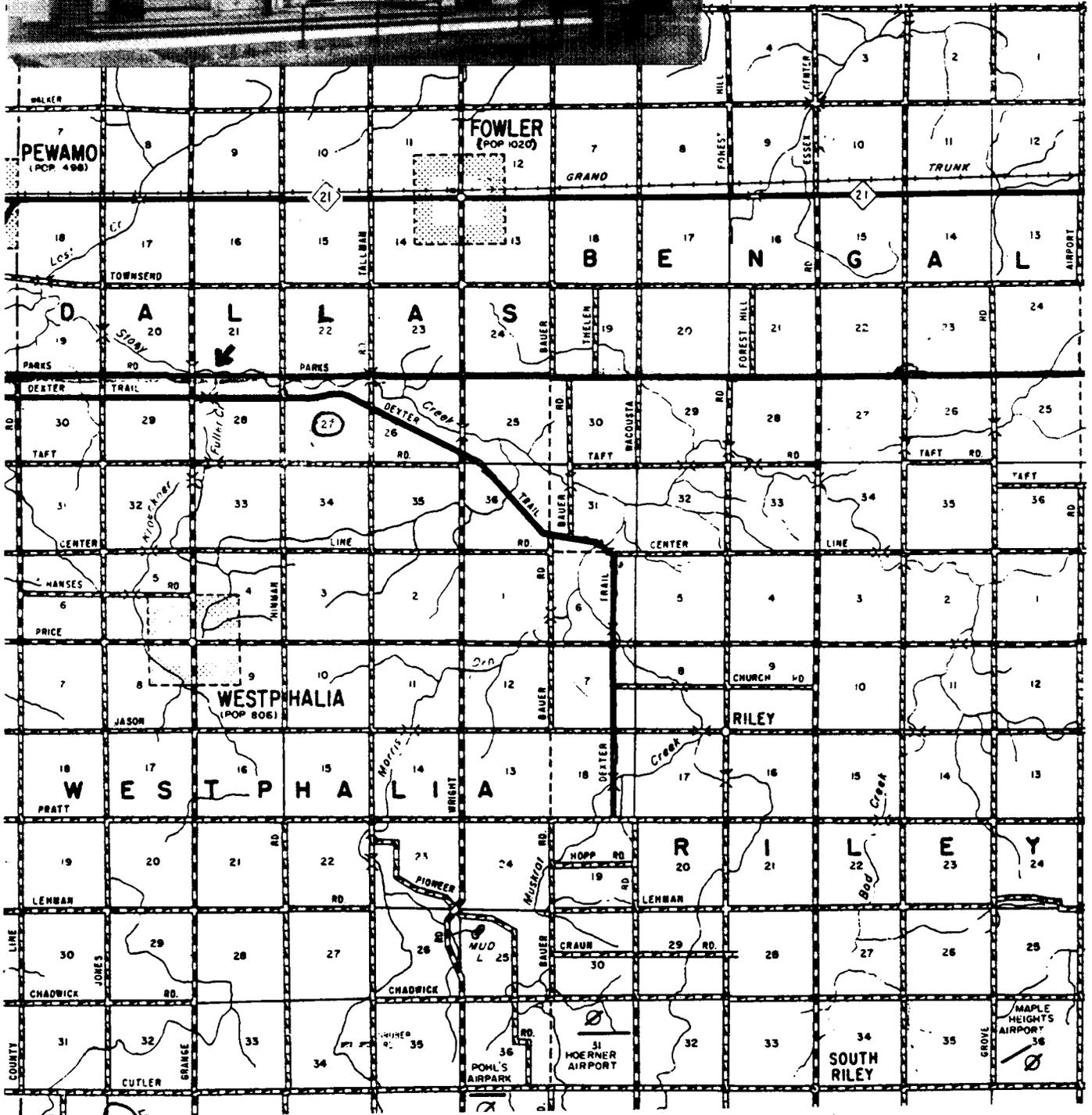
Of the 17 children of Smith III only Willis and Thompkins returned to Novi and settled permanently. It is believed that Smith III and Catherine were buried on their farm. The Parks buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Section 30 of Bengal Township was recorded by Janet Snyder in 1984 and listed in the Newsletter v21p13 along with John Parks obit.

Among the 17 children of Smith III the dates of only 11 have been found so far. Since the parents were married in 1793 the list may be as follows:

- Caroline ?
- Alanson ?
- Daniel ?
- Isaac ?
- Ashley 1802-
- Vincent 1807-1862
- Willis 1810-
- Berthier 1812-1869
- Morris 1814-1862
- Betsey c1817-
- Smith Jr 4 1819-1895
- Orrin 1820-1898
- Thompkins 1821-
- Alexander 1823-1898
- Stephen Porter 1824-1909
- John 1825-1905
- Lucinda 1828-1895



West Side of Main St, Fowler MI in 1910



Part of Clinton County, MI

What about SMITH?

The name SMITH in the previous article has been carried on so religiously in each generation it would have me believe that the family had a reason to perpetuate it.

In my own Parke family research I have had to deal with three different SMITH lines. This brought me in contact with most of the SMITHs in Massachusetts and Connecticut who were there during the 17th century.

The preceding chart starts with Joseph(4) who married Mary Smith. This was her second marriage, for the Preston vital records state: "Rachel Pain, daughter of ye wife of Joseph Parke was born August 18 1708" There was also a son Josiah born two years earlier. Both children were baptized along with the later children of Joseph and Mary. Mary's first husband may have been a Josiah Pain(e). The only Josiah I could find was in a Paine Genealogy that started with Stephen(1), Stephen(2) John(3) who had a son Josiah 1687-1763 but showed no marriage. Also he was living when Joseph and Mary were married in 1709.

The SMITH line that I feel comfortable with goes back to a John Smith of Hingham and Eastham MA. His son Ralph 1610-1685 is shown on the accompanying chart with sons John and Thomas. This line is well covered by 3 authors: Leon C Hills, L Bertrand Smith, and Homer W Brainard. The NEHGS Register also cover the first three generations.

I welcome comments from others on their findings.

John SMITH of Hingham Eng & Hingham MA

Ralph(2)

b 1610 Hingham Eng

d 1685 Eastham MA

m c1638 Rebecca (Hobart) Bangs

John(3)

b 1644 Hingham MA

d 1692

m Hannah Williams

Mary(4)

b 1687

d

1m c1705 Josiah Paine?

2m 1709 Joseph Parke(4)

Thomas(3)

b 1650 Hingham MA

d 1720 Eastham MA

m Mary

Ralph(4)

b 1682 Eastham MA

d 1768 Eastham MA

m 1712 Mary Mayo

Ezra(5)

b 1732 Eastham MA

d Chatham CT

m 1757 Bathiah Brown

Bathiah(6)

bpt 1762 Chatham CT

d 1802 Middle Haddam CT

m 1784 John Parke(6)

s/o Joseph(5)

Joseph(4)

Parents of Ezra Smith Parke (7)

Since there are a number of the Robert(MA 1630) line who migrated into the Michigan Territory it is fun to consider whether they were aware of their cousins living nearby. Mail was only delivered in the wilderness if there was someone to deliver it. The cancellation shown for May 1836 cost the sender 25 cents, a considerable sum at that time. It was still 10 years before stamps came into use.

Dr Ezra Smith Parke(7) who arrived in Bloomfield, Oakland Co in 1823 was made the postmaster in 1825 by Pres. Monroe since his medical route took him as far as Ann Arbor. So mail was left at his house by a messenger from Detroit for him to deliver on his way to see patients.

UEL Cemetery - from page 23

HS 101

Lewis A Parks s/o Henry M

b 1848 d 1932

m Georgiana Shorey

ch: Tressa 1873-1873

Irvine 1876-1876

Elgin 1879-1880

Everton 1882-1883

HS 43

Thomas D Parks s/o
Cyrenius & Catherine Cole,
gs/o Nathan & Rebecca,
gtgs/o Cyrenius & 1st wife

b 4 Mar 1842 d

m Lucretia 1846-1909

(she 2m William Johnson)

Effie d/o Thomas

b 1873 d 11 Nov 1911

m Stanley Bell

HS 51

Alida Parks 1866-1917

m Wilson Dopking 1863-1938

son George Irvine 1888-1888

g son Roy Wilson 1913-1915



25

Why Consider Using a Computer for Genealogy?

Part 2

Everett A. Parke #557

COMMENTS CONCERNING PART 1 (In Vol 30 No. 1 of Newsletter):

In an exchange of correspondence with our distinguished Newsletter Editor, he and I agreed that perhaps the text of my original article had lost some of its flavor during the editing process. So he has graciously allowed me to make some comments to correct possible misunderstandings of the version printed in the last issue, and provide additional material to continue my discussion of this challenging subject.

1. I do not wish to overemphasize "lap-tops" or their newer cousins, "note-books" over the more traditional desk-top systems. (See my discussion in later paragraphs, especially on The Cost Factor; I recommend that the reader compare types of equipment and costs as given in major newspapers and computer interest magazines.)

2. A correct definition of Genealogical Computing: the manipulation of family linkages (see discussion below).

3. For telecommunications applications, the user needs not only a MODEM (which indeed can now be obtained at reasonable cost), but also a communication program (another type of software, e. g. "Procomm," "Smartcomm," etc.) (See further discussion in the later paragraph on telecommunications).

4. I do not wish to recommend the commercial "Electronic Bulletin Boards" such as "Prodigy," "CompuServe," etc. in preference to the many other privately maintained boards which are dedicated entirely or primarily to genealogy. (See discussion below).

With these comments out of the way, I would like to proceed with my treatment of the subject in systematic fashion:

WHAT ARE SPECIFIC COMPUTER CAPABILITIES OF GREAT VALUE IN GENEALOGY? The four broad categories of useful applications for genealogy are data base management; genealogical computing; word processing; and telecommunications.

DATA BASE MANAGEMENT: By using a Genealogical Program (a type of software; see below) to enter genealogical data into the data storage of the computer, a data base is established which has these useful attributes:

Reliability: Located in a secure, retrievable, and accurate format, the data that you enter is under permanent control. Unlike notes and files prepared by hand, the records that are created are not subject to misplacement or misfiling, which can lead to baffling searches for facts "that must be there, if I can only find the piece of paper I wrote it on!" By using the right kind of program, the data base can be constructed in such a way as to contain not only all the purely genealogical facts (identification of individuals and family relationships) but also a record of each source of data.

Accessibility: In effect, a properly established data base is automatically indexed; that is to say, by entering a name, a place, a date, or some other key word or phrase (or combination thereof), into the computer, the entire data base (or a portion thereof) can be searched rapidly and efficiently, and the sought-for data accurately retrieved.

GENEALOGICAL COMPUTING: The use of the Genealogical Program to enter data into the computer serves another, and perhaps even more primary purpose: it establishes linkages between individuals and families, reflecting the relationships that are identified when entries are made.

Exploitation of genealogical linkages: These linkages are then susceptible to easy manipulation ("genealogical computing") to provide printed copies of such charts and records as: complete records for an individual; family group sheets; pedigree charts; ahnentafel charts; descendency charts; and sorted lists of names (e. g. alphabetical, chronological, geographical, or pre-designed combinations of such criteria). The ready capability instantly to produce such standard charts and records enhances the genealogist's compulsion to exchange data with relatives and other researchers -- without the tedious and error-prone process of manual copying of data -- or the nuisance and expense

Cont'd next page

of making photocopies! There is also a method (known as GEDCOM, or Genealogical Data Communications) which can be used to provide relatives and other researchers, or central repositories such as the LDS library, with all or a portion of one's own data base on a computer disk, or even by telephone, using telecommunications (see below). And correspondingly, such data generated by others can be added to one's own data base via the computer without having to type in the data!

WORD PROCESSING: A word processor is a computer program that provides the capability to generate correspondence, articles, and other text with a maximum of flexibility and ease of handling. In effect, the computer becomes a "super-typewriter," by which text can be endlessly manipulated, corrected, changed, edited, and finally printed, using a variety of type styles and fonts, page sizes, and formats. This capability greatly enhances the genealogist's need for a quick and reliable way to generate correspondence for research queries and exchanges of information (often using the same text or portions thereof for different addressees). The word processor is also of inestimable value in the compilation, editing, and correcting of research articles for contribution to genealogical journals, and for the preparation of a family history and/or genealogy. The word processor can also be used to design and reproduce tables, charts, or records of unusual nature that are not in the genealogical program (e.g. specially-designed family group sheets carrying an unusual number of explanatory notes and source notes keyed to specific names, events, dates, and places).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: One of the most useful and advanced aspects of genealogical computing involves the use of a MODEM and an associated Communications Program to communicate by telephone with other computers, researchers, and data bases. The term modem stands for MOdulation - DEModulation, and is the term refers to an electronic device installed in the computer to transform the data stored in electronic form into audible frequencies for transmission and reception over the telephone. By using the modem and the communication program, the genealogist can gain access to electronic bulletin boards (BBS) via a local or long distance call. These popular BBS (many of which are dedicated entirely or in great meas-

sure to genealogy) provide the genealogist with opportunities to exchange data with other researchers; post query messages soliciting help from others doing research on the same lines; and obtain copies of useful genealogical "utility programs" and other files through a process known as "downloading" from the BBS. There are now literally hundreds of electronic bulletin boards throughout the country, as well as in Europe, Australia, and New Zealand. Genealogical data is flowing daily (and nightly!) amongst researchers who take advantage of these facilities. In addition, genealogists who have a modem have access (for a fee dependent upon amount of usage, etc.) to such commercial systems as Compuserve, Prodigy, Genie, and others -- each of which has a genealogy department. (These commercial systems exist, of course, primarily to provide a variety of other services, such as airline schedules; hotel and car rentals and other travel information; shopping by telephone; gossip sessions on a variety of subjects; newscasts; sports results; encyclopedia access; weather reports; etc.)

YET TO COME: In the next issue of the Newsletter, I will discuss:

How to Overcome Hurdles (The "Computer Fear Syndrome," "Transition Trauma," "The Cost Factor," and "The 'Know-How' Factor.")

How to get started, along with concrete and specific recommendations, references, and bibliography.

NOTE: Although (regretfully) I find that because of earlier commitments I will not be able to attend the Convocation in Michigan 17 to 20 June, copies of my complete original 6 1/2 page article will be made available there. In the meantime, if you want one and cannot attend the convocation, I will be happy to mail you one if you will send me \$1 to cover packaging and postage. Address:

Everett A. Parke
1624 44th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

Theodore E (Tad) Parks #425
P.O. Box 590, Milwaukee Wi 53201
Phone: (414) 332-9984 (evenings)

The pressure to get into the world of computing is everywhere, and the field of genealogy is certainly no exception. If some futurists could have their way, paper wouldn't exist. We would all be running around with a computer card in our wallet or purse and little else.

I'm certainly a big proponent of computers, but I also recognize that they aren't for everyone. Now does that sound like heresy? Let's be honest, getting into the computer world does take an investment in time and money. Both are becoming less day by day, but they are still there. Even I have had my moments with computers. But it has been well worth the effort. How about you?

If you are still pure pen and paper and typewriter, has the time come to take the leap into the world of computing? Is it worth the effort? Is it going to bankrupt me? Can I learn how to work them? And will I really be better off as a result?

I am happy to see Everett Parke #557 writing on computers and genealogy for our Newsletter. He's doing a nice job of revealing some of the mysteries of computing. Even if you're not a novice, you will probably find an item or two that you weren't previously aware of. My purpose in this column is to give supporting evidence for switching to computers, and hopefully a few suggestions from my own experience.

Should you get into computing? It depends. How much letter writing are you doing? How much data are you managing? The two biggest pluses with computing are word processing and database management. Now that I have

my computer, I NEVER do letters or articles on my typewriter. That exists purely for envelopes, some labels and miscellaneous items. I have saved reams of paper since my conversion. In many cases, I set up boiler plate and just drop in the appropriate paragraphs as needed. What a time saver, and I know that those paragraphs are grammatically correct.

And database manager program can hold all of your genealogical data in whatever form you desire, ready for printing, without fear of copy mistakes. Every time, all the time. All genealogical programs on the market are really, at their heart, database manager software.

If your data is more than a few sheets of paper, and your letters more than one a month, a computer will be of benefit. And remember, a computer can be useful for things other than genealogy. Effort to learn? Well its not as easy as an old dial telephone, but neither do you have to be a rocket scientist. It just takes some patience, and a little resolve on your part. Costs? A lot cheaper than a new car by far. And that cost keeps coming down all the time. Please believe me, once you become comfortable with a computer, you will wonder why did I wait so long to take the step.

Where to start? If you are truly at the beginning, before you buy a single item, do your homework. Borrow or buy a book on personal computing in general. Don't bother with anything published before 1990, that's ancient history. Computing changes too fast. PC'S FOR DUMMIES by Dan Gookin is the speed I'm thinking of. Not totally simple minded but well written to lead you through the mysteries.

Finding your own personal mentor can be a god-send. Once found, treat them well. Someone who will occasionally hold your hand and get you out of a jam, is worth their weight in gold. No, platinum. Bribe them from time to time, be it dinner or chocolate Cherries. And don't abuse your mentor. Remember they have their own tasks to accomplish.

Ask them to help you appraise your needs and perhaps go with you to the computer store. They shouldn't do the talking for you, it is, after all, your machine you are buying. They are for confidence building, and smoke screen detection. Also be aware, not all computer stores, or salesmen are created equal. Some know less than others, but all will try to prove that they are the ultimate experts. Not so. Some of them can blow pretty good smoke.

All personal computing can be divided into three major worlds: IBM compatible (MS-DOS); the Macintosh; and everything else (Apple, Atari, Amiga, etc.) They are not necessarily friendly to one another.

MS-DOS programs won't run on Apple or Macintosh. Diskettes may look alike, but they won't process alike. Which way you go here will decide a lot of things for your future. Your mentor can be helpful, but also remember that we tend to be passionate about our own world.

I'm a MS-DOS, IBM compatible user; I wouldn't have the slightest idea of what to do with a MAC. And I don't recommend buying a MAC. Why? I personally feel you get less bang for the buck. And you are to dependent on the programming of the software. You can't get down and dirty with your computer. I

Cont'd next page

Historian's Corner - from page 30

happen to like doing that, perhaps you won't. I also feel that there's a whole lot more software available for MS-DOS systems than anything else, inexpensively too! Personally, I also feel that you will be terminally limited if you go beyond the MS-DOS or MAC worlds. I just wouldn't recommend it. Dedicated word-processors? If you are buying now, don't. Again, too little bang for the buck. Believe me, you will want the computer versatility.

Finally, do learn about your system and your software. Read your manuals. Try out things. Short of a couple of DOS commands there is little you can do to destroy your system. (Don't ever use the FDISK, BACKUP, RECOVER or RESTORE commands, and be very cautious when using FORMAT and DELETE commands.) Another book, DOS FOR DUMMIES, also by Dan Gookin, can be a very helpful augment to your DOS manual.

One last comment: back-up your work. As you use your system, you are making an investment of time. Things sometimes do go bump in the night. You want to be able to "restore" files when they disappear unexpectedly. Don't use the BACKUP command, COPY them instead to a floppy disk. And keep them some place safe. Back up data files often. I probably do it more often than I need to, but I can recover from any STUPID mistakes. (I have learned the hard way.)

Enough! Read Everett's articles. I hope these additional comments are helpful to you.

ON TERMINOLOGY: Two things become quickly evident when working with computers. You need to become a bit more precise with commands AND terminology. Some Society specific terminology has

been used over the years with less than total care. As a result, many members have been confused as to what we are talking about. I here want to speak about how we define "FOUNDERS" versus "IMMIGRANTS" and the terms "LINEAGE CHART", "LINEAGE KEY" and "MONIKER".

We trace from many different "FOUNDERS", the first known ancestor of a particular line of descent. To keep them all sorted out, each founder has his/her own unique "LINEAGE KEY" a one or two letter designation (Like "R" or "KK") that is part of the family group sheet number for every person in that line of descent.

A founder may be an "IMMIGRANT" (arrived on these shores from across the pond). Richard of Massachusetts and Robert of Connecticut are two examples of immigrants.

On the other hand, a founder may have seemingly appeared out of nowhere, with no known connection to an immigrant, like MacCagio Parke (Lineage Key "FX"). These founders, in the past, have been called "DISCONNECTED LINES". We have been less than happy with that term, so after much thought, we are here and now adopting the terminology of "FRAGMENT LINES" to describe these loose ends. If and when the appropriate immigrant ancestor is discovered, their whole line will be renumbered with the appropriate lineage key for the immigrant line. We have about 100 immigrant and roughly 250 fragment lines described in our various levels of documentation.

Two other terms have come into being over the years to describe the various immigrant ancestor lines. A fully documented immigrant will therefore have all three of these designations. The first is the "LINEAGE CHART".

Essentially it is a list on which appears every descendant member of a particular immigrant ancestor. Usually there is a one to one relationship between immigrant (lineage key) and the Lineage Chart number. Richard of Massachusetts is Lineage Key "R", and is also known as Lineage Chart #1. Every descendant member of Richard would be shown on this list. Robert of Connecticut is the exception. Because he has so many descendants the charts are broken up by sons or other descendants. Descendants of Robert through Samuel are on chart (list) #16, whereas descendants of Robert through Thomas, Joseph, Nathaniel, are listed on chart #13.

The final way an (immigrant) founder is referred to is by his/her "MONIKER". Richard (MA 1635) is an example here. It consists of the name of the immigrant ancestor, the colony (state/province) and the year of first entry. Robert (commonly referred to as "of Connecticut" has the moniker of Robert (MA 1630) because he immigrated first to Massachusetts.

So here's your glossary of SOCIETY LINEAGE TERMS for easy reference:

FOUNDER IMMIGRANT The first known ancestor of a particular line of descent. The founder who arrived from across the pond.

LINEAGE KEY A unique one/two letter designation for a particular line of descent from a founder (immigrant or not).

LINEAGE CHART Essentially, a listing of all Society members who descend from a particular immigrant ancestor. Always one to one relationship, except for Robert Parke of Connecticut.

Cont'd next page

MONIKER A third designation for immigrant ancestors showing their place and date of entry into the new world.

FRAGMENT LINE Formerly a "Disconnected Line" a founding ancestor whose immigrant is not currently known.

A database administrator would be having fits about now, because we have what they call non-normalized terminology. In the case of immigrants there are three different means of designation.

The truth is they came about for different purposes, at different times and by different offices within the Society. I, as Historian, depend on the Lineage Keys to keep the different lines sorted out. On the other hand, David, as Editor, developed and used the Lineage Charts in the days before computer to group the various descendants. He finds the use of monikers to be much more pleasing to the eye in the text of the Newsletter. In the future, we will make a bold attempt at being consistent and a bit more precise with our usages. I hope this answers one of the mysteries of The Parke Society.

PAX




100% recycled paper

A large envelope arrived this week from Henrietta Blain #127L with 38 family group sheets providing the records of her family as well as that of her two brothers and two sisters. This wonderful effort also extends on to the next two generations. The family lines were shown in the Newsletter back in 1977 (v14p40) completed thru the 12th generation.

This is a real labor of love and is a great addition to the Society's family records. I am inspired now to bring my family up to date with copies for the Society! Who is the family historian in your line? If you want Family Group Sheets used by the Society send me your request saying how many sheets you need (one for each marriage) and I'll put them in the mail with the necessary instructions. FREE

The Parke Society
805 Evergreen Dr
Reading PA 19610-1517

Gabe's daughters

Here is an update on the prowess of Gabriel Parks Rumble's two daughters. They were first mentioned fifteen years ago when they were "consistently at the top of their school classes."

Now, Gabe #231 is happy to state that Vanessa received her PhD from Emory University in Atlanta and more recently her sister Juliet received her PhD from Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

Need info on Arthur Park, a wheelwright of Shippensburg Cumberland Co PA c1760s. May have m Rebecca Culbertson d/o Andrew in 1763. ch: Jeannette, Culbertson, Andrew, Sarah, Rebecca, Arthur. Those underlined were pioneers in Cincinnati area. Culbertson m Sarah Thickston in 1791 Jefferson Co KY. ch: John, Arthur, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary, Harriet.

Mrs Judith M Tooman #641
2111 Barbe Ct
Lake Charles LA 70601

Looking for William Columbus Parks b 1826 Maury Co TN? d 1882 Ellis Co TX, 1m Louisa Beech 2m Sarah Clift. ch by 1m: James Wood, Charles, Sue - by 2m: Molly, Samuel. Family moved fm TN to MO, possibly AR then TX. Carlton L Parks #1093
1450 Dry Creek Rd
San Jose CA 95125

Need info on parents and siblings of King Cyrus Alexander Park b 1802 Maury Co TN? Father b NC, Mother b PA. Had son and 2 grandsons named Samuel Lewis Park
Mrs Melinda P McGregor #1095
10516-2 Sunland Blvd
Sunland CA 91040

Seeking parents/siblings of Esther Parks b 26 Jun 1783 Stillwater NY d 19 May 1855 Saratoga Spr NY, m 21 Mar 1799 Malta NY John Buckingham Gilbert. Based on dates she could be daughter of Elisha(6) or Ephraim(6), sons of Daniel(5).
Ernst Spencer #1042
62 Kaydeross Park Rd
Saratoga Springs NY 12866

Just because it's in the NEWSLETTER it isn't Necessarily So!

The information presented in the Parke Society Newsletter is drawn from the input from many researchers and sources. By exposing it in our publication, it comes under the scrutiny of many other genealogists, not only within our Society, but

among those who read the Newsletter in more than 250 genealogical libraries throughout North America.

Thus, we believe that genealogical records are always open to correction unless drawn from primary sources. When you identify

what you believe to be errors, you are encouraged to share your findings and the evidence with the editor. This communication will be carefully studied and indicated changes made in our records identifying the source.