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# The Parke Society Newsletter

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

## An Agenda You'll Enjoy At Our Coming Convocation

by Curtis Parks, PS#1166L, and Fr. Michael Parks, PS#425H

You've read about our plans to hold the 44th Convocation on September 27-30 at Chattanooga in the previous edition of this Newsletter, and our agenda just keeps getting better. Please do plan on being there with us! We'll send out a special mailing so you'll have one of the nice brochures from the Chattanooga Choo Choo, selected as our lodging. We'll also post the the announcement and agenda on our Web site, together with links to the hotel's Web site and the visitors page.

New additions to the agenda include a Saturday morning symposium "Park/e/s in the South: Where They Came From, Where They Went" and a special visit to the Chickamauga Battlefield. As in past an-

nual meetings, we'll have our Society resources to research our lineages and learn the latest information from our DNA project. There will be an à la carte menu for our Banquet and Reception on Saturday night. You can also extend your stay so you'll have time to do additional genealogy research in Chattanooga, take a river boat cruise, shop for antiques, or just enjoy the fall scenery in the area. While at the hotel, you have some great railroad memorabilia to explore as well as a large HO model railroad layout.

As it stands, the registration will be a total of \$85 for the full event, which includes the reception on Thursday evening, and the reception and banquet on Saturday evening. The hotel accommodations are \$87 for rooms (single or double) and \$137 for the Rail Cars, plus applicable sales and hotel taxes. There will be a short à la carte menu for those who might just be coming in for the Saturday events.

If you don't receive a packet by the end of July, email Fr. Michael Parks right away at 70741.2122@compuserve.com and he'll be sure to get one off to you immediately. Please be aware that it is in your interest to pre-registrar for the Convocation so we can have your individual materials with us and best be able to help you all.

Hope to see you there!

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## Contact Information

**PARKE SOCIETY** Board members live all over the country. Before sending a request, inquiry, article, suggestion, dues, or lineage materials, please check the listing below to be sure the material is directed to the proper Board member.

### ADDRESSES AND OTHER MEMBERSHIP LISTING CHANGES:

Send all changes of mailing address, name, phone number, email address, reports of deaths or other important family events to our Executive Director, **Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks #425H** at 70741.2122@compuserve.com, or by surface mail to him at

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**DNA TESTING:** Send DNA questions to our DNA Group Administrator, **Ken M. Parks**, PS#1406 at [kenparks@earthlink.net](mailto:kenparks@earthlink.net).

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Mrs. Arlene Parks Callahan, PS#396  
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Make dues payments payable to The Parke Society, Inc. (Note: please do not send these questions to the Treasurer.) **VERY IMPORTANT: BE SURE TO INCLUDE YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER ON YOUR CHECK!**

**GENEALOGY QUESTIONS AND MATERIALS:** Send these to our Historian, **Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks #425H** at 70741.2122@compuserve.com, or by surface mail to

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Please also send such materials to your Lineage Leader, if you have one.

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Send all general correspondence of this kind to our President, **Mr. Keith Harrison**, PS#710, at [pcinc@prodigy.net](mailto:pcinc@prodigy.net).

**LIBRARY:** Send all questions relating to the Library, including loans of materials, to **Ken M. Parks**, PS#1406 at [kenparks@earthlink.net](mailto:kenparks@earthlink.net).

**MEMBERSHIP:** Send questions concerning Parke Society membership, requests for membership packets, and all application materials to our Registrar, **Mr. Ronald Neal Parks**, PS#1458, at [registrar@parke.org](mailto:registrar@parke.org).

**MISSING LINKS:** Send all questions and articles relating to Missing Links to our Missing Links Editor, **Mrs. Jean Churchill**, PS#934, at [sdtjs2001@yahoo.com](mailto:sdtjs2001@yahoo.com), or by surface mail to her at

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*Please note: handwritten submissions cannot be accepted.*

## THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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**THE PARKE SOCIETY** (org. 1963) 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. Fees are:

Application Fee	\$ 15.00
Annual Dues	\$ 25.00
Life Membership	\$250.00
(US funds only)	

**THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER** is 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 are always welcome, as are photographs, document scans, and other significant visual materials.

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## **Profile: William Henry Park II, PS#1299 (“Colonel Bill” )**

By Jean Churchill (PS#934, Librarian)

Colonel Bill is a direct descendant of Dr. Roger Parke, Sr. (LK=K). He and his son are outstanding researchers of the Ebenezer Park (1747-1839)/ Tabitha Mills (1752-1826) branch of this lineage. Earlier newsletters have published parts of the meticulous research undertaken by him and his son, Doug, PS#1305 (who has now published his book). William is also participating in our DNA project.

However, our interest here is centered on “Colonel Bill” and The Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels. This order, founded in 1932 by Governor Ruby Laffoon, now is officially incorporated as a charitable organization. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky serve as the Commander-in-Chief and Deputy Commander-in-Chief respectively. All officers serve without remuneration.

To become a Kentucky Colonel, one must be recommended to the Governor for outstanding contributions to your community, state or nation, or for some worthy endeavor of achievement. The Governor’s approval will lead to your being presented with a commission as a Kentucky Colonel. This is the highest honor awarded by the state of Kentucky since the colonels are expected to be Kentucky’s ambassadors of good will and fellowship around the world.

Colonel Bill was born a Kentuckian in 1930 and remains a Kentuckian in spirit as well as fact. He has acted as an unofficial “Bluegrass Ambassador” for the past 50 years around the world. He is a graduate of Eastern Kentucky University, having spent sixteen years on its campus from kindergarten through graduation. He has been active in the Kentucky Society of Washington, D.C. for over 30 years holding most of the offices including that of president. His service to the Society earned him his title of “Colonel Bill.”

He also belongs to the Kentucky Historical Society, Soldiers of American Revolution (SAR), Louisville, KY Chapter, several county historical and genealogical societies, and the Society of Boonesborough and has contributed to several other Kentucky charitable

organizations including the Christian Appalachian Project (C.A.P.).n

## **Library Report: The Dana Parks Jr. Memorial Circulating Library** by Jean Churchill #934, Librarian

As I write this, my last article for the Newsletter, it is difficult for me to believe how quickly the time has gone by since my first article appeared in 1992, Vol. 29, No. 1. This position has given me a greater appreciation of our history, especially when working on the Missing Links articles. I have not only met so many nice people but I have also learned so much more about different areas of our wonderful country. However, it is now time for me to make way for someone new with a fresh perspective.

### **Additions to our Society Library:**

*Pequot Plantation. The Story of an Early Colonial Settlement* by **Richard Radune** (Research in Time Publications, Branford, CT, 2005), has been donated to our Society Library by PS#914 Mrs. Elaine Burney. This softcover book of 349 pages has a table of contents, bibliography, notes, an excellent index, a map of the general area as it was in the 1600s and a Table of English Colonial Money and Measurements. Genealogies and stories of several families are included.

Pequot Plantation was so named because it was first occupied by the Pequot Indians who settled there around 1600. There is no agreement as to when exactly this Indian group migrated to southern New England, or whether or not the Pequots and Mohegans were of the same tribe. Although their migration was that of an invader, their goal was to become a major trader with the Dutch. In 1620, there were about 6,000 Pequot Indians but by 1637, their population had halved due to the English settlements. Mr. Radune discusses the origin of this group and the various theories regarding them. He details the events leading up to the Pequot War and the

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difficulties the English had with trying to trade with both the Pequot and the Narragansett Indian tribes. The Indians did not understand the English concept of neutrality. John Oldham, John Gallup, Sr. and his son, John Jr., were experienced seamen who were responsible for much of the coastal trade. In 1632, John Oldham was killed aboard his ship by members of the Narragansett tribe. "This killing of Oldham, or at least the English reaction to his death, is considered by many to be the start of the Pequot War," which is ironic since the Pequots were not involved at all. By the end of the war, approximately 1,000 Pequots had died and 500 women and children were put into servitude.

In 1644, John Winthrop, Sr., Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, gave his son, John, Jr., permission to establish a new settlement in southeastern Connecticut even though the Connecticut Colony believed that this area was within their jurisdiction. This was a very desirable location since it had numerous rivers and streams leading to the ocean with excellent landing spots for the small coastal trading vessels. Mystic River Harbor and Stonington Harbor could handle larger ships. However, Pequot River had the best harbor between New Amsterdam and Narragansett Bay.

The fast moving streams and wooded hills made excellent sites for saw mills and gristmills and provided excellent fishing and hunting. However, these same attributes meant that there was little productive farm land available. After Winthrop looked over the plantation, he resolved to return the following year to lay out a town on the west shore of Pequot Harbor. This land was now a wilderness but just seven years before, it had been the center of the Pequot Indian territory.

These early settlers were Puritans who had first emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colonies between 1630 and 1642. Most of these people were well educated of at least of moderate means. They were discontented with the English monarchy and tired of the increasing taxation, but unlike the Plymouth colonists, they continued their belief in the Angli-

can faith and hoped to transport their principles to the new world. They chose to move further into the wilderness because of the crowding of the original settlements.

In 1645, John Winthrop Jr. and a few others surveyed and laid out plans for the settlement of New London at Pequot Harbor and a year later the first families arrived from the Boston area. Among the early settlers were John Winthrop, Jr., Robert Parke, Rev. Richard Blinman, George Denison, John Gallup, Jr., James Avery, Thomas Stanton, Thomas Minor, George Geer, Robert Allyn, William Chesebrough, and John Prentice. Meanwhile, Connecticut also sanctioned the new settlement and laid claim to it believing this was the best way to outmaneuver Massachusetts.

The early years were somewhat difficult for the new settlement. They had befriended a small group of Pequot Indians, a violation of the Treaty of Hartford that eventually resulted in problems with the Mohegans. The Commissioners of the United Colonies rebuked the Mohegans but also stated that the Pequots were to return under Mohegan control.

Another setback occurred when the settlement's minister, Rev. Thomas Peter received an offer from England and decided to return there. This left the Plantation without a minister for four years, a major problem because the minister's authority included political as well as theological leadership. When the settlement finally found another minister, he was an extremely unfortunate choice. Rev. Richard Blinman, originally from Wales, arrived in Massachusetts in 1641. His first ministry was at Marshfield in Plymouth Plantation but within a few months his overbearing and controlling manner were too much for Marshfield. He was fortunate that Gloucester Plantation had just been established and needed a minister. Rev. Blinman served there for eight years, during which time he met and married Mary Thompson, daughter of Alice Thompson. Again, not all his parishioners were happy with him as time went on, so when the call came from Pequot Plantation, he was pleased to accept it. This was his chance to establish himself. Unfortunately, his inflexibility and inability to communicate successfully with others in

the settlement made it impossible for him to mold the community into a structure acceptable to the theocratic establishment. Rev. Blinman's personality would lead to a split within the settlement seven years later.

Alice Thompson, widow of John Thompson, came to America with her five children probably about the same time as Robert Parke. Mr. Radune uses "Genealogy of the Parke Families of Connecticut" by F.S. Parks as the source for his information on Robert's voyage to America with the Winthrop Fleet up to the Massachusetts General Court's permission for his marriage to Alice Thompson in 1644. The author also states that they were cousins, which I believe conflicts with Parke Society information. Robert and his wife moved to New London in 1649 and were soon joined by other members of the family. Robert's son Thomas, who married Alice's daughter Dorothy, arrived in 1650, followed by Alice's daughter Mary, who married Rev. Blinman. Alice's two granddaughters arrived with George and Ann Denison. Rev. Blinman's selection as minister was probably heavily influenced by his wife's family. He was part of the Cape May Company who first settled on Cape May Lane in 1650.

Life was not easy in the colonies for those who were left without family, money, or other tangible assets. Often the choice of survival was either indentured service or an apprenticeship. Each required a written contract, which could be for any length of time but usually not beyond the individual's twenty-first birthday. The holder of the indenture did not have to pay his servant wages but was responsible for his food, clothing, shelter, etc. He also was obliged to pay him something at the end of his servitude but it "could be as little as a suit of clothes and bushel of corn." Some of the apprentices were from middle class families who wanted them to learn a skill but most of them were either orphans or from poor families unable to care for them. It usually took these individuals ten or twenty years before they could finally establish themselves with assets enough to afford marriage and family responsibilities.

The author makes the statement that "single males were considered undesirable in most settlements

unless they grew up there and were well-known to the inhabitants. If a bachelor simply appeared in a community, he was viewed with suspicion almost on a par with a suspected criminal." In Connecticut, a bachelor was fined 20 shillings per week if he lived alone without consent of the town. He was expected to marry someone as soon as possible or else leave the area.

Land distribution was carried out at Pequot Plantation in about the same manner as other plantations throughout New England. Committees were established to oversee land boundaries, land grants, common fields, fences, surveyors, fence viewers, pound keepers, etc. Common land had to be fenced along the exterior perimeter and each owner was responsible for a portion of the length, depending on their share of the use of the land. The committee was also responsible for land records and titles. The land was generally classified as upland (home lots and planting fields), meadow (pasture and haying), salt marsh, and swamp (hay and thatch). Salt marsh had the most value because these tidal marshes provided excellent food for the cattle and was constantly renewable, meaning that the farmer could spend his time on other cash crops. The Connecticut Colony did not interfere with the plantations land grant system but they did occasionally offer land grants as compensation for public and military service or as a pension. A number of Pequot War veterans were given land by the colony.

Robert Parke had been given land on both sides of the Mystic River, but about 1654 moved to the east side after working out a deal with his son-in-law Rev. Richard Blinman. One of Rev. Blinman's grants was on the east side of the river, too far from his New London Meeting House, so he exchanged this land for Parke's New London property. Robert Parke's barn had already been purchased by the town and converted into a makeshift meeting house for religious services and town functions. The author also covers other surnames and their properties in detail.

I was interested to read that the New England pioneers did not live in log cabins but in one of three types of shelter. The first was a cave-like structure

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dug into the side of a bank with earth on three sides lined with wood with a door at the front and the fireplace at the back. Poles were placed over the top and covered with smaller pieces to hold sod, grass, etc. in place. The second was just a pit dug in the ground lined with timber, with a stone fireplace at one side, and a wood plank floor. The roof consisted of spars and sod, and the chimney was of fieldstone with clay and grass as mortar. The third structure was an English wigwam, constructed of a mesh of very small diameter poles fastened together into an oblong dome-shaped roof. A fireplace usually stood opposite the door, and there might be a window covered with thin bark or oiled paper.

It is easy to understand why the settler built a frame house for his family as soon as possible. At first, these homes used thatch for their roofs and wood for their chimneys, but later cedar shingles were commonly used and skilled craftsmen were employed to finish the chimneys with stone and mortar. The first frame houses usually had one room with an unfinished loft, heavy doors, and clapboard siding. Barns and sheds were often built close to the house at right angles, offering a more sheltered yard. The size of the buildings depended on the settler's time and resources.

Numerous projects had to be completed for a community to thrive. One of the first necessities was a gristmill for grinding corn. Since Winthrop owned the best site for the mill, he was granted a monopoly within the plantation for its operation. This was a common practice, but his agreement had no time frame; it continued for his lifetime and that of his heirs, which proved to be an unsatisfactory arrangement when Winthrop was elected governor and moved to Hartford. He leased the mill operation to James Rogers, but Rogers failed to operate the mill well enough to satisfy the community's needs. They wanted to build a competing mill. Gov. Winthrop did not win his breach of contract against Rogers but the Connecticut General Court did order Rogers to be at the mill on a daily basis. After Winthrop's death, his heirs and the townspeople carried on the argument as

to ownership of the mill.

Another necessary early service was setting up a ferry across the Pequot River since nearly all the residents owned land on both sides. In 1655, a 50-year monopoly lease was awarded Cary Latham. The rates established were 3 pence for each passenger, 6 pence for each horse or great beast, and 3 pence for each calf or swine. Latham's contract also gave him the right to keep some provisions and strong liquors or wine for the passengers refreshment. The Pequot River was too wide for a rope pull so the ferry was either rowed or sailed across. The Mystic River ferry charge in 1660 was 1 groat (4 pence) for a man and horse. The Niantic River ferry (Gut Ferry) crossed at a very narrow point created by a long sandbar later known as the Rope Ferry.

As noted before, Robert Parke's barn was temporarily in use for religious and political purposes until a permanent structure was built in 1655. This new meeting house had a steeple but no bell so a drummer was appointed to notify the settlement on the Sabbath and also for other official meetings. Watchmen used the steeple cupola as a lookout station.

Blacksmiths were in great demand. A good blacksmith could command a generous arrangement with the community. Other business operations developed, including a tannery and an inn for visitors, sailors, and other travelers. These inns were strictly regulated by the Connecticut Colony Code of Laws. They were not for socialization by members of the community. The Colony definitely frowned on public drunkenness. The inns also had to provide food and stable space for the traveler's horses. Town and governmental offices were also established, but there was no jail until 1670. Petty criminals were put under the custody of a local householder and those charged with serious crimes were transported to Hartford.

The growth of the community across the Mystic River brought out a major problem between Stonington and New London due to rigid Puritan control. Residents of Stonington found it difficult to make the trip across the rivers to religious services in New London and so objected to paying church and min-

ister expenses to them. They petitioned to become a separate community with their own church, but Rev. Blinman refused to dismiss them, although this was a fairly common procedure as communities experienced growth. The bickering continued with more and more harsh words from residents on both sides of the controversy. Eventually, Stonington appealed to Massachusetts to accept them as a town under their jurisdiction. In September, 1658, the Commissioners of the United Colonies decided that the area from the Mystic River to the Pawcatuck River should be part of Massachusetts. They also extended the boundary another four miles beyond the river into Rhode Island because that segment had once been part of the Pequot tribe's territory. This new entity was called "Southertown." Naturally, this pleased neither Connecticut nor Rhode Island (which wasn't even part of the United Colonies). Massachusetts caused even more upsets by arbitrarily awarding land grants disregarding the residents already living on the property. This led to numerous lawsuits over a number of years.

However, in the end Connecticut had the final word. In 1662, Winthrop traveled to England and petitioned King Charles II for a new charter. His gift of a ring given to Winthrop's grandfather by King Charles I purportedly helped close the deal. Connecticut was awarded everything they asked for including most of Long Island with an eastern border stated as the Narragansett River. Winthrop interpreted this to mean Narragansett Bay since there was no river of that name but Rhode Island violently disagreed. Because of the length of the negotiations, Winthrop was forced to pledge his own property as collateral because bankers were no longer willing to accept Connecticut's line of credit. Finally, both parties agreed to change the designation "Narragansett River" to the Pawcatuck River. Connecticut had to pay expenses incurred for its new Charter and so levied a tax on each town. Stonington's tax was twenty pounds which the residents were not happy about but finally accepted defeat gracefully. Stonington was now allowed to establish its own town, separate from New London, and the Pequot River was renamed the Thames.

New Englanders became "Yankee Traders" out of

necessity because their rocky soil made it impossible to rely on farming alone. The family was the important economic structure with the father in charge controlling the marriage of his children. Farmers often owned ships and acted as merchants, which added to their self-sufficiency. Farm production increased during the seventeenth century, leading to family prosperity. By selling their surplus they could obtain such items as tools and household goods from skilled craftsmen. A smaller group of colonists were primarily merchants and traders with farming as their secondary occupation.

Toward the end of the century, the Puritan Congregational Church was still the only denomination sanctioned in the Connecticut Colony, but changes in behavior among the general populace were becoming more evident. During King Phillip's War, it was difficult to observe the rules of the Sabbath, but by spring of 1676 the General Court had begun mandating fines for offenses on the Sabbath such as drinking in taverns, sporting, working, and rude behavior or language. When the Court found that it was difficult to enforce these laws, they increased the amount of the fines and added more items including failure to provide proper religious training within the homes, but these rules were also generally ignored. Court cases such as failure to attend worship and dating without the father's permission were common.

The Connecticut Colony also had concerns that the commonwealth was being poisoned by heretics such as Quakers, Ranters, etc. The General Court ordered that confirmed heretics either be confined or banished from the colony. On the secular side, there were a growing number of cases regarding maritime issues due to the fact that most of the travel and trade was still by water since there were no actual roads but just paths. These paths were actually Indian trails and therefore not wide enough to accommodate wagons, although livestock could be driven from one place to another. "In 17th-century New England," writes Radune, "great cattle drives were organized from as far away as Springfield, Massachusetts, and cattle were driven on the 'Pequot Path' down to Pequot Harbor."

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**Library Report**  
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Numerous bloodless conflicts occurred during the second half of the seventeenth century. As the colonies grew and prospered, they became subject to a range of territorial disputes, cultural clashes, witchcraft hysteria, threats from pirates and outlaws, and attempts to loosen the grip of Puritan theocracy. The problems between the colonists and the Indians also escalated until June 20, 1675, when the violent King Philip's War (named for the Indian leader known as "King Philip") erupted. It ranged from Pemaquid, Maine to Connecticut and continued for over a year. Fifty-two of New England's ninety towns were attacked, with some entirely destroyed and others abandoned. Eight hundred New England colonists were killed out of a population of 52,000, and an estimated 3,000 Indian deaths from a population of 20,000. The fighting was vicious, with very few prisoners being taken by either side. The author gives a detailed explanation of the events leading up to this war, the different tribes involved, and the problems with the colonies not being prepared or acting as a unit.

The American Colonies and the Dutch ignored England's Navigation Acts except during times of actual war, without much notice from England until later in the century, when England decided to eliminate home rule and the colonial political systems. Owning a ship could be a very lucrative business especially with a good captain but there was also danger from privateers whose activity actually increased during peacetime. Other risks included disease, storms, and shipwrecks.

By 1689, it became evident that France and England would fight for dominance over the colonies as trade became a source of friction not only between the two countries but also between England and her colonies. Those born in the colonies did not all feel the same allegiance to England. England passed a series of trade laws and insisted that the colonial governors take an oath to uphold them. Its government insisted that colonial exports be paid for with British goods, thus keeping the colonies from receiving currency, and they were not permitted to mint their own. The

colonies lost their legal status under King James II, but when he was deposed in 1689 by his son-in-law William and daughter Mary, were again allowed to establish their own democratic systems. This temporarily staved off a major crisis. However, William's dislike of France would result in America's involvement first in King William's War and later the series of French and Indian Wars.

By the end of the century the Indians were no longer considered a threat to the colonists. King Philip's War had succeeded in isolating the various tribes so there wasn't much chance of their uniting against the Connecticut settlements. Most of the original settlers lived long lives despite the fact that they endured many hardships in order to establish their homes in America. There were frequent intermarriages among their children and grandchildren, so family surnames like Parke, Geer, Avery, and Denison, continued in the area.

The author points out that the maritime route established in the 1600s along the Thames River from Allyn's trading post down to the harbor has now developed greatly. Yale University and Harvard University both have boathouses not far below the site of the trading post. Continuing down to Groton where the Naval Submarine New London Base is located, one comes eventually to the United States Coast Guard Academy, and beyond that the New London Harbor area. Mr. Radune stresses the importance of learning our country's inception and early history because as he quotes the historian David McCullough, "a nation that forgets its past can function no better than an individual with amnesia".n

The next editorial due date is  
**October 15, 2007**

## Missing Link Update

by Jean Churchill #934, Librarian

### The Descendants of Hugh Alexander Park

Mrs. George Mack (Jeanne) Park PS#1344 is the researcher of this lineage. Her husband has participated in the Parke Society Volunteer DNA project and the results have shown a 67-marker match with PS#848. This is the Alexander Park lineage (LK=KY) ð John Park/Mary Gordon, who lived in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. However, Jeanne is still searching for the paper trail link.

Hugh Alexander Park was born 21 July, 1819 in upper South Carolina, perhaps the Fairfield District, and died 22 October, 1864 in Romulus, Alabama. His wife, Margaret C. (“Peggy”) McDaniel, was born 5 January, 1819 in either Scotland or South Carolina, and died 21 September 1906 in Romulus. According to the family story, Hugh and Margaret eloped about 1842. Oral history also maintains that Margaret was born in Scotland, and that a sister died and was buried at sea. Margaret was about 12 years old when she arrived possibly in New York. However, census data states she was born in South Carolina.

Hugh served in Company G, 3rd Alabama Reserves, 23rd Regiment—Capt. Hassell’s Company from April 19, 1864(?) until his death from pneumonia. This was a company of seniors—Hugh was 47 and enlisted under H.A. or Alexander Park for the duration of the war. There is only one roster card in his records, and he received no pay.

Hugh was buried as Alexander Park in Old Wesley Chapel Cemetery. This cemetery was next to the log church that was the original Wesley Chapel Building. In 1990, the cemetery was devastated by a tornado. Hugh’s wife, Margaret, and many of his children are buried in the more recent Romulus Methodist Cemetery.

Census data for 1850 places Hugh Alexander Park, his wife Margaret, and four children in Pickens Co, Alabama. In 1860 the family is listed in Romulus, Tuscaloosa Co., with an additional 2 children. From deed information, it is surmised that the family did

not move but instead the county lines changed. Beginning with the 1870 census, Margaret is listed as head of household.

Hugh Alexander Park/Margaret C. (“Peggy”) McDaniel had seven children:

1. John Polk Park (1843 SC/AL-1920) never married, his mother and a niece, Cordie, were living in his household in 1900. John was a Civil War veteran serving in 2nd Alabama Calvary Company D, April, 1862–May, 1865; paroled in South Carolina.
2. Elizabeth Betsy Ann Park (1846 AL-bef. 1855 AL); buried Old Wesley Chapel Cemetery
3. Robert Daniel Park (1848 AL-1893) m. 14 Dec., 1874 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama to Mary Pearlle Powell. They had four children.
4. Hiram Glass Park (1849 AL-1889 AL) m. ca. 1872 Idella Harper, daughter of John Harper/Jane Hasson. They had eight children.
5. Mary Jane Park (1852-1882) m. 21 Mar., 1872 in Romulus William Sims (“Billy”) Hulsey, son of Guilford and Elizabeth Hulsey. One child—Willie Cordia Ann Hulsey (the “niece Cordie” living with John Polk Park and his mother in 1900?).
6. Mack Alexander Park (1854 AL-1918 AL) m. (1) 23 Oct., 1883 in Northport, Alabama Roena Alice Darden. Roena died 20 Apr., 1885. Mack m. (2) in 1887 Annie Rebecca Nix, daughter of Thomas Nix/Elizabeth Smith. Mack and Roena had one daughter. Mack and Annie had eight children.
7. Andrew Preston Park (1858-1950) m. Nancy L. (“Nanny”) Edwards. They had 3 children.

Jeanne Park has provided excellent documentation as well as including research from others who are searching the given names Hugh Alexander or Alexander, and also Robert. For more information on this Missing Link, please contact Mrs. Jeanne Park, 1220 Little Florida Rd, Farnham, VA 22460-2021 or Jean Churchill, sdtjs2001@yahoo.com.n

## Once more around the Parks: stray bits of Park/e/s information

By Jean Churchill (PS#934, Librarian)

### Robert Parks/Laban Parks (LK=WR).

I was very surprised and honored to receive *The 2005 Annual Lola Parks Spohn Nielsen Award* from the Robert and Laban Parks of Ohio Group in December 2006. Mary Jane Perisho designed the Haw Tree flower which appears on the plaque. This unique design represents the land actually called "Haw Patch" by the early settlers, and a tract of property that the Parks family purchased and lived on in Indiana. Lola Spohn Nielsen was the first active researcher of this lineage and was convinced that the ancestry went back to Robert Parke MA 1630. I found her letters in a number of genealogical research files on my travels here in the east and wish I could have met her in person. So far, the DNA results point to the likelihood that Robert/Laban is part of the Robert MA 1630 lineage. I know she would be pleased that her research is being carried on by this active group which now has a website and a newsletter.

### Correction: John Parks/Parkes Missing Link (LK=XQ).

John E.<sup>2</sup> Parks/Parkes birthdate is 1826, not 1816. More research is being done trying to locate living male Parkes descendants of this lineage who might participate in our DNA project.<sup>n</sup>

## A thank you to Jean Churchill

By Executive Director, Fr. Michael Parks

Long-time member, and recipient of the Distinguished Service Award in 2000, Jean Carolyn Churchill, PS#934, has announced her resignation as Society Librarian and Trustee for Region III. Jean has held these positions for a number of years, and rendered a great service to The Parke Society.

Jean's Line is Lineage Key "T," Chart 6, from the immigrant ancestor Robert Parke, through his son, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, to Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Josiah<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, to Elizabeth<sup>7</sup> who married Elijah Wolcott, to Samuel

P.<sup>8</sup> Wolcott, Oscar F.<sup>9</sup> Wolcott, to Lenora Pauline<sup>10</sup> Wolcott who married John Corbin Bensley, to Walter Emerson<sup>11</sup> Bensley, to Jean<sup>12</sup>.

Jean was recruited by former newsletter editor, David L. Parke, PS#13, not long after she became affiliated with the Society, and was soon the authority for all things concerning the Society's library operations. Previous library experience enabled her to quickly set up book accessioning and loaning logistics and give us a very smoothly-running closed-circulation library.

Jean's comprehensive knowledge of our library holdings was a big plus. With that in hand, she was usually able to steer individual members to books that might be of use or interest to their work, thereby saving them much time and effort. She further helped the Society by being present at just about every convocation with an appropriate selection of books, pamphlets, and other materials pertinent to the location and focus, and geared to those members who had registered for the convocations.

Her extensive knowledge of our lineage binder system, and the many lines we are currently tracking was a super assistance to me as the Historian, in that she could often directly help members who came into the research room during our convocations.

If that was not already enough, Jean has over the years compiled a number of "Missing Link" articles, putting into print what we know about the various fragment lines for consideration and review by the Society's wider membership.

Jean retires from her roles in the Society to devote more time to her own various lines, and to enjoy some traveling and personal time. Personally, I will greatly miss her presence at Convocation, her able assistance, and her extensive knowledge of all the various Park/e/s lines, immigrant as well as fragmentary. Thank you, Jean, for your efforts over the years, and a job well done. You have helped in a large fashion to make the Society what it is today.<sup>n</sup>

## Welcome to our new registrar!

By Executive Director, Fr. Michael Parks

We are pleased to announce that Ronald Neal Parks, PS#1458, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, has volunteered to assume the duties of Registrar for the Parke Society and was unanimously elected to that post, effective 1 June, 2007. He will succeed R. Dan Park, PS#1422, who passed away unexpectedly on 1 February, 2007. Dan had held the post since late in 2003.

Ron is a fifth generation of one of those fragment lines, this one being Lineage Key "GP" that starts with John Parks (b. ca. 1830) and Rebecca Gibbs (ca. 1834-ca. 1915), thence to David William<sup>2</sup> Parks, William Wesley<sup>3</sup> Parks, Walter Charles<sup>4</sup> Parks, and to Ronald Neal Parks .

Both he and his wife Donna are natives of Huntingdon County, PA. Ron was born in the small town of Mill Creek (pronounced "crick" by most residents). They have three children, of whom two live locally, while the oldest son lives in Texas

Upon graduation from high school Ron enlisted in the US Army for three years, which seemed to go by rather quickly. He and Donna were married during that time and they accepted an assignment to Japan, where their daughter was born. They remained there for nearly five years, and participated in youth activity programs involving both the local American and Japanese communities. Future assignments took Ron to Washington D.C., Korea, Vietnam, and finally to Europe. After enjoying that culture for three years Ron retired and they returned to Huntingdon. Shortly after that Ron enrolled at Pennsylvania State University and received a B.A. in Labor Studies.

Upon graduation, Ron found himself working for the US Army again, this time as a civilian employee. He later earned his MA from Central Michigan University in 1985. His primary assignments during this phase of his career were performing management studies, overseeing internal management controls and performing position management and job classification for the installation.

Ron retired (finally), after 42 years with the Army

in September, 2003, and started family researching shortly thereafter. Ron's mother was one of seventeen children who lived to adulthood and he has had the pleasure of connecting with so many cousins that he has to admit that he can't remember them all.

He remains very active as a volunteer at the Huntingdon County Historical Society research library. Recently he started collecting and sorting information they have on the various Park/e/s lines in Huntingdon County, some of whom were there when the county was formed in 1787. Currently his two main focuses of research are the Hugh Parks family from Franklin County (trying to find a connection to John), and the family of David Park/s who probably died in 1828 or 1829, based on tax records.

We will be transitioning the Registrar's duties over to Ron throughout the month of June. He will be reachable via Registrar@parke.org or through pennstate8ron@hotmail.com, his personal email address.

We look forward to having Ron on board, handling that important function of the Registrar of The Parke



Society.n

Be sure to renew your membership!

## The Park/e/s DNA Surname Project in 2006

by Ken Parks PS #1406

Group Administrator

PARK/E/S DNA Surname Project

We now have 114 participants in our database, with new members continuing to join every month. As the 2007 Convocation approaches in September, I am preparing a comprehensive report on the status of each group in the project to submit to the Society, and we will publish that report in a future issue of this newsletter.

I will list below the Lineage Keys (LKs) currently represented in the project and, as always, invite any member who does not see their LK represented to either join the project themselves (if eligible to donate a DNA sample) or contact a male Park/e/s relative who would be able to submit a DNA sample representative of your particular Park/e/s line.

Even if you do see your LK in the list below, we welcome your participation, as more members from each LK help to identify branches on the family tree.

### Lineage Keys Currently in Our Database

Below is a list of the Lineage Keys in our DNA database, with a brief mention of the earliest ancestor of each line, the number of participants in the database from that line, and, in parentheses, the Lineage Keys which show a genetic link. For more information, visit our Park/e/s DNA project website at: [www.familyreedna.com/public/park-e-s](http://www.familyreedna.com/public/park-e-s)

- A** William Park b. c1656 Ulster, Ireland.—1 participant (A-JJ-JP-XW)
- C** Thomas Park(e)s of Virginia—5 participants (C-MZ-NY-OO-RU-TW)
- G** James Park(s)-Northern Ireland to Virginia before 1756—1 participant
- K** Roger Parke-England to New Jersey c1682—9 participants (K-CV-MP-QP)
- P** Peter Park-Scotland? to Connecticut c1738—1 participant
- R** Richard Park-England to Massachusetts 1635—1 participant (R-WZ)
- T** Robert Parke-Massachusetts 1630—2 participants (T-GU-WQ-WR)
- Z** Andrew Park b. 1760-d. 1848 Monongalia Co., Virginia—1 participant (Z-EV-LQ-TZ)
- AP** Henry Parks b. c.1800 North Carolina, d. c.1838 Tennessee—3 participants
- CU** Silas Leonard Parks b. 1801 Vermont—1 participant
- CV** Samuel Parks b. 1759 Orange Co., North Carolina—1 participant (K-CV-MP-QP)
- EV** James Park b. c.1728 Virginia—1 participant (Z-EV-LQ-TZ)
- FT** Hugh Parks Sr. b. 1716 Ireland-d. 1780 North Carolina—1 participant
- GU** Robert Parks d. c.1815 Caswell Co., North Carolina—2 participants (T-GU-WQ-WR)
- HP** Samuel Parks b. & d. Ireland—Edward Parks b. 1856 IRE-d. 1934 NYC—1 participant
- HS** Robert Park Monongalia Co. Virginia-d. 1806 Ross Co. Ohio—1 participant
- IP** Hugh S. Parks Sr. b. 1757 Orange Co., North Carolina—2 participants
- JJ** John Park (PA c1745)—1 participant (A-JJ-JP-XW)
- JP** Hugh Parks b. 1781 York Co., Pennsylvania—1 participant (A-JJ-JP-XW)
- JQ** John Park b. 1728 Ireland-d. 1784 Berkeley Co., Virginia—1 participant
- KY** Alexander Park b. c.1709 Scotland or Ireland—3 participants (KY-LL)
- LL** Robert Park II b. 1772 New Jersey—1 participant
- LQ** Joseph Parks b. c.1755 Maryland?-d. c1815 Tennessee—4 participants (Z-EV-LQ-TZ)
- MP** William? Park b. c.1793 Virginia or Mary-

land—2 participants (K-CV-MP-QP)

**MZ** Samuel W. Parkes b. 1808 North Carolina—1 participant (C-MZ-NY-OO-RU-TW)

**NP** John Park Sr. b. c.1746 m. Susanna Poole—1 participant

**NY** William Parks b. 1813 Kentucky—1 participant (C-MZ-NY-OO-RU-TW)

**OO** John Parks b. c.1733 Pennsylvania—1 participant (C-MZ-NY-OO-RU-TW)

**OX** John Parks b. c1708 Ulster, Ireland, m. Margaret True—1 participant

**QP** John Park b. 1791 New Jersey, m. Susanna Green—1 participant (K-CV-MP-QP)

**RU** William Parks b. 1862 Missouri—1 participant (C-MZ-NY-OO-RU-TW)

**RY** Aaron Parks b. 1764 Connecticut—1 participant

**TW** Reuben Parks b. 1750 North Carolina—2 participants (C-MZ-NY-OO-RU-TW)

**TZ** James Parks b. c1781 Maryland—1 participant (Z-EV-LQ-TZ)

**VU** John Parke d. c1850 Ireland—2 participants

**WQ** James Parks b. 1780 Connecticut—1 participant (T-GU-WQ-WR)

**WR** Robert Parks b. c1758—5 participants (T-GU-WQ-WR)

**WZ** Henry Thomas Park b. 1827 Kentucky—1 participant (R-WZ)

**XW** James Park b. 1746 Pennsylvania—2 participants (A-JJ-JP-XW)

**YQ** John A. Park b. 1810 New York—1 participant.n

## **Historian's Corner: Non Renewable Resources, Part II Will they be around when we need them?**

by (Fr.) Michael (Tad) Parks+, PS #425H

Right now, our avocation of Genealogy seems to be at its zenith. We generally have available to us more resources, both in type and volume, than we probably have had since people started to ask, Who are my forebears? But as I said in my last piece, the continued existence of these resources is not by any means guaranteed. They are threatened by a number of circumstances.

In the last issue, I talked about libraries and societies, how they are important to us, and why we need to keep vigilant in making sure they don't disappear from the landscape. In this piece, I want to talk about some other resources that can be very important to us, and that are often on the endangered list.

### **Dead men don't vote—but do tell tales.**

The real hole in our research efforts comes in the form of cemeteries. And that is because most of us are probably under the mistaken notion that cemeteries are permanent. That may not be the case with any cemetery, and especially for "private" cemeteries that are located on private land. And believe me there are a lot of those, especially in the eastern part of the United States. Belatedly, the Society has awakened to the fact that this grave (pun intended) misunderstanding of this situation could and does have dire consequences. The rude awakening came about by two separate cases.

The first situation related to the Robert Parke (MA, 1630) burial plot in Mystic, CT. It is a small cemetery, not always well cared for, located not far from commercial properties. It is an official cemetery, deeded as such, and therefore somewhat protected (at least the cemetery proper).

However there is supposed to be a "green belt zone," sort of a buffer between the commercial lands and the cemetery itself. To developers, this buffer zone

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**Have you renewed?**

**Check the date on your envelope.  
Don't miss the next issue!**

## Historian's Corner

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represents land that can be put to a "higher" use (that is, as marketable real estate). A request was submitted to the Zoning Board to reclassify this land so that it could be developed. The developers were probably hoping for a nice quiet Board meeting, and an easy passage. Fortunately for us, that didn't happen. Alert descendants of Robert sent out the alarm, and the response was heartening. The Zoning Board was a bit overwhelmed by the response, even though it was done on a very short time frame. The end result: the developer has gone back to the drawing board.

The second instance does not have such a happy ending. It involves an immigrant ancestor, and a private cemetery located on private lands in an eastern state. It seems that this private cemetery has been plowed under, and that no evidence remains of the burials or marker stones other than recollections by old time residents.

This situation is very different from that of the publicly-deeded Robert burial plot in Connecticut. The question is, what responsibilities does a landholder have concerning a "private" cemetery on his/her land? Current owners often have no relationship to the deceased, or only a distant one, and no particular interest in maintaining these burial plots. They may even be unaware that there even was a burial plot on the property.

I could go into quite a treatise concerning the "Law of Cemeteries," but the long and short of it is that the statutes contain less than one might think. So it is very necessary to do your homework before heading off into battle concerning any private cemetery. Cemeteries, their designation, deeding, maintenance, and protection are local issues, not federal. The only items in Federal law concerning cemeteries relate to Military and National Cemeteries (like the Arlington National Cemetery). The Feds have no jurisdiction over any other cemeteries.

Among the various states we find a really mixed bag. Finding answers is not an easy task. Most states have some kind of statute on the books that describes how a cemetery is to be set up, and run, including the

keeping of perpetual care funds. Details vary widely, however, and this applies also to publicly-designated cemeteries. In some cases pre-existing cemeteries come under their purview, and sometimes not.

Other kinds of cemeteries burial plots don't clearly fall under existing state laws. Most states seem reluctant to deal with them because of constitutional issues about seizure of private property without due process and just compensation. The presence of a cemetery on one's property can be an impediment to future sale. Were a legislative body to pass laws requiring owners to spend their own money to maintain a burial plot, they might be able to claim that they are being deprived of the land's full and complete use, without due process and without just compensation.

You can see why landowners might be anxious to conceal knowledge of burial plots on their land. The usual approach is to just let things go: out of sight, out of mind. It's not just private burial plots, but also other former public burial grounds and former church cemeteries. Municipalities usually would rather not find themselves in the cemetery upkeep business. Many times there are no descendants in the area that could care. And finally, dead men don't vote. Eventually, through their disuse or abandonment it is possible for a lot of these plots to revert back into private ownership.

Some years ago I went on a search for a plot in Milwaukee County that appeared to be on the arrearage tax rolls, except that there was some indication that it was a burial plot. The citation for the location was a bit vague, and quite old since it was given in chains and links from a then-known landmark. So this had to be quite old since almost all of the Milwaukee County land had been surveyed and plotted years before. After searching around for about two weeks, I came across an area that seemed to be said burial plot, but I could see no stones. Across the street was a used car dealership, so I walked in there and asked them if they happen to know of a burial plot somewhere around there. The sales person stood up and pointed across the street at a small hill and said, "There are grave stones on that hillside. Go look for yourself." And indeed, there it was: a pri-

vate cemetery next to an apartment complex, mowed by them to have extra green space, but otherwise uncared for. The related family had died out years before, and it just sat there until I rediscovered it. Who knows how long it would be before the stones would disappear under cover of darkness one night, and the neighboring apartment complex have just started to use it as their own.

Of course the loss is to all of us. Once a burial plot is plowed under and forgotten, we lose contact with that ancestor. Another piece of evidence as to his or her death is now gone. How many dead ends have we all run into because while we know the person lived, we have no evidence of when and where they died, or perhaps clues to their forbears? So cemeteries, their care, upkeep, and maintenance should be very important to all of us.

First, we have to make it clear that the Parke Society in and of itself does not have the resources to look after cemeteries. This is clearly beyond the Society's scope or mission. Be mindful that we trace lineages from many forebears, immigrant and otherwise. We can't pick and choose among them. If we fund one, we need to fund all. (As for Robert, it was his descendants that appeared and spoke on behalf of the burial plot, although in the name of the Society.)

Second, as to "private" cemeteries, we really have to be very careful. After all, private land is private land, and trespass or harassment can be a criminal offense. You do not want to get into a confrontation with current landowners. No matter what is on their land, it is their land, and the full force and effect of real estate law gives them pretty much free reign within existing zoning regulations. You should never go on private land without the expressed permission of the landholder.

However, there are some things you, the individual members, can do, and especially affiliations of members who have a common interest in a particular burial plot, such as Robert, Richard (MA, 1635), Roger, or whoever:

1. Be aware of all the cemeteries in your own area. They may be of little or no interest to you, but vitally important to someone else. Find out if there

is a group in your area that keeps track of cemeteries, especially private burial plots, and support them to the best of your ability. If there isn't, try to seed such an interest, especially among history buffs. The first step is to catalogue what is out there and to document the burials so they can be found in the future.

2. Monitor plots that might be in danger of disappearing. This endeavor could become fraught with ill will, because you might be talking about something that could encumber property so as to reduce its value. (More than one cemetery has disappeared because of the desire for tillable or developable land.) This is where diplomacy skills become tantamount. Don't even think of threats: you will lose. Think rather of appealing to the owner's historical sense. You want to be on his or her good side.
3. Descendants need to be aware of where their forebears are buried, and to take those steps that will keep those plots sacred to the memory of the deceased. Contributions to cemetery associations are always welcome. If the plot is on private land, again: tread carefully. It is after all private land, whether or not ancestral DNA is buried there. An upset owner can make for a very unpleasant encounter. Once more, appeal to the historical sense. What role did your ancestor play? Was the present residence original? Bring the current owner into the picture by giving him the background. If he will accept it, offer your services in helping to maintain the burial plot in an orderly fashion. (One of the most telling comments concerning the second instance was, "Where have they been all these years?")
4. Finally, what if the worst has happened? First and foremost, don't anger the current owner. He may not have been the perpetrator, and indeed may not even have known of the existence of the cemetery. Try to work with him. Perhaps offer to get a historical marker erected. Diplomacy is absolutely necessary in these situations. But don't be surprised if your efforts are rebuffed.

As to the unnamed immigrant referenced above, I

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## Historian's Corner

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have been intentionally vague. We are pretty sure we have all the facts straight. We don't know just when the cemetery disappeared. It may have happened long before the current owner took possession. The overall property seems to be nicely kept up, and so far the owners have been gracious. We are hoping that through quiet diplomacy between the owners and the immigrant's descendants some sort of historical marker might get appropriately erected at the roadside. We will report on any progress in this matter.

In the next issue, I'll discuss some further sources of information that are very important to our avocation of genealogy, and the threats that exist to its continued availability, post-9/11, with Homeland Security and the rise of identity theft.

## In Memoriam

By Fr. Michael Parks, Executive Director

Over the years, it has come to our attention that some members have dropped off our active list because of dues non-renewals, or apparent changes in address with no forwarding address available. Resources now available on the Internet have given us the ability to go back and check on these members, and we have discovered that a number of them have passed on. We note their passing here, with whatever information we have available. We extend our sympathy, sometimes belatedly, to the surviving family members.

### **Alice Mary (Crandall) Park, PS#466**

It has been reported to the Society that Alice Mary Crandall Park, a homemaker and genealogist, died 21 May, 2006, of pneumonia at Sibley Memorial Hospital, in the District of Columbia. An area resident for more than eight decades, she had lived in the District since 1961. Earlier, she had lived in Falls Church, Virginia. She was 104.



Alice was the daughter of Frederick Adam and Sarah (Clements) Crandall, and was born on October 4, 1901, at Loda, Iroquois Co., Illinois. When she was nine years old, the family moved to San Diego, California, where her father developed a lemon grove. She was valedictorian of her high school graduation class, and attended what is now San Diego State University, the University of Redlands, and the University of California at Berkeley. She took time out from college to work for six months on a cattle ranch in Baja California, Mexico, where she tutored the ranch children, helped round up cattle, and learned Spanish from local Indian women and the rancher's family.

After receiving her bachelor's degree in 1924 from the University of Chicago, where she taught at the Laboratory School, Alice married Lee Isaac Park, a lawyer, in National City, California, on August 29, 1925. The couple moved to Washington the same year. Mr. Park later went on to become the Senior Law Partner of the former law firm, Hamel and Park, in Washington, D.C. He died in 1978.

Early on, Alice developed a taste for genealogy and local history, largely because her grandmother, born

in 1828, lived with the family when Mrs. Park was growing up. Mrs. Park's great-great-grandmother was a Revolutionary War widow, a descendant of Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam (New York), and her stories were part of the family lore.

At the age of 73, Mrs. Park published the first of five books on genealogy and family history. Park/e/s and Bunch on the Trail West, (Washington, D.C.: 1974) became the standard bearer of properly-documented and referenced genealogy and, indeed, the seminal work on her husband's family line through Nathan Parke of Hunterdon Co., New Jersey into Madison Co., Kentucky. A revised edition with additional information and corrections was issued in 1982. Her other books dealt with her own Huguenot, Scottish, and Dutch lines.

Besides being a longtime member of the Parke Society, she was a member of a number of patriotic and lineage organizations, including the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, the Society of Daughters of Holland Dames, the National Huguenot Society, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

She was also active in a number of civic organizations, and had a well known green thumb which she put to good use when she moved into a venerable apartment building near Glover Park in the District. Even in her later years, Alice Park enjoyed life to its fullest, having traveled to Spain for her 101st birthday.

She is survived by her son, Lee Crandall Park, a physician, of Baltimore, and Nancy Park Kern of the District, four grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. The funeral service was at St. Columba's Episcopal Church in the District, and she was buried at the Culpeper National Cemetery, in Culpeper, Virginia.

### **Julia Kilpatrick, PS#771**

Another longtime member of the Society has departed this life in the last few months. Dr. Julia Kilpatrick, 91, of Kenric Manor, Donora, Pennsylvania, died at noon on St. Patrick's Day, her favorite holiday.

She was born September 12, 1914, in Stockport, Iowa, the daughter of James W. and Edna K. (Laughlin) Kilpatrick. She was preceded in death by her brothers, Richard and Edward Kilpatrick. She was a member of the First United Methodist Church of Monongahela, Pennsylvania.

She graduated from Hickman High School in Columbia, Missouri in 1933, and received a B.S. degree from the University of Missouri in 1937, a M.Ed. from Iowa State University in 1941, and her Ed.D. from The Pennsylvania State University in 1960. She taught Home Economics and Home Economics Education at high schools, colleges, and universities all over the United States, retiring in 1976 from the faculty of Northern Illinois University.

She was a 70-year member of the American Association of Family and Consumer Science. She was also a member of Kappa Omicron Nu, Phi Upsilon, Girl Scouts of the USA, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, Illinois State Universities Annuitants Association, and the AFSCME Retirees program. Dr. Kilpatrick loved to travel, was an expert seamstress, and was known for her common sense, quick wit and sense of humor.

In January, 1994, in the midst of a snowstorm and subzero temperatures, with the assistance of family friend Len Billy, she moved to Monongahela to be close to her nephew and great niece. One year later, she moved to Kenric Manor, where she had resided for 12 years.

She is survived by her nephews, James Park Kilpatrick of Baltimore, Maryland, and Dr. William F. Kilpatrick of Monongahela, her great niece and namesake, Julia Ann Kilpatrick of Elmsford, New York, and her sister-in-law, Margaret Park Kilpatrick of Fort Loudon, Pennsylvania. She never married. A memorial service was held, with later interment in Fort Loudon, Pennsylvania.

Her line is through the problematic John Park/Mary Gordon ancestry. While these forebears are found in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, and later Huntington Co., Pennsylvania, which would seem to identify them with the Roger of NJ lineage, the DNA testing has proven otherwise. It is now thought that John is

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**In Memoriam**  
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the son of an Alexander Park who came to this side of the Atlantic from Ireland or Scotland, LK=KY. Accordingly, we are showing her line as Alexander<sup>1</sup> Park, John<sup>2</sup> and Mary (Gordon) Park, to John<sup>3</sup> and Margaret (McLean) Park, Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> Park who married Adam Stever, thence to Rachel<sup>5</sup> Stever, Nancy Glasgow<sup>6</sup> Black, to Edna Katherine<sup>7</sup> Laughlin who married James Woodrow Kilpatrick in 1910, to Dr. Julia<sup>8</sup> Kilpatrick.

**Anna May (Parks) Fisher, PS#706**

We only recently learned of the death of Anna May (Parks) Fisher from a third party source. She died on January 6, 2002, in Eagle, Ada Co., Idaho, at the age of 90. She had been a longtime resident of that area.

She was the daughter of John Benjamin and Julia Emma (French) Parks, born on December 15, 1911, in St. Francis, Cheyenne Co., Kansas. She married first, in 1933, Frank Raymond Anderson. She had three children by that marriage. Her second marriage, in 1952, was to Alma Hiles Fisher. Mr. Fisher died in 2000.

Mrs. Fisher was a descendant of one of our Fragment Lines, LK=VW. The earliest known ancestor is George W. Parks, most likely of Pennsylvania, seen with his wife and one or two others in the 1820 Census (Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania). He would have been born, according to that census, sometime between 1775 and 1794, most likely in the 1790s. All we know of his wife is that her given name was Mary. Mrs. Fisher's line then continues to David<sup>2</sup> Parks, Isaac Newton<sup>3</sup> Parks, Andrew Luther<sup>4</sup> Parks, to John Benjamin<sup>5</sup> Parks thence to Anna May Parks.

**Eric Maltby Padelford, PS#1051**

Longtime Redding, California, resident, Eric M. Padelford, died on July 21, 2004, at Redding, Shasta Co., California. He was 65 years old.

Mr. Padelford was born on August 7, 1938, in Ventura, California, the son of Frederick Wallace and Edna

Ruth (Maltby) Padelford. In 1958, he married Jean Marie McGregor. He later married Nancy Elizabeth Mandel. There were two children by the first marriage. He was survived by his second wife and the two children. He was a longtime citrus grower, as was his father before him.

Mr. Padelford's line was that of Richard of Massachusetts, LK=R. Starting with Richard<sup>1</sup> Parke to Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Jonathan<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>, to yet another Jonathan<sup>7</sup>, thence to Rhoda Marilla<sup>8</sup> Park who married James Green Horn, then to Allie Almeda<sup>9</sup> Horn, Sarah Rhoda<sup>10</sup> Smith, to Frederick Wallace<sup>11</sup> Padelford, to Eric Maltby<sup>12</sup> Padelford.

**Ruth Elizabeth (Davis) Holden, PS#735**

A communication has been received indicating that Ruth Holden of Brattleboro, Vermont, died on April 17, 2001. She was 90.

Born at Brattleboro, Vermont on November 2, 1910, she was a life-long resident of that area and was very active in genealogy and local history. She was the daughter of Charles Henry and Susan Frances (Colton) Davis. She attended the local high school and the Brattleboro Business Institute, where she learned bookkeeping. She then worked for some time for the Vermont-People's National Bank.

On September 4, 1932, she married Justin Aurelius Holden in Brattleboro, Vermont. He worked in government all his life, and was elected District Representative, which post he held until his death in 1982, after serving the Town of Brattleboro for 57 years. They had two sons and a daughter, and she was survived by at least nine grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Holden was also a member of the Richard of MA, LK=R, having a very similar line of descent to Eric Padelford (reported above). Beginning with Richard<sup>1</sup> Parke to Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Jonathan<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>, to Lydia<sup>7</sup> who married Thomas Downs in 1798 at Newfane, Vermont, then to Calvin<sup>8</sup> Downs, Lydia Ann<sup>9</sup> Downs who married Franklin Calvin Davis, Charles Henry<sup>10</sup> Davis, to Ruth Elizabeth<sup>11</sup> Davis.

Her spare time was spent doing research on genealogy and local history connected with her ancestors.

She was a member of the local DAR chapter, various local historic and genealogical societies, the Vermont Old Cemetery Association, OES, Grange and the Dennis Rebekah Lodge #1.

#### **Hazel Althea (Park) Potter, PS#106**

Genealogist and local historian, Hazel Park Potter, passed away in August 1995, in Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Illinois, at the age of 82.

She was born February 17, 1913, the daughter of Fred Myron and Haydee Abigail (Osborne) Park, at Lincoln, Nebraska. She married Nelson Thomas Potter in 1937 and had three children; Nelson Thomas Potter, Jr., Barbara Ann Potter, and James Park Potter. They made their home in Northern Illinois for many years.

Mrs. Potter was the author of *Park Family in America, 1635-1964* (Mt. Morris, Illinois: 1964), which details the Richard line that came into Massachusetts in 1635, Richard of MA, LK=R, and more especially her own line through Richard's son Thomas.

Mrs. Potter was yet another descendant through the multiple Jonathans. Her line began with Richard<sup>1</sup> Parke to Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Jonathan<sup>3,4,5,6</sup> Park, to Samuel<sup>7</sup> Park, Abel<sup>8</sup> Park, Frank Galusha<sup>9</sup> Park, Fred Myon<sup>10</sup> Park, to Hazel Althea<sup>11</sup> Park.

#### **Frederick Wesley Hayes, PS#379**

While doing some follow-up lineage review work, it has been learned that Frederick Wesley Hayes died October 25, 1996, in Ceresco, Calhoun Co., Michigan, at the age of 72.

Mr. Hayes had been researching his wife's Park/e/s line for a number of years. Mr. Hayes was born October 7, 1924, in Calhoun Co., Michigan, the son of Ira P. and Marie A. (Shaw) Hayes. On April 15, 1945, he married Margaret Aileen Curtis at Kalamazoo, Michigan. They had five children.

The line that Mr. Hayes was researching was LK=RY, from Aaron<sup>1</sup> Parks of Vermont, to Ebenezer W<sup>2</sup> Parks, also presumably of Vermont, to Alonson<sup>3</sup>, Parks, Roxana<sup>4</sup> Parks, who married James Lewis Tracy, to Verna<sup>5</sup> Tracy, to Margaret Aileen<sup>6</sup> Curtis.

He was survived by his wife, Margaret Aileen (Curtis) Hayes, and all five children: Frederick Lee Hayes, Sidney Martin Hayes, Michael Lynn Hayes, Robin Wesley Hayes, and Margaret Marie Hayes.

#### **Clarence Lamar Parke, PS#475**

We recently learned that Clarence Lamar Parke died on August 29, 2002, in Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio, at the age of 83.

Mr. Parke was born on August 5, 1919, in Alliance, Ohio, and apparently spent his entire life there. He was the son of John Buckmaster and Minnie Susan (Bowen) Parke. He married Charlesetta Stinson, in Alliance, on September 21, 1941. They had two daughters and one son, all born in Alliance.

Mr. Parke's line was that of Richard of MA, LK=R. Starting with Richard<sup>1</sup> Parke to Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3,4,5</sup>, to Jonathan<sup>6</sup> Parks, Henry<sup>7</sup> Parks, Ransom B.<sup>8</sup> Parks/e, Otis Hamilton<sup>9</sup> Parke, John Buckmaster<sup>10</sup> Parke, to Clarence Lamar<sup>11</sup> Parke.

#### **Gerral Theodore Foster, PS#197**

In researching the Peter Glick Parks line, we have discovered that Gerral Theodore Foster passed away on August 23, 2000, at Front Royal, Warren Co., Virginia, at the age of 62. He was born on August 16, 1938, at Wichita, Kansas, the son of Jack and Reba Wanita (Parks) Foster.

Mr. Foster was a descendant of another of our Fragment Lines, Peter Glick Parks, LK=IX. Peter Glick Parks is found in Vermont in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1807, married Charlotte Lamb probably around 1825, and died in 1891 at Lamar, Missouri. The line from Peter goes to Oscar Oren<sup>2</sup> Parks, Morris Ray<sup>3</sup> Parks, to his parents, Reba Wanita<sup>4</sup> Parks and Jack Foster.<sup>n</sup>

The next editorial due date is  
**October 15, 2007**

## WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

**1479 (Charles) Donald Tucker**

Dothan, AL

Lineage is Thomas of VA, LK=C. Line is Thomas<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Benjamin<sup>3</sup>, Linsfield<sup>4</sup>, Alfred<sup>5</sup>, Virgil<sup>6</sup>, Ora Jane Parks<sup>7</sup>, who married Alfred Lee Foster, to Virginia Martha<sup>8</sup>, member<sup>9</sup>.

**1480 Richard Anthony Parks**

Chicago, IL

Lineage is assumed to be Samuel Parks m. Phoebe Caldwell. LK=CV. Line is Samuel<sup>00</sup>, to Andrew Caldwell<sup>1</sup>, John Oliver<sup>2</sup>, Calvin Ceberry<sup>3</sup>, William Oscar<sup>4</sup>, Richard Lindsley<sup>5</sup>, Donald Clayton<sup>6</sup>, to member<sup>7</sup>.

**1481 Barbara Sue Park Sinclair**

Tyler, TX

Another Fragment line. Rufus Park m. Rebecca Scudder. LK=SP. Line is Rufus<sup>1</sup> Park (1822-??) who married Rebecca Scudder in 1846, Madison County, KY, to Rufus<sup>2</sup> Park, Jr., to Shirley Dillard<sup>3</sup> Park, Rufus Houston<sup>4</sup> Park, to member<sup>5</sup>.

**1482 Cleda M. Taubin**

Harrisonburg, VA

Lineage is Roger of NJ, LK=K. Line is Roger<sup>1</sup>, Roger<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Zebulon<sup>4</sup>, Mary<sup>5</sup>, who married David Moore, to Zebulon<sup>6</sup> Moore, John Abraham<sup>7</sup> Moore, to Charles Edward<sup>8</sup> Moore, to member<sup>9</sup>.

**1483 Gloria Jean Fowler**

Noank, CT

Another Fragment line. Thomas Park, LK=TP. Line is Thomas<sup>1</sup> Park (c.1792/1793–1866 CT) who married Mary (Polly) Packer, to Dudley<sup>2</sup> Park, Mary Alma<sup>3</sup> Park who married Walter Nelson Kinney, Walter Webster<sup>4</sup> Kinney, Madeline Ester<sup>5</sup>.Kinney, to member<sup>6</sup>.

**1484 Edwin Meredith Lackey**

Talking Rock, GA

Lineage is Robert-Samuel, LK=S. Line is Robert<sup>1</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, Amaziah<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>6</sup>, Rufus<sup>7</sup>, John Wesson Rufus<sup>8</sup>, Mary Delia<sup>9</sup> Park who married Martin Luther Cole, to Owen Meredith<sup>10</sup> Cole, Grace Dorothy<sup>11</sup> Cole, to member<sup>12</sup>.

**1485 Patricia A. Petersen**

McMinnville, OR

Lineage is Robert-Thomas, LK=T. Line is Robert<sup>1</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>5</sup>, Cyrenius<sup>6</sup>, James<sup>7</sup>, Peter Elijah<sup>8</sup>, James Robert<sup>9</sup>, James Allen<sup>10</sup>, Mildred Allene<sup>11</sup> Park who married Edward Duane Sproul, to member<sup>12</sup>.

**1486 James William Parkes**

Trenton, FL

Lineage is the fragment line William Thomas Parkes, LK=DP. Line is William Thomas<sup>1</sup>, James Nickson<sup>2</sup>, James Lovelace<sup>3</sup>, Klein Ethelbert<sup>4</sup> Parkes, to member<sup>5</sup>.