

Mailed 1/23 Received 1/2

The Parke Society

William Arthur Parks & Parksosaurus

by David L. Parke #13

Some most interesting research has been done by Diana Park #931 of Toronto concerning a William Arthur Parks. Diana, a retired legal secretary, has sent in news clippings, a pamphlet about Dr. Parks from the Royal Ontario Museum, photos from the local cemetery, and a family chart.

Although Diana didn't locate his earlier ancestors, Lineage Leader Cora Reid #231 has provided the connection to Cyrenius Parks, the United Empire Loyalist, and descent from Robert (MA 1630). Further, Cora noted that Dr. Arthur E. Parks, William's son, attended our 1989 Convocation at Kingston ONT. He was then 82 and died three years ago.

Much of the life of Dr. William Parks has been drawn from a

lengthy article appearing in the Toronto Star of 2 Dec 1978. The accompanying chart indicates that he was a 9th generation descendant of Robert and a gt grandson of Cyrenius. He was born in Hamilton ONT 1 Dec 1868 to George Dyer and Mary Kate (Snelgrove) Parks.

Young William lived in Hamilton his first eleven years where his father was a cabinet maker. The family then moved to Bowmanville (NE of Toronto) on Lake Ontario. At 18 he graduated from high school with honors in math and modern languages. After a period of training in teaching at the Port Hope Model School he taught in Darlington.

In 1888 he entered the University of Toronto where he graduated with distinction in Natural Sciences. He then joined the University staff as a fellow in Geology where he remained until his death on 3 Oct 1936. In 1900, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Geology, the first person in Canada to receive that degree.

The low salaries paid by the University (he was receiving \$10 a week) made it necessary to work during the summer; accordingly Parks, a large, strong, vigorous young man, joined geological field



parties going into the wilds of northern Ontario.

Although Dr. Parks' early field investigations dealt with economically important Precambrian rocks, his real interest lay in younger fossiliferous rocks. He had read about the discovery of dinosaur remains in Montana and in western Canada during the late nineteenth century. In 1918, having received a grant, he left Toronto with one assistant, going into the Badlands of Alberta. Here was a dry desolate area that looked as barren as the landscape of the moon.

He had little experience in this research, but on this his first expedition he had incredible luck finding an almost complete skeleton of a huge duck-billed dinosaur. Over the next 18 years, until his death, he sent expeditions to western Canada that discovered more than 20 giant dinosaurs.

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IN MEMORY

Charter life member, **Dorothea Barton Cogswell #15**, died on 6 March in Natick MA. She was an active participant in research on Richard (MA 1635) of whom she was a descendant thru Thomas (2), Richard (3),(4), Edward (5), , Thomas Boylston (6), Lucy Jackson(7), Sarah P Proctor, , Edward Russell Cogswell. Also Thomas (2) and his sister Elizabeth (2) Edward Winship, Elizabeth Winship, Jeremiah Russell, Edward, Edward, Margaret, Edw. Cogswell.

Dorothea was born in Newton, MA in 1908 and lived in that area all her life. Having completed her undergraduate studies in Business Administration at Radcliffe College, she then took her MBA at Boston Univ. with distinction. For years she was an active alumna for which she received the BU medal & and plaque for distinguished service in 1965.

Although caring for her ailing mother, she was a tutor and provided a service of "book producing" for writers. Her interests also were strong in family history. This involved her in the Stukely Westcott Family, the Adam Hawkes Family, the Stetson Kindred, as well as the Parke Society.

Her writing talent was most helpful to the Society during the 20 year Editorship of David Parke in his producing the Newsletter. David says that, as copy editor, Dorothy could cross out much of his writing giving it more clarity! She also

served as auditor, improved our by-laws, and was a Trustee for nine years for which she was presented the Society's Dedicated Service Award.

Elaine Park Dudley #213 died Dec. 17th, 1995, at the home of her daughter and son in law,, Holly & Bob Miller in Shelburne, Vt. She was born in Wells, Vt. 23 Dec 1919, daughter of Fred W & Eunice Merrill Park.

Her husband Harley E. Dudley predeceased her in 1984. They were residents of Burlington since 1974. Mrs. Dudley was an oil & watercolor artist and writer. Her paintings were exhibited throughout Vermont. She painted the Noah's Ark mural at the Vermont Respite Center. She had been an active member of the Vermont Artists, the Essex Art League & the Chaffee Art Center of Rutland. She was a 12th generation descendant from Robert (MA) thru Thomas, Eleazer, Simeon, Elijah, Joseph, Darius & Alvah, her grandfather.

Elaine is survived by two daughters; Dee Brightstar of Fairfax, Holly (Harlaine) Miller of Shelburne; three sons, Fred Dudley of Orlando, Fl., Dennis Dudley of Colchester, and Timothy Dudley of Shelburne; a brother Roger D. Park, Sr #147 of W. Hartford, Conn.; and a cousin Stuart Nye Park #19 of Wells, Vt. The latter was a past President of the Parke Society.

She has 10 grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Besides her husband she was predeceased by her parents, two brothers and a sister Winona.

One of our early members, **Mary Parke Fairfield #61**, died on April 17, age 86. She went to China in 1936 as a missionary of the Episcopal church. There she met and married the Rev Leslie L Fairfield in Anking. (see v17 p21). Her husband died last fall in Fargo, ND where they spent their last years near son Andrew, the Episcopal Bishop of North Dakota.

Mary was of Robert (MA 1630), Thomas(2), Nathaniel (3), Joseph (4)(5), John (6), Ezra Smith (7), Hervey Coke (8) to her father Hervey Jr. She leaves 5 children and 8 grandchildren; also 3 brothers, Dr Hervey #56, the Rev John #62, David #13, and a sister Priscilla #41, the former Secretary of the Society.

Florence M. P. Hammond #173, St. Louis, MO died 23 March 1996, aged 94. She was born at Meehan Station, WI, daughter of Frank Martin and Emily(9) Parks Pascawis.

She is survived by two sons, Robert and Harley Hammond and daughter Bessie E. Hope #169, 19 grandchildren, 37 gt-grandchildren and 3 gt-gt- grandchildren. She belonged to Shady Gove United Methodist Church, the DAR as well as the Parke Society.

Florence was descended from Robert(1)(MA 1630), Thomas(2,3,4), Josiah(5,6) Moses(7), and Silas(8).

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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The
Parke
Society
1996
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The Parke Society serves as a clearinghouse for research on all Park/e/s immigrants from the British Isles. Regular membership is open to any descendant. Associate membership is open to any interested person. Inquiries and requests for membership should be directed to the Registrar.

Application Fee	\$ 15.00	Mrs. Marjorie Isaac #825
Annual Dues	\$ 15.00	202 Meadowbrook Dr.
Life Membership	\$150.00	Clarks Summit, PA 18411



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On an expedition in 1922, an unusual skeleton was brought back from the Red River Badlands near Rumsey. Described as a big-eyed, long-legged planteater some eight feet in length it was named a Parksosaurus after Dr. Parks, who, by then, was becoming one of Canada's noted paleontologists.

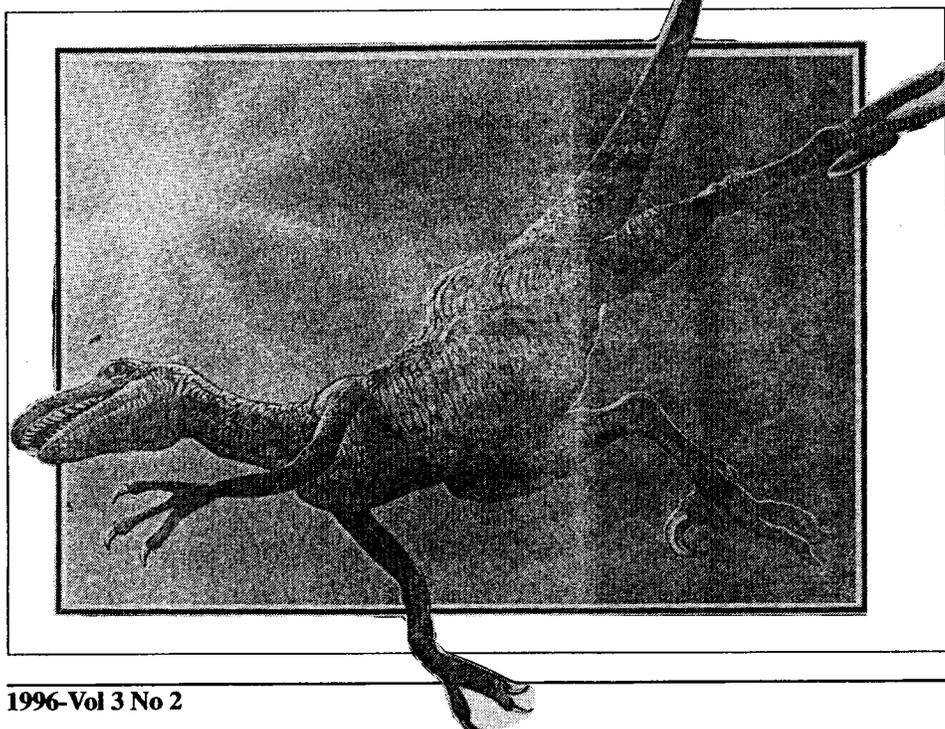
Professor Parks, who had been Head of the Department of Geology at the University, was appointed to represent the Royal Ontario Museum of Paleontology at the British Empire Expedition in South America. This afforded him the opportunity to examine many

museums in that area. In 1931, the Royal Ontario Museum was enlarging to its present size. Dr. Parks' collection now filled the entire second floor (14,400 sq. ft.) of a major new wing. Today, the collection is considered one of the finest in the world.

Many honors came to William Arthur Parks. He served as President of the Royal Society of Canada. The Paleontological Society of America and the Royal Canadian Institute also honored him as their head. His highest honor came when he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1934.

No account of Professor Parks' career would be complete without mentioning his success as a teacher. He was a most inspiring and forceful lecturer. He had the unusual faculty of getting his special students to absorb a tremendous amount of detailed knowledge. "A well-stored mind in youth", he declared, "is an asset not to be minimized when later on one is confronted with new ideas and theories."

Continued on page 20



Queries

Query #1

Looking for information on any PARK(S) family from Greene Co. TN early to mid 1800s: Andrew b 1781; brother James b 1765 both Ireland. Who were parents of David Francis b 1834 & James Alexander b 1829? Alexander b 1830? Alexander b. 1801/1804 married Margaret Meloy 1833? William? Dabny? Will answer all replies and share information,

Betty Jane Lagerquist #1016
5330 Mist Flower Ter,
Loves Park, IL 61111-7611

Query #2

Julia Dewey b 1804 Vermont, m. Rufus Park 6 June 1852, Mendon, Monroe, New York & Hanna Mansfield, b. 1732 Voluntown, New London, Connecticut, m. Amaziah Parke 1758. Who was Julia's & Hannah's parents.

Mrs. Gerri Ried #726 - S3
25847 So, Newtown Drive
Sun Lakes, AZ 85248-6730

Query #3

JAMES PARK (1823- 1845)
THE MONTREAL GAZETTE
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1845
DEATHS

In the University of McGill College, on Monday, the 24th instant, after four days illness, James Park, Esq., of Simcoe, Talbot District, (C. W.,) Student in the Faculty of Medicine, in the 23rd year of his age. This fine

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Robert (MA 1630). Thomas 2. Nathaniel 3. Joseph 4. James 5,
 Cyrenius 6. James Cyrenius Parks 7
 (UEL) b 1795 North Fredericksburgh, ONT
 d
 1m Eleanor or Ellen (Reid or Dyer ?)
 2m 1839 Elizabeth (Taylor) Parks (sister-in-law)

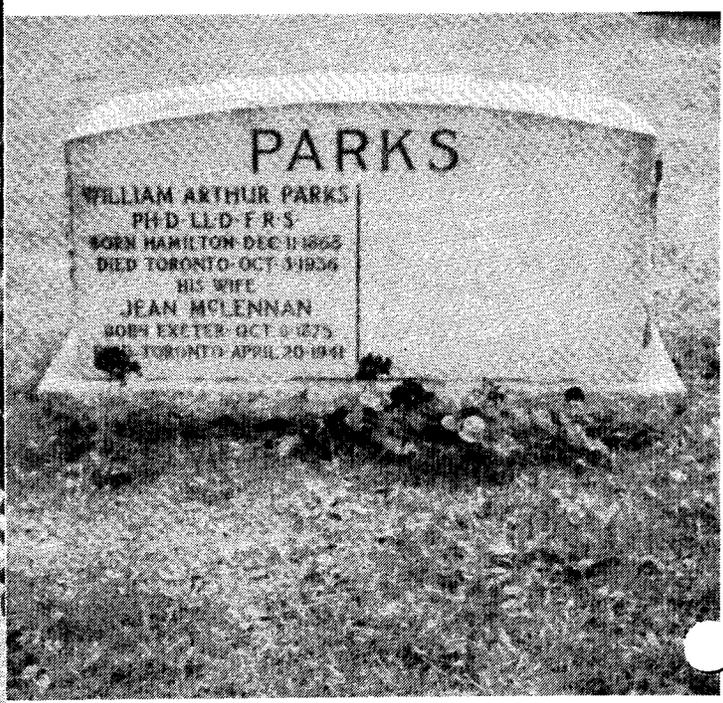
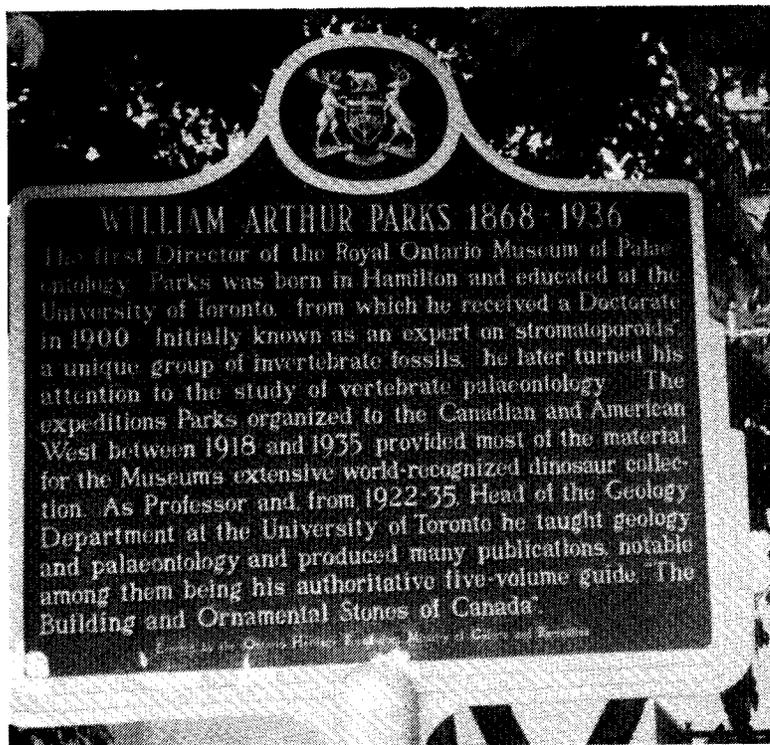
Nathaniel Reid 8 Charlotte 8 George Dyer 8 Alvan 8
 b 1820 N Fred. ONT b 1823 N Fred. b 1830 Rural ONT b 1840
 d d 1895 Hare OR d 1923 Toronto ONT d
 m 1859 Kezia Brown m 1839 Bernard Cole | Mary Kate Snelgrove

William Arthur 9 ✓ Emerson George 9 ✓ Harry Hamilton 9 ✓
 b 1868 Hamilton ONT b 1874 Hamilton ONT b 1878 Hamilton ONT
 d 1936 Toronto ONT d 1923 Toronto ONT d 1942 Vallejo CA
 m c1900 Jean McLennan

dau. 10 dau. 10 Arthur Ewart 10 William Ewart Allen 10
 b b b 1907 #922 b
 d 1902 d 1904 d 1993 Toronto d *NO, only 3 children*
 m Natalie Drake

Diana Drake 11 Gordon Arthur 11 William Ewart Allen 11
 b b
 d d #922
 m Peter Ramsey McIntyre m Chantal Marie Mercier
 |
 ch Heather Grace 12 ch Evelyne Natalie 12
 Julie Helen 12 Eric Andre 12
 Andrew Ramsey 12 Shannon Louise 12

See Newsletters Vol 17 p23 and Vol 21 p4 for more family information.



DANA PARKS JR. MEMORIAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Jean Churchill #934,
Librarian
221 S. Wyomissing Ave
Reading PA 19607-2535
phone 610/ 775 3292

The Library Book List (rules, loan fee, etc.) is available for \$1. After purchasing your booklist, please remember to keep it up to date by adding the new books listed in each Parke Newsletter.

I would like to thank our members who send us their books and manuscripts. Their efforts are greatly appreciated and provide excellent research for other members of our Society.

In my review of THE BISHOP'S BOYS, I should have mentioned that their ancestry goes back to Robert (MA 1630).

New additions:

000 PENNSYLVANIA VITAL RECORDS (Excerpts from Vol. I, II, III- index of Park/e/s only).

000 JAMES SR. (5T197) CYRENIUS PARKE LINEAGES by Joan Buxton #393.

000 "JOHN EVELYN, THE DIARIST & HIS COUSIN DANIEL PARKE II" by Ruth Bourne #412.

000 LOOKING BACKWARD by William Grant Cook, Jr. #66.

000 THE ENDLESS TREE by Margarett Daley #1129.

000 GENEAL. ABSTRACTS OF REV. WAR PENSION FILES (6 pg. listing Park/e/s) abstracted by Virgil D. White, 1992.

808 YOUR LIFE & TIMES AN

ORAL HISTORY HANDBOOK by S. & J. Arthur.

*929.1 GENEALOGIES CATALOGED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SINCE 1986.

929.1 MANOR OF MASKE: ITS HISTORY & INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES pub. by Adams Co. Historical Society, Gettysburg, PA.

LOOKING BACKWARD (2nd Ed.) by William Cook Jr. #66 contains the Ancestral Safari collection with revisions. The Ancestral Safari is based on the royal ancestors of Alice (Freeman) Thompson whose daughter Dorothy married Thomas Parke, son of Robert (MA 1630). As Mr. Cook explains in his second foreword, new information has caused some changes. Lines that have proved false have been identified as "dropped" or "cancelled". Other lines have been "revised" and new lines are also identified. This book has an excellent index, table of contents, and listing of charts. However, be sure to also read the first foreword which explains his genealogical methods and terminology.

Section VII titled "Immigrants and Revolutionaries" is concerned with Robert Parke (MA 1630) and his descendants who settled in the CT region. Section VIII "The Yorkers" is the Parke migration from CT to NY, which includes Mr. Cook's ancestors. Both of these sections have historical and biographical sketches as well as lineages. The

Parke lineage is Robert (1), Thomas (2), Nathaniel (3), Ezekial (4), Zebulon (5), Moses (6).

I particularly enjoyed reading about his own family. He is a good storyteller giving us insights into his family life. William grew up in Buffalo, NY which was so different than it is today. His father was an actor and traveled much of the time, leaving his mother to raise the family. She believed in her home health remedies and he was subjected to her treatment for 'croup'! However, he survived the flu of 1918 thanks to her nursing. Their circumstances were often difficult but they had the ability to accept life's challenges with humor and determination.

THE MANOR OF MASKE is an excellent book for anyone doing research in this area of Pennsylvania, especially those tracing the ancestry of John Park and David Park. It explains that the charter which Charles II conferred to William Penn in 1681 gave him broad powers over the province of Pennsylvania. This charter permitted William Penn and his successors to erect proprietary estates called manors in PA. Land within these manors could be leased, or if sold, offered at a different price than that available on common terms.

After the deaths of William Penn and his widow, the proprietorship was awarded to the three surviving sons: John, Thomas, and Richard. In 1741, Thomas was about to return to England after spending nine years

Continued on page 24

Immigrant Robert (PA 1792)

by David L Parke #13

Jean Churchill #934 and I have been doing much research concerning many immigrant Park/e/s who came into Pennsylvania. Among them, we find one has not received the treatment he deserved.

The first report of immigrant Robert (PA 1792) appeared in the NEWSLETTER v19p39 back in 1982. This was an article about Linton Park 1826-1906 who was given publicity as a talented primitive artist. Much of his work portrayed life in western Pennsylvania. As with other early American painters, Linton, a bachelor, needed another trade to support himself. He developed skills as a carpenter and an inventor.

Martha E Park #117 found a story about her great uncle written by Kathryn M Royer. It had appeared in ANTIQUES magazine back in February 1939. Evidently many of his paintings had been on display, but the author evidently knew nothing of the man himself nor his family.

This inspired Martha, a nurse working in the office of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, to do some serious research. A second article appeared in ANTIQUES in Nov 1981 with many examples of Linton's work. Meanwhile, Martha had learned that Linton was the youngest son of John, the founder of Marion Center, Indiana Co. and grandson of Robert (PA 1792).

Then, in the 1990 NEWSLETTER v27 p36, there appeared a write up about a new member, Clarence David Stephenson #949,

who had been with the PA State Dept of Public Welfare. He was a serious writer, having just completed a five volume History of Indiana Co for its 175th Anniversary. Three years later, he published The Park Family of Pennsylvania 1793-1993 and gave a copy to our Library. It is a loose leaf volume of 367 pages and 42 pages of index. This was briefly noted in the NEWSLETTER v3Op20. It is a well documented and arranged genealogy showing up to 10 generations of the descendents of Robert (PA 1792).

Shown here are the first three generations. Clarence has provided good information and pictures of many of his cousins. A check through the lineages shows that by the 8th generation there were found only nine children named Park and of these, only two boys carry on the name!

Shown also are three generations that preceded Robert, living in County Down in Ulster. A fourth generation cousin, Linus Helm Park 1862-1948 was a noted architect working with the the YMCA. While working in Scotland erecting the largest recreational building in the British Isles, he took the time to visit Ballywalter where his ancestors were believed to have lived. There he found the graveyard and identified the ancestors listed here. They were Presbyterians coming from Scotland into Ulster in the 17th Century.

The author, Clarence Stephenson comments that, "It was said Robert asserted his consanguin-

ity with ancestry of Mungo Park, the noted traveler in Africa and it is known that John Park (2nd generation) had a book, The Account of the Life of Mungo Park, published in Philadelphia in 1815 and autographed 'John Park' in 1825. The relationship has not been proved. Mungo Park (1771-1805) was one of 13 children of Mungo Park and a Miss Hislop. They lived on a farm along the banks of the Yarrow River near Selkirk (south of Edinburgh). The elder Mungo Park was born 1714, died 1793. A statue of Mungo Jr. stands in Selkirk."

Stephenson's book mentions a Rev. James Lang, (died 1818), the father of Mary who became the wife of John (2). He is believed to have been born in Pennsylvania. This could be a distant link to Mungo. In Scotland, a brother of Mungo, Archibald (born 1767), married a Margaret Lang. Since the Robert forebears are believed to have come from the Selkirk area, that may be a distant relationship.

The Park Family of Pennsylvania 1793-1993 is available in the Society's lending library. Much background has been found in The Park Genealogy, a manuscript prepared c1922 ascribed to J P Craig and Linus Helm Park; written by John T Sutor. John Thomas Sutor (1848-1934), the great uncle of Clarence, was a journalist and a good person to have recorded the family history. He was at one time City Editor of the Ithaca(NY) Daily Journal and later established the Chicago City Press Assn.

Hugh Park c1628-1711
m Janet Young

John c1667-1733 daughter

Hugh c1683-1765 — John c1714-1754

Robert c1684-1763 Mary

James c1686-1750
m Bafreg Brown

lineage no. (1)

ROBERT (PA 1792)

b c1745 Ballywalter Co Down Ulster IRE
d c1793 Philadelphia PA (yellow fever)
m c1775 Jane Bailey 1741-1831 d/o John &
she 2m 1796 Col James Johnson 1731-
at Hartsville Bucks Co
lived in Greencastle Franklin Co

John (founder Marion Center 1841) —(2)—
b 1776 Ballywalter (Roddens) IRE
d 1844 Marion Center Indiana Co PA
m 1807 Mary Lang d/o James & Margaret
(Hjelm)

twins

Mary —(3)—
b 1776 Ballywalter IRE
d c1834 Johnstown PA
m Ninian Cochran

Ann —(4)—
b c1780 Belfast IRE
d 1835 Johnstown PA
m 1801 John Linton

Elizabeth (Betsey) —(5)—
b c1782 Belfast IRE
d 1825 Pittsburgh PA
m 1804 John Agnew

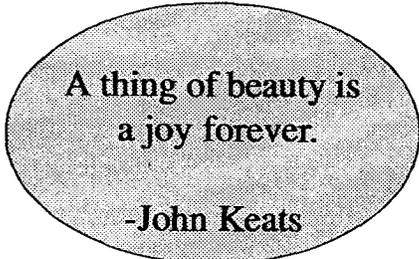
Margaret Hjelm (6)
b 1808 Marion Center PA
d 1881 Brookville PA
m 1833 Samuel Craig 3d
s/o Samuel 2d & Jane Kelly
Robert (7)
b 1810 Marion Center PA
d 1899 Marion Center PA
m 1836 Mary G Cannon
d/o Hugh & Martha Thompson
2m 1842 Margaretta Thompson
d/o John & Mary McCluskey
3m 1867 Martha Caruthers
Jane Rebecca (8)
b 1811 Marion Center PA
d 1908 East Mahoning PA
m 1839 Alexander Sutor
s/o John & Ann Moore
Mary Bella (9)
b 1814 Marion Center PA
d 1904
m 1845 Joseph Brady
s/o John & Margaret
James Lang (10) \McElhaney
b 1816 Marion Center PA
d 1904 Marion Center PA
m Susanna Early
adpt/d/o Elijah Heath &
Mary Jenks
2m 1854 Anna Loughry
d/o James & Jane Shields
Anne Eliza (11)
b 1818 Marion Center PA
d 1909 Big Run PA
m 1844 James Sloan Martin
s/o John & Mary Campbell
Amanda (12)
b 1821 Marion Center PA
d 1897 Taylorsville PA
m 1844 Robert Barbor
s/o John & Eliza Jane(?)
John (13)
b 1823 Marion Center PA
d 1903 Racine WI
m Mrs Martha (Ide)Wybert
Linton (14)
b 1826 Marion Center PA
d 1906 Erie PA
m x
Arabella Cochran
m Selah Chamberlain
lv Cleveland OH
Mary Cochran
m Isaac Hildebrand
Mary Linton
m John Matthews
lv Johnstown PA
mv to Fairfield IA
Robert Park Linton
m 1831 Phoebe Levergood
lv Johnstown PA
Jane Linton
m Joseph Chamberlain
mv to Cleveland OH
John Linton II
m Adelaide H Lacock
mv to Rochester PA
Eliza Linton
m Dr Charles G Phythian
mv to Frankford KY
Louisa Linton
m S Moylan Fox
David Agnew
m Eliza (Cook) Lightner
Maria Jane Agnew
m Dr David T Storm
lv Johnstown PA
Rebecca Agnew
Leonora Agnew
Ann Eliza Agnew
John Park Agnew
m Matilda Elizabeth Thomas
Amanda Agnew

Queries continued from page 19

young man had but lately arrived in this city, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the University. He was alike endowed with splendid talents and an excellent disposition which endeared him to his fellow students. He has been cut off thus suddenly in the prime of his youth, when the flowers of hope were budding on his path, and his fondest anticipations were about to be realized. He has gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns! Peace to his ashes ! Honour to his memory! —Communicated.

NOTE: C.W. = Canada West now Ontario.
Found by Jean Isabelle Parke Lee #528.

Ed. For Parke Society members not already aware, Jean I. Lee of Quebec, Canada is presently working on a Park-Parke family book which will be approximately 1200 pages in length including index. In corresponding with "cousins" throughout the world and in researching Canadian and Australian sources, she reports that she is nearing the finish line and will soon be able to share her work. She spotted the above news clipping while poring over Montreal newspapers page by page and year by year. Perhaps, this item may prove beneficial to someone with a missing link in their lineage.



in Pennsylvania. He decided to set up a manor of about thirty thousand acres in the area of Marsh Creek (Gettysburg region). The tract would be named Manor of Maske. However, the present Scotch-Irish settlers of Marsh Creek were adamant that the land was theirs and they would strongly resist any attempt at surveying for the manor. There did not seem to be any organized militia to call out so nothing was done from June 1741 until April 1765. The Penns granted no warrants to the settlers, made no surveys, and issued no patent deeds. Instead, they were busy initiating titles for the settlers who lived just beyond what were then taken to be the probable manor limits, on the east, north, and west.

Even though most Marsh Creek settlers did not possess warrants, surveys, or patent deeds, they did become a valued part of the society of York County. They were taxed, many of them voted, they founded and supported five Presbyterian Churches, and also used the county courts to settle estates, etc.

Finally, on March 18, 1765 Governor John Penn wrote a letter directing James Agnew and Robert McPherson, two leaders of the Marsh Creek settlement to prepare a list of those real estate holders within what the community believed would be the eventual actual boundary limits of the manor. The residents who settled before June 18, 1741 were promised that they could

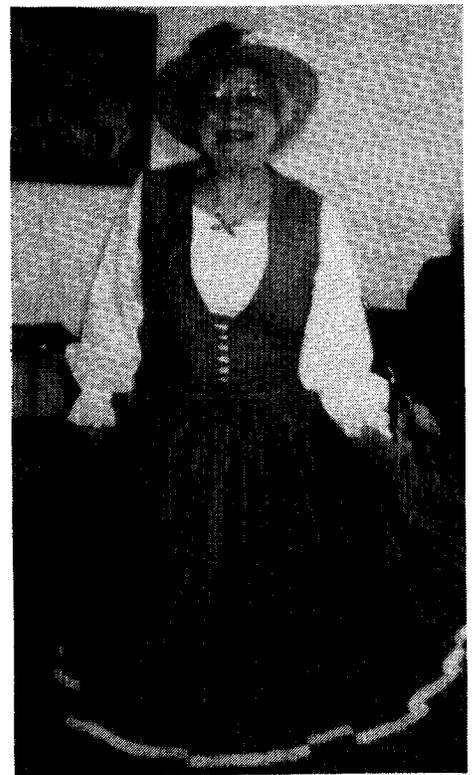
purchase their land on common terms. Included among the Agnew-McPherson List are John Parks listed at Tract #329 and David Park at #328 with the date of settlement as Mar. 1741.

Even after the survey was completed in 1766, most settlers did not hurry to acquire a final and clear title. Since they now had a survey, they could sell land and expect a justice of the peace to prepare and execute a regular deed on their behalf. The proprietors were willing to award them patent deeds but when the Revolution began, there were only patent deeds for about 6% of the land in the entire manor of 43,500 acres.

This book contains an index, the Manor Map in sections, the Agnew-McPherson List, and also a map of the present-day area.

PENNSYLVANIA VITAL RECORDS, Vol. I, II, III published in 1983 contains material from "The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine" and "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography". This is only an excerpt of Park/e/s and they are the only name indexed. In most cases, it can be used as a location point as on p.3: Parke, Thomas, d.1738. Chester Co., PA.

JAMES SR. (5T197) CYRENIUS PARKE LINEAGES, THE ENDLESS TREE, and GEORGE AND AGNESS NICHOLS PARK are presently out on loan to Lineage Leaders.



Theo Alice Klisch #89, Saginaw, Michigan still dances the Irish jig and clogs for senior citizens and other events at 84 years old. Theo also makes her own costumes. She did not admit nor did she deny that she is singularly responsible for the new dance craze, the Macarena, which is sweeping the country.

Next Issue:

John Park of Hampshire Co., VA (1750) and John Parke of Hopewell, Hunterdon Co., NJ determined to be same

Item - As I sometimes collect older books, I bought a Bible printed in 1852. Pressed cloth and an enclosed calendar sheet from 1886 likely indicate its period of use. After studying it, I found a hand written history for a Shanklin-Rolston family dating from 1855 forward to 1897. I now realize this could be much more important to someone else. If anyone has personal interest in these families or this source, I am willing to part with it.

Ed. Doug

**LINEAGE LEADER REPORT on MOSES PARK (1738-1828)
of ROWAN (DAVIDSON) and MECKLENBURG COUNTIES, N.C.**

by Percival D. Park #140

The writer has completed a draft history of certain lines of descent from North Carolina pioneers Moses and Mary Hill Park. This work is an informal supplement to Moses Park (1738-1828) His Descendants and Related Families Vaughan and Witcher, published in 1991 by Clara Cammack Park and Wilbur Goolsby Park, Sr., which emphasises particularly the family of Moses Park, Jr. (1780-1864) and his wife Mary "Polly" Wier Park. The supplement, called Moses Park (1738-1828) of Rowan and Mecklenburg Counties, North Carolina (1996), provides additional information about all the children of Moses, Sr., who survived to adulthood. Significant material is provided concerning his sons Thomas (1772-1823), John (1774-1862), and James (1785-1866), and their families.

The writer is lineage leader also for his ancestor Noah Park (d. 1815), and for George Park (d. 1782) (reports, v32p27 and v33p8), likely brothers of Moses. All three may have been related to several other Parks who settled in the eastern part of old Rowan Co., N.C., in the generation before the Revolution; and all are believed to have been connected with the family of John Park, Sr., and Jr., of Virginia, who by 1750 were in the part of old Frederick County, Va. that became Hampshire Co., W. Va. Moses, Noah, and George could have been sons of John, Jr., and his wife Mary Park (Davis), but that is uncertain. John, Sr., in turn may have been a son of Hopewell, N.J., pioneer Roger Parke (N.J. 1682), for whom

Cecilia Parke Kasberg #535 is lineage leader. For Moses, Noah, and George, this genealogy cannot be considered proven, although there is a strong circumstantial case for some family connection.

Mention must be made of the theory documented by Moses' descendant Mrs. Betty Bryant Northcutt (1904-1994) that Moses was a son of a John Park who emigrated from England to Virginia about 1735. This theory also is not proven but is supported by circumstantial evidence. The writer has discussed the pros and cons of these and other theories in a treatise called Park Origins (short title) (1994) (v29p33; cf. David L. Parke #13, v32pl).

The earliest known written record pertaining to Moses Park (1738-1828) is the Rowan County marriage bond of Noah Park and Anna Reed, dated August 8, 1767. Moses served as a bondsman for Noah and Anna, together with Cornelius Smith, possibly a cousin. Because of the sensitive nature of this duty, we can be certain that Moses and Noah were relatives. Because Moses was about the same age as Noah (Moses himself marrying Mary Hill about 1770), we can conclude that they most likely were brothers.

Moses appears in the 1768 tax list for Rowan County, and in a number of other public records in later years, and also military records; he held various minor offices, and is credited by the D.A.R. with service in the Revolution. More important for our purposes, Moses and Allen Park witnessed the 1782 will of

George Park. It is scarcely conceivable that these Parks were not related to each other but the importance of this association of names goes beyond that. Among all the Rowan County Parks, Allen alone is clearly linked with John Park, Sr., and Jr., in Hampshire Co., W.Va., through records of land transactions there in 1762-1764 in which Allen and others are named. To the extent that Allen is linked with other Rowan Parks such as George and Moses, they in turn can fairly be said to be linked also with the Hampshire County family. (George Park was also linked with Noah; they were listed together, as if they belonged to one household, in the 1759 tax list for Rowan County.)

In 1787 and 1788, Moses sold his land in Rowan (Davidson) County, part of it to a John Park, believed to have been a son of George. In the latter year, Moses moved a few miles south into Mecklenburg County, where he remained until his death in 1828. As mentioned, Moses is believed to have married Mary Hill about 1770. She was born in 1749, reportedly in Ireland, and died in 1829. Mary and Moses had eight children, listed below.

1. Thomas Park (1772-1823) married Elizabeth Phelps and they are believed to have had eight children. This family moved to Georgia, as did Thomas' brother James. Their children probably were: Andrew (m. Sarah Davis Gaither); Moses (II) (m. 1st, Susannah

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Moses Park

Continued from page 25

Catherine M. Woods; 2nd, Martha S. Paxson); William Thomas (m. Maizey Dent Reese); James (m. Winnie Lane); George (m. Margaret Townsend(?)); Eliza, or Elizabeth (d. young); Elvina, or Elvira (d. young); and, Barton (d. young).

2. Olivia Park (1773-1857) married Captain John Moore, and they are believed to have had seven children. This family moved to South Carolina as did Olivia's sister Mary Park Miller. The Moore children probably were: John Parks Moore (m. Margaret Mc ____); Hugh (m. Helena Alexander); Moses (m. 1st, Sophia Gassaway Hood; 2nd, Socelia Semblar); daughter, name lost (m. Herbert Lanier); Olivia Jane (m. Richard Jefferson Miller [cousin]); William H. (m. Sarah Crawford); and a daughter, name lost (m. Mr. Alexander(?)).

3. John Park (1774-18) married first, Jennet (or Jane) Crockett, and had seven children. They moved to Tennessee, as did Moses Park, Jr. John married second, Martha L. "Patty" Parham, and they had four children. The children of John and Jennet were: Robert Crockett Park (m. Mary "Polly" Macklin); John Sloan (m. Vinie Morgan); Isaac (m. Matilda Money); Moses (II) ("Major Moses") (m. Sarah Smith Ayers); James P. (m. Elizabeth "Bettie" Brown); Polly K. (m. Presley (or Preston) Wright); and Jane (m. Thomas N. Landon). The children of John and Patty were: Archibald Lanier Park (m. 1st, Su-

san Pepper; 2nd, Lucy Jane Pepper Bruce); Frances Elizabeth (no info.); Susan P. (m. C. A. Fowler); and Ephraim P. (m. Martha "Mattiell Ann Orr).

4. Moses Park, Jr. (1780-1864) married Mary "Polly" Wier, and had eight children. This family moved to Tennessee, as did John Park, above. Their children were: Nancy (m. Joseph Nichols); Thomas (m. 1st, Patsy Kincade; 2nd, Matilda Bagley; 3rd, Zelfhia J. Brown); John Moore (m. 1st, Nancy H. -?-; 2nd, Nancy J. -?-); Isaac (m. Patsy-?-or Polly-?-); James Hill (m. Nancy Hayes); Parthenia (m. 1st, John B. Cowden; 2nd, Hardy M. Brown); George (m. Harriet R.A. Brown); and Moses (III) (m. Mary Adaline Davis).

5. George Park (1783-1827) married Elizabeth Sharp, and they had nine children. This family remained in North Carolina. Their children were: James (II) (m. 1st, Mary Matilda McCulloh; 2nd, Louisa R. Parks); Moses Allen (m. Ann "Nanny" Potts Stitt); John Moore (m. Melissa A. McCulloh); William (m. Arsena -?-); Mary B. (m. 1st, James M, Rea; 2nd, Robert Grier); Margaret Ann (m. David E. Morrow); Hugh Moore (m. Ann Oliver); Elizabeth A. (m. John G. Query); and George Dickerson (m. 1st, Elizabeth Ross; 2nd, Amelia Stitt; 3rd, Mary McLean).

6. James Park (1785-1866) married Martha Yandell, and they had seven children. The family moved to Georgia, as did James' brother Thomas. Their children were: William W. (died young); Moses Benjamin (m. Susan Harrell); Mary Wilson Hill Park (m. Dr. Adam

Clements); John Esten (m. Rebecca Hubbard); Almira (m. Jeremiah (or Jesse) Culberson); Thomas Yandell (m. Caroline V. McCullough); and Martha (m. James Culberson).

7. Nancy Park (1788-1808) never married.

8. Mary "Polly" Park (1791-1875) married James S. Miller. Not much is known about them. They are believed to have had several children. The family moved to South Carolina as did that of Polly's sister, Olivia Park Moore. The Miller children may have included the following: Moses; Richard Jefferson (m. Olivia Jane Moore [cousin]); Robert M. (m. Anne E. Cureton); and James, Jr.

Descendants of Moses Park (1738-1828) are scattered throughout the United States. Many of them, too numerous to name, have generously given their time and effort to help the writer compile the draft history which is the subject of this article.

The draft history consists of 420 typewritten pages plus a detailed table of contents and two family charts. The draft is not as complete as it could be, but the writer does not know when he will have time to put further effort into it and feels that the information compiled to date should be made available to other researchers without further delay. This is not a commercial venture, but the writer will provide a looseleaf, unbound copy for \$25.00. The writer will also be glad to correspond and exchange information with researchers. Percival D. Park #140, P.O. Box 5464, Charlottesville, VA 22905.

A little neglect may breed mischief... for want of a nail, the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, the horse was lost; and for want of a horse, the rider was lost" Benjamin Franklin

HISTORIAN'S CORNER

Tad Parks, Historian

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NOTES FROM ALL AROUND

In some respects, it is too bad there are no entrance requirements for this hobby of genealogy. If so, it might help neophyte genealogists get started on the right foot and, perhaps, prevent them from committing unfortunate but grievous errors.

Many hobbies do have some kind of gateway. For example, I happen to be a Ham Radio Operator (W9NOT). However, I could not get "on the air" until I had learned the ropes and passed a test for my license. Before actual licensure, I studied the hobby thoroughly, learned my responsibilities, began to identify different dials and, importantly, caused no harm to another's enjoyment of the hobby.

The latter point is noteworthy, i.e. "caused no harm to another's enjoyment of the hobby". Unfortunately, in our avocation, there exists the opportunity to create a lot of harm, especially by some well meaning "family" genealogists. It relates to knowing what one is doing and how best to do it. Each one of us, including The Parke Society as a whole, need to be a part of the solution and not part of the problem.

THE ART AND SCIENCE

Genealogy is both an art and a science. It is an art in that there is no one way of doing genealogy; a science in that there are standards by which to measure the results of our genealogical work. The trouble is most beginning, and some experienced, ancestral researchers fail in both the art and the science. Some

get frustrated and abandon their work. Worse yet, others produce materials that will haunt other researchers for ages to come.

Genealogy is in reality a right AND left brain exercise. Both aspects of our thinking come into play when doing good genealogy. For example, in terms of the ART of genealogy, it is the ability to be able to think in new and different ways about any genealogical problem. By breaking out of a lock-step approach to doing genealogy, researchers can often find solutions. Of course, there are some standard methodologies that we should always attempt to use. However, sometimes those just do not work.

The other part of the ART is to understand that genealogy is not just names, dates, and places. It is also economics, geography and history (local, national, and, perhaps, international). Without knowledge of these aspects of our past, we will surely fail to understand our ancestors and how and why they acted as they did.

Now as to the SCIENCE side of the equation. The end result of any of our work should demonstrate a certain care, i.e. it should be verifiable, and above all else, it should have integrity. This is not an easy task. We need to know the standards of good work and to utilize these. We need to know what constitutes good genealogical writing and apply these to our written work. We need to learn a conventional system of annotation of descendants and make use of it.

What this means is that we, you and I, must read a bit more widely

than perhaps we thought necessary. We need to read really good works on genealogy (authors like Greenwood, Doane, Rubican, Kirkham, and Jacobus). Forget "Fun and Fancy in Your Ancestors". Read the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" for excellent examples of how to write and annotate your ancestors. (Forget, please, please, please, about inventing your own system. The "Register" system has been around for a long time and has withstood the test of time.) While we are on this point, it is important that each of us read such widely distributed publications as the "Genealogical Helper", "Ancestry" and the Federation of Genealogical Societies' "Forum". These contain very useful articles and viewpoints that will help in your work as a family genealogist. These are just a few examples of the many excellent publications available to researchers.

As to standards, I have addressed these on several occasions in the past. Some may think I harp on genealogical standards a bit too much. However, without standards, we have nothing by which to measure our work and nothing to separate the "good" research from the "bad". Certainly, there has been quite a bit of the latter. It is from your "wider" reading that you will learn about those so called source materials that you should not trust.

THE ACADEMICS OF GENEALOGY

That brings me to an interesting article which I would recommend to

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all. In the January 1996 issue (Vol. 150, No. 597, Page 7) of the NEHGS REGISTER, Harry Macy, Jr. wrote on the academics of genealogy and its importance to genealogists and historians. In the fairly lengthy piece he reviewed some of the problems that have plagued the hobby and profession. Mr. Macy compared the genealogist's woes with that of comedian Rodney Dangerfield who has said, "I can't get no respect." Some historians may hold their noses around us. Some librarians may try to ignore us. Some County/Town Clerks may pretend we are not there in front of them. Some of these reactions are not without just cause as some "family genealogists" have often done our hobby a disservice.

This is where the academicians play such an important role. By setting and asserting that we adhere to high standards of research and documentation, they ensure that we hobbyists benefit by being able to produce meaningful work which will be respected by our fellow researchers. When armed with the right questions and right approaches, we will not find ourselves in the position of the unwelcomed cousin at libraries and courthouses.

WHAT THIS MEANS TO THE PARKE SOCIETY

The Society may have a lot of material but its quality is only as good as the source and the efforts of the submitter. I know, for example, that occasional problems occur with names, dates and places. It is also not uncommon for someone to submit material that conflicts with data already in the record. As I say when-

ever I send out copies of materials from our Lineage Binders, the information contained therein has not been independently verified as to accuracy. As a practical matter, it is just not possible to verify the accuracy of submitted material. Are there errors? Possibly. I CHALLENGE anyone to present me a full blown genealogy that is absolutely without error. Is there any guarantee? No, the Society makes no warranty as to the information contained therein. But likewise, we are always open to change in the data, based on new information and research. Only additional research and verification will determine the truth. That is what we need to continue to do and it is, after all, the purpose of this Society.

Then, what good is this material? It is a beginning point, from which the researcher can start working, reverifying, checking and, perhaps, correcting. However, it is often a lot more than the researcher had in the first place. More importantly, with each additional re-search, the material is better than before.

We guard the materials The Society has entrusted to us zealously. A lot of effort has gone into what currently exists. Some day I want to be able to transfer these important holdings to the next Historian in as good shape as possible. In the meantime, I will continue to do my reviews and I will continue to ask the hard questions. I will also do my best to bring our material closer in line with those standards that bind our Society, our work and our lifeblood.

Pax,

Tad

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sulting their parents, announcing their intention to marry. After an interval, a female Friend sent a notice to the men's meeting. Then the couple presented themselves before the men's meeting and announced their intention to marry. Approval of the marriage had to be in writing or they could not be married. Then, after more discussion with parents, and another waiting period, the men's meeting agreed either to approve or disapprove the marriage. This was called "passing the meeting." All during the process of no less than sixteen stages, names of their parents, friends, etc. were recorded. These logs are invaluable to the genealogist in finding more information about their ancestor.

During the period of about 1666-1750, the Quakers underwent a change. They kept slaves and some were bearing arms. Later, about 1750-1827, they opposed slavery and became pacifists. During the Revolutionary War, many Quakers refused to sign an Oath of Allegiance to the American cause, which would have meant they could bear arms. Many were branded as "Loyalists", some escaping to Canada.

References: Braithwaite, William C., The Beginnings of Quakerism, London, 1912.

Pomfret, John E., The Province of West New Jersey, 1609-1702, Princeton, 1956.

Greenwood, Vol. D, (2nd ed.), GR929.1, "The Society of Friends (Quakers)."

Dollarhide, William, British Origins of the Quakers to the Delaware Valley, 1675-1725, Genealogy Bulletin, Vol. 33, May-June, 1996.

Park/e/s and Crockett Families, Franklin, Williamson Co.,TN

J. Douglas Park #749

In early June this year, I was returning from an annual church building trip to middle Tennessee. After the completion of work and after visiting several Civil War sites near Franklin, TN, I inquired about the oldest cemeteries in the area. I was directed to Mt. Hope Cemetery in Franklin which has two sections, i.e. one marked "1813" and another larger section which was opened later in the nineteenth century.

Several family plots in both sections contained information on Park/e/s family relationships. The older cemetery section contained a tall marker which read, "In memory of Anna Bland Dudley, wife of Col. Clifford Dudley & daughter Genl Thomas Eaton of N.C. - born Dec 21, 1763". An adjacent marker was inscribed, "Fanny Bland Park, daughter of William & Sarah J. Park, b. Oct 28, 1841, d. Nov 17, 1847." This plot intrigued me since some in the Society may have interest in proving collateral relationships between a Park family and a General of the Revolutionary War. It was also noted that the gravesite of "Doct. Sam'l Crockett, born 24th Oct, 1775; died 25th day of July 1853" was in the same plot.

Other grave sites containing the names of Park/e/s were also noted and recorded. These will be compiled in a census record of the cemetery. After inquiring about the Williamson County Public Library location, I visited the genealogical section in downtown Franklin. The very helpful librarian, Ms. Kathy Ossi, was able to pull several references together on short order. Most helpful was Notable Southern Families, the Crockett Family and Connecting Lines, Vol. V., by Janie P.C. French and Zella Armstrong, Reprint Company Publishers, Spartanburg. S.C., 1974.

Page 35 of the above cited reference states:

"VIII. Dr. Samuel Crockett III

(son of Samuel Jr.)

Born in Wytheville, VA., Oct. 24, 1775, and died at Franklin, Tenn., July 25, 1853; m. Frances Bland Dudley, of Franklin, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1811. She, b. June 30, 1786, a dau. of Guilford Dudley and Anne Eaton.

Children:-*Crockett*

143. Myra Lewis, b. 1812; d. in infancy.
 144. Sarah J., b. 1815; d. Feb. 18, 1879; m. William Park, son of Jas. Park and Sophia Moody.
 145. Mary, b. 1818; m. 1st, Judge Lunsford Bramlett; m. 2nd, Dr. Charles Ordway.
 146. Frances, b. Nov. 21, 1821; m. John Marshall.
 147. Anna, b. 1824; d. 1899; m. Robert Gordon. Had one child, Frances Dudley, b. 1859; d. 1898.
 148. Charles, b. 1827; d. 1844.
144. Sarah J. Crockett (dau. of Dr. Samuel III), b. 1815; d. Feb. 18, 1879, in Columbia, Tenn.; m. Oct. 26, 1836, William Park, son of James Park and Sophia Moody. He was b. Dec. 14, 1807 in Knoxville, Tenn., and d. in Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1895.

Children:-*Park*

149. James, b. Feb 25, 1837; d. Jan. 24, 1873.
150. Samuel Crockett, b. Aug. 2, 1838; d. Oct. 8, 1896.
151. Frances Bland, b. Oct. 28, 1841; died young.
152. William Jr., b. Mar. 16, 1846; died in infancy."

With the exception of discrepancies between "Clifford" Dudley and "Guilford" Dudley, the cemetery inscriptions and library references provided independent evidence of relationships between a Park family branch and the Crockett family and the Dudley and Eaton families of Revolutionary War fame.

It also was interesting to note in the same reference on page 430 a letter, from Mrs. Edgar C. Robertson, Marianna, Ark., stating:

"An ancestor of mine, John Park*, lived in North Carolina. His wife was Jane Crockett. A son of theirs, my ancestor, married Matilda Mooney. His name was Isaac Park. They moved to Tenn., and died in Obion Co. Isaac was b. Nov. 25, 1804. He had a brother by name of Moses, and a son by that name."(**Ed. see pg 26, this issue.*)

As Tennessee was often the site of bounty land warrants granted North Carolina veterans of the Revolutionary War, it was not uncommon for these veterans to later locate to Tennessee. Some veterans, however, sold their warrants for cash, exchange or lack of desire to relocate. Therefore, some Tennessee immigrants arrived not on the basis of military or patriotic service but because of wealth or of a greater desire to cut a homestead out of the wilderness.

The Vanderbilts and the Biltmore Estate

by David Parke #13



In the March-April issue of the NEHGS NEXUS there is an article by Richard Evans & Scott C Steward entitled Notable Kin. This gives the family connections for Edith Stuyvesant Dresser who married George Washington Vanderbilt III. Edith was a 10th generation descendant of Robert Parke (MA 1630). An interesting story about this marriage and the man she married is worth telling.

George evidently had no interest in the social world that captivated his family. He was the youngest of eight children born in a farmhouse in New Drop, Staten Is., NY, a shy, quiet fellow. In 1888, aged 26, he was on a trip with his mother. They visited Asheville, NC, then a fashionable resort.

It must have made a big impression on him, for in the next 5 years he determined to create a home there for himself. He wanted to establish a strong individual identity by building a country estate, away from his family in the northeast. George had grown up traveling around Europe where he came to appreciate the massive estates of royalty. He also grew to appreciate works of the outstanding artists of the day. He was influenced by the

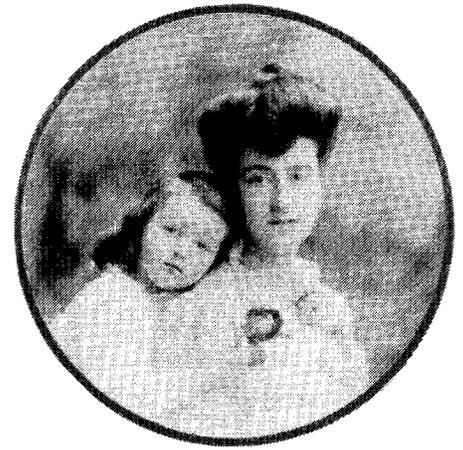
collection of art and antiques in his father's home, then on Fifth Ave, New York City. This was quite a contrast from George's farm house birthplace!

By 1890, George had acquired 125,000 acres and began the construction of his future estate, "Biltmore." The name was derived from "Bildt", the region in Holland from which the Van Derblt ancestor had come in the 17th Century.

The creation of the Biltmore Estate was a monumental undertaking. Richard Morris Hunt, architect, was perhaps the foremost of the time. Frederick Law Olmsted had equal talent in planning the landscaping.

The 255 room mansion was completed by 1895. Helping round out the beauty of the estate were many art objects from William Henry Vanderbilt which came to George following his father's sudden death in 1885. But the important addition was yet to come! In 1896, George took a trip to Europe where he met Edith Stuyvesant Dresser. On June 1, 1898, they were married in a civil ceremony in Paris, where Edith had been living. The next day a religious ceremony was held in the American Church. Among the 150 guests attending was his cousin, Consuelo, the Duchess of Marlborough.

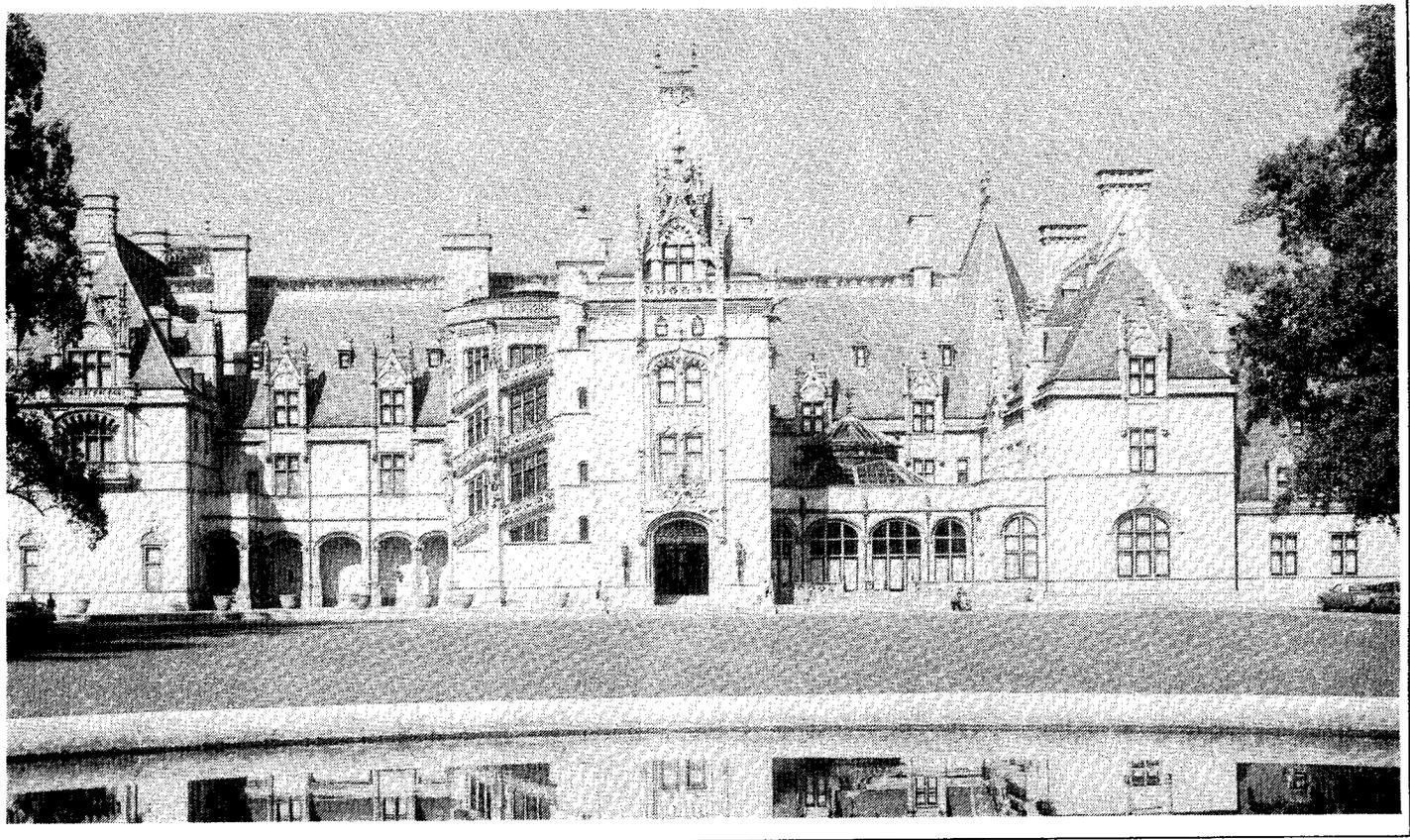
To honor George and Edith Vanderbilt's arrival at the Biltmore Estate, the employees had arranged an entrance gate made of flowers. The couple's only child, Cornelia, named for her paternal great-grandfather, was born August 22, 1900. George established the first school of scientific forestry management in the United States and also brought



modern farming techniques to the essentially rural area. Edith took an interest in assisting disadvantaged families, and taught classes in health care and sewing skills. She also visited women who were sick and/or pregnant. Together, George and Edith started Biltmore Industries in 1901 to assist young people in acquiring skills to produce furniture items, baskets, needlework, and woven fabric for resale.

In 1914, George was in Washington, D.C. recuperating quite well from an appendectomy when he suddenly fell unconscious and died within an hour. He was buried in the family vault on Staten Island. Following his death, Edith deeded a large portion of the Estate to the United States government which later became part of the Pisgah National Forest. The Estate presently encompasses about 8000 acres.

Today, Cornelia's youngest grandson, William Vanderbilt, owns and operates the Biltmore Estate and is a leading advocate of the private preservation of American historic structures. Perhaps many members of the Parke Society will one day visit Biltmore and its 70,000 object collection, now a National Historic Landmark open to the public.



Biltmore House - Biltmore Estate

EDITH STUYVESANT DRESSER

b 1873 Newport RI
 d 1958 Providence RI
 1m 1898 Paris France
 2m 1925 London England
 Peter Goelet Gerry

— to — George Washington Vanderbilt III
 b 1862 Staten Is NY
 d 1914 Washington DC

GÖTTGE Warten Dresser (Mjr)

b 1837 Pomfret CT
 d 1883 Newport RI
 m 1863 NYC Susan Fish LeRoy
 1834-1883

son of William Henry Vanderbilt
 1823-1885
 and Maria Louisa Kissam
 and grandson
 of Cornelius Vanderbilt (Commodore)

George Andrew Dresser

b 1814 Pomfret CT
 d 1891 Abington CT
 1m 1835 Grafton MA Hannah W Brown
 2m Reading PA Frances Augusta Weitzel

Samuel Dresser (Capt)

b 1781 Pomfret CT
 d 1843 Pomfret CT
 m 1806 Pomfret CT Dorothy "Debby" Ingalls
 b 1781 Pomfret CT
 d -

Lemuel Ingalls (Judge)

b 1755 Pomfret CT
 d 1839 Pomfret CT
 m 1780 Pomfret CT Dorothy Sumner
 b 1759 Pomfret CT
 d -

Samuel Sumner

b 1726 Pomfret CT
 d 1805 Pomfret CT
 m 1754 Pomfret CT Dorothy Williams
 b 1734 Pomfret CT
 d 1800 Pomfret CT

William Williams (Rev)

b 1698 Roxbury MA
 d 1766
 m 1720 Sarah Stevens 1706-1786

Samuel Williams

b 1656 Roxbury MA
 d 1735 Roxbury MA
 1m 1680 Roxbury Sarah May 1659-1712
 2m 1720 Dorothy (Weld) Denison

Samuel Williams (deacon in Rev John Elliot's

b 1633 Norwich CT church)
 d 1698 Roxbury MA
 m 1654 Roxbury MA THEODA PARKE
 b 1637 Roxbury MA
 d 1718 Roxbury MA

WILLIAM PARKE (arr on "Lyon" 1631)

b 1606 Semer Suffolk ENG
 d 1685 Roxbury MA
 m 1636 Salem MA Martha Holgrave
 b 1616 ENG
 d 1704 Roxbury MA

ROBERT PARKE (arr on "Arbella" 1630)

b 1580 Postlingford Suffolk ENG
 d 1665 Mystic CT
 1m 1602 Semer Suffolk ENG Martha Chaplin
 b 1580 Suffolk ENG
 d before 1630 ENG
 2m 1644 Wethersfield CT
 to Alice (Freeman) Thompson

QUAKERISM IN THE AMERICAS

Cecilia Parke Kasberg #535

The majority of the early Quakers from England who migrated to America came from the more northern counties of England, such as Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire and Yorkshire, between the years of 1675 and 1725.

The Society of Friends (Quakers) was founded by George Fox of Leicestershire County, in 1624. George Fox was the son of a weaver, but did not follow the trade. Instead, he turned his life around when he adopted the new religion. Life was not easy for most and it was not until King Charles II was restored to power that they had religious freedom.

People of the northern most counties were descendants of the Normans and their traditions were still very strong in these areas. The people did not believe in large manors and servants. As a result, private ownership of parcels of land for farming was widespread. One Roger Parke, an immigrant to New Jersey in 1682, was known to have owned a parcel of land in Hexham, Northumberland County just prior to his leaving England for America. English records indicate that Roger did not notify the English authorities that he had sold his land and he probably had to pay a fine. The English law required land owners to obtain permission before selling their land.

The Quakers wanted to live in peaceful coexistence with all other people, respecting their religious beliefs, but felt they were hindered from doing this by the Church of England. Up until about 1675, the Quakers were punished for having meetings in their homes, often having to pay large fines, giving up

livestock or going to jail.

Probably the best known Quaker was William Penn who converted to Quakerism. William Penn was a well-educated man from a good family who tried everything to change his mind. However, William Penn soon became a leader and despite the fact that he was arrested several times and jailed for writing a Quaker book, he managed to survive. By the 1670's Penn had become a trustee in the West Jersey Colony and by 1675, had purchased land in West New Jersey. He soon encouraged other Quakers to take up land in America. When William Penn petitioned his good friend, King Charles II, for a charter for a colony in America, it was granted in 1681. Penn had adopted the name "Sylvania" and the King added the prefix "Penn" which gave us the name of Pennsylvania for his new colony.

William Penn is said to have sent twenty-three ships over to America. The passengers were mainly Quakers who had arranged to purchase parcels of land. Many of the Quakers continued up the Delaware River to the Philadelphia area, but several hundred made their homes along the Delaware River, from Cape May to the Trenton area. Records have been found to indicate that Roger Parke of Hexham, Northumberland Co., England was one of those to enter land near the Falls of the Delaware River in Burlington County, in 1682. Some believe that he came over on the last ship called the "Greyhound" which went aground in the Delaware, near Trenton, in early fall of 1682. No passenger lists have been found to indicate that he was on this ship, but

his deed in Burlington County reflected a date of 1682, as well as his "Letter of Removal."

The Quakers dominated the Delaware River valley for about 70 years but then new churches became evident and the Church of England began to take dominance once again. Some returned to the Church of England, others to different denominations.

Many Quakers remained faithful to their beliefs and some retained the patterns they were brought up on such as "inheritance" laws. Women were rarely given land in a will, especially in New Jersey. The practice was of double partible inheritance, widow's thirds, and small shares for children other than the oldest son. This practice was followed in Virginia and Maryland as well...where the oldest son inherits his father's entire estate. "Double Partible" inheritance is the giving of a double share to the oldest son. All English colonies, practiced the "widow's third", based on the old English common law. A woman was entitled to one-third of her deceased husband's estate. Later, the law was changed to equal shares for children of the deceased.

The Quaker marriage customs were strict and were handled through their Meetings. Meetings were held as often as three times per week and attended by both men and women, seated separately. All business was recorded and all names of those present were listed.

Quakers were not allowed to marry "out of meeting" and were often dismissed from the meetings. They went through several steps to become married, such as first con-

Continued on page 29