

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

The Parke Society 2008 Convocation

by KenParks, PS#1406

The “Five Ws” of Journalism

In journalism, the Five Ws, also known as the Five Ws (and one H), is a concept in news style, research, and in police investigations that most people consider to be fundamental. It is a formula for getting the “full” story on something. The Five Ws (and one H) answer a checklist of six questions, each of which comprises an interrogative word: who? what? where? when? why? how?

The “Five Ws” (and one H) were memorialized by Rudyard Kipling in his “Just So Stories” (1902), in which a poem accompanying the tale of “The Elephant’s Child” opens with the lines:

I keep six honest serving-men
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who.

Let’s see if we can utilize the Five Ws (and one H) to give you the “full” story about our upcoming convocation later this year!

The “Five Ws (and one H)” in Action

Who?

The Parke Society—a surname organization whose members share research so that each can benefit from other members’ discoveries toward their immigrant Park/e/s ancestor.

What?

The 45th annual convocation, an opportunity for members (and non-members alike) to:

- meet one another
- conduct research on their Park/e/s ancestry using the resources of the Parke Society
- consult with Parke Society staff regarding problems researching their Park/e/s ancestry
- avail themselves of nearby research facilities

continued on p.19

In This Issue:

Convocation 2008.....	17
Spohn Awards.....	19
Park/e/s in the Arts.....	20
Historian’s Corner.....	21
Where They Came From.....	23
Library Report.....	26
Missing Link.....	27
In Memoriam.....	28
Computer Talk.....	29
Welcome, New Members!.....	31

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

P.O. Box 590
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0590
Phone: (414) 332-9984 (evenings only)

CONVOCATIONS: Send questions about convocations to our President and Convocation Coordinator, **Curtis H. Parks**, PS#1166, at chparks@mdo.net.

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

DUES: Send dues and dues-related questions to our Secretary:

Mrs. Arlene Parks Callahan, PS#396
324 Sullivan Road
Schenectady, NY, 12304-3625

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

P.O. Box 590
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Please also send such materials to your Lineage Leader, if you have one.

GENERAL COMMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, AND CRITICISMS: Send all general correspondence of this kind to our President, **Mr. Keith Harrison**, PS#710, at 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.

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.

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, or by surface mail to her at 221 S. Wyomissing Ave
Shillington, PA 19607-2535

NEWSLETTER: Send article submissions and comments to our Editor, **Dr. Paul Jordan-Smith**, PS#1451 at parkeditor@csedl.org or parkenews@csedl.org. Please send to one address or the other, *not both*. If you don't have email, send all *typed* materials to

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Please note: handwritten submissions cannot be accepted.

THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER VOL. 44, NO. 2

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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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2008 Convocation

cont'd from p. 17

- attend a symposium on a topic of genealogical interest
- attend a banquet with fellow members
- most importantly, attend the annual business meeting to conduct the necessary business of the Parke Society.

Where?

This year's convocation returns to Fort Wayne, Indiana, site of three former meetings and home to the Allen County Public Library (see Why? section below.)

The convocation will be held at The Clarion-Fort Wayne. A room rate of \$76 (plus 13% room tax) has been negotiated, with suites available at \$109 plus tax. More information on hotel location, rates, and amenities will be provided in the next newsletter, as well as in a special Parke Society 2008 Convocation mailing to members.

When?

The dates for our 45th annual convocation will be September 25-28 (Thursday through Sunday), 2008.

Why?

Some of our reasons for meeting as a society are listed in the "What?" section above, so let's concentrate here on answering "Why in Fort Wayne, Indiana?"

The locations for our annual meetings are chosen either for their proximity to an area with a connection to some Park/e/s lineage, or in a city with a significant genealogical library or resource. Fort Wayne falls into the second category, being the home of the Allen County Public Library (ACPL), the largest publicly-owned genealogy collection in the world.

For a useful video tour of the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Department, use the following links:

Part 1: <http://youtube.com/watch?v=tcqDqc0SXgo>

Part 2: <http://youtube.com/watch?v=mLYhUwu8waQ>

I'll include a more extensive article in the next newsletter issue on getting the most from your time at the ACPL, but for now let me remind members that, even though the Parke Society Convocation is a wonderful opportunity to avail yourself of the resources of the Society to further your Park/e/s research, there is no reason not to use your access to the ACPL to research other family lines as well as your Park/e/s ancestry. With several months to prepare, the time spent formulating a research plan for some particular "brick wall" in your family tree could lead to a breakthrough that would make the trip well worthwhile. Though our time in Fort Wayne is short, success can be ours if we all remember to "plan our work, and work our plan!"

How?

How can you attend the 2008 Parke Society Convocation? Simply fill out the reservation form when it arrives in your Convocation mailing and send in your check. Then, reserve your room at the hotel using the contact information which will be provided, both in the special mailing and in the next newsletter issue, as well as on our PS website.

Mark your calendars now, and plan to join us in Fort Wayne for another wonderful Parke Society Convocation in September.

2007 Spohn Awards Recipients by (Fr.) Michael (Tad) Parks+, PS #425H

Recently, The Robert and Laban Parks of Ohio Group announced the winners of the 2007 Lola Parks Spohn Nielsen Awards for Outstanding Service and Research in Genealogy.

The Award, established in 2005 By the Robert and Laban Group, spearheaded by Richard Neil Parks, PS#1468, is given in recognition of long and faithful service to the avocation of genealogy. Nominees do not necessarily have to be working on the Robert and Laban lines of Ohio to be considered for this award: only that they have been dedicated to this

continued on p. 20

Spohn Awards *cont'd from p. 19*

pursuit in one fashion or another and have in some way enabled or enriched others by their work.

Mr. Parks has often remarked that most devoted genealogists never receive their due, especially those who work quietly in the background, researching and reviewing materials, or for performing back office tasks which enable others to accomplish more in their available time.

The 2007 Society Member Honorees are:

Mrs. Arliene Parks Callahan, PS#396, a 12th generation descendant of Robert Parke (MA, 1630), is honored for her research on her particular Parke line as well as long and faithful service as Secretary of the Society.

Mr. Lee Ross Christensen, Jr., PS#957, a 10th generation descendant of Roger Parke (WJ, 1682), is honored for his early adopter of DNA testing, which helped to establish his line as part of the Roger of West Jersey family.

Mrs. Phyllis Jean Kumler, PS#525, a 10th generation descendant of Thomas Parke (VA, 1728), and Mrs. Cecilia Kasberg Parke, PS#535, a 10th generation descendant of Roger Parke, (WJ, 1682), are together honored for their long and arduous research on their respective ancestral lines, as well as being Lineage Leaders for those lines.

Mr. Robert Leon Parke, PS#755, a 12th generation descendant of Robert Parke (MA, 1630), is honored for his efforts to update and redocument the Frank Sylvester Parks volume with original documents, *The Parke Family Genealogy of Connecticut* (1906).

Finally, the late **Mr. Ransom Deur (R. Dan) Park, PS#1422**, a 12th generation descendant of Robert Parke (MA, 1630) is being honored posthumously for his service to the Society as its Registrar.

The two remaining recipients of the 2007 Awards are: Mrs. Lynn Parks Bridge for her research on the Laban Parks of Ohio Lineage, and Betty Parks Richards, for her work on the Rezin Parks Lines.

Previous Society winners of this honor include Mrs. **Ruby Rilla Parke Anderson, PS#1**, Founder of this Society, **Mrs. Jean Carolyn Churchill, PS#934**, **Mrs. Charlene Lucille Ostadal, PS#1281**, **Mr. David Livingstone Parke, Sr., PS#13**, and **Fr. Michael Parks, PS#425**.

We congratulate this year's winners, and wish them the very best in all their future endeavors.

Park/e/s in the Arts by Ken Parks #1406

As a professional actor/singer, I must admit an unconscious bias toward the performing arts when seeking subjects for this ongoing look at Park/e/s individuals in the arts. So it was with great pleasure that we heard from Life Member Natalie Park Schutz PS #1086 with the suggestion that we include her father, visual artist David Park, in this series.

David Park, who died in 1960 at the age of 49, is enjoying a revival of interest in his work, as evidenced by recent record-breaking sales of his paintings. Twice in 2007 a David Park canvas has sold for more than one million dollars. First, at Sotheby's in May, and in November a work entitled "Canoe" was sold to an unidentified buyer for \$1.8 million by Doyle New York.

Natalie Schutz says, "When I was growing up my father's work sold for \$200 or \$300, enough to pay the dentist bill and buy new shoes. If David Park, a man of great good humor, were alive today, he'd be rejoicing royally."

The Genealogy of David Park

The lineage of David Park (and thus, his daughters, Natalie and Helen), is well documented. He is a 10th generation descendant of Richard (MA 1635) LK=R. His line of descent is:

Richard [01R1] > Thomas [02R2] > Edward [03R5] > Nathan [04R30] > Nathan [05R172] > Calvin [06R1846] > Calvin Emmons (1811-1895) > Charles Ware (1845-1895) > Charles Edwards (1873-1962) > David Park (1911-1960)

A substantial article about David Park's life and

career, with reproductions of some of his paintings may be found at <http://www.harvardsquarelibrary.org/unitarians/park.html>. The limitations of the Newsletter's printing process doesn't let us provide reproductions here. Though viewing his works on the internet is a poor substitute for seeing them in a gallery setting, it will give readers an opportunity to see some of his work. Another site where David Park works can be found is http://www.boston.com/ae/theater_arts/articles/2007/11/28/the_rebirth_of_painter_david_park/

Additional images can be found by searching "David Park" in google/images (<http://images.google.com/>).

David Park at work. Photo by Imogen Cunningham



The next editorial due date is
June 15, 2008

Historian's Corner: What Are We, Anyway?

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

A few years ago there developed a misunderstanding as to exactly the Parke Society was about and attempting to do. We thought it was plain from the cover or our Newsletter, and the caption that is on most of our correspondence. But apparently it was not. Let me try to set the record straight.

As the cover of this Newsletter says: we are a "Clearinghouse for research on all Park/e/s immigrants from the British Isles," and we are "Promoting Fellowship, Genealogical Research and the Preservation of our Heritage." One would think that is pretty self explanatory, but apparently not.

We are not a patronal society, like, say the DAR. The only requirement for membership in the Parke Society is to have an interest in Park/e/s genealogy and ancestry. We don't render official opinions on lineages. We may have a consensus of opinion on a particular individual, their dates, locations, marriages or children, but we are always open to new findings. We point out where there are differences between what the member is submitting and what we currently have in our records.

The records I'm referring to are here in my Milwaukee office. We now have 45 large three ring binders (the Lineage Binders) that contain family group sheets for all of the Park/e/s that have been found or reported to us. These are arranged by the various Lineages. This collection continues to grow as new Park/e/s lines are discovered. Generally, we only have group sheets in those binders down to the generation where the Park/e/s name runs out. For instance, if Elizabeth Park married Henry Watson, we would have a group sheet for her, showing her children, but nothing beyond that point, at least not in the Lineage Binders. If individual members have sent us (as we encourage them to) group sheets on down to themselves, these are kept in their own membership files. Exceptions are beyond the scope of this piece.

continued on p. 22

Historian's Corner

cont'd from p. 21

Because the number of Park/e/s-surnamed individuals listed in the Lineage Binders is so great, we created, some years back, a Givename Index to help point the way back into these Binders from information that is given to us by a correspondent.

We also not a reunion organization as such. Our membership represents many different immigrant lines, and perhaps a couple of hundred fragment lines where we have traced back to an early Park/e/s, but do not have a connection to a known immigrant, or even if they themselves might be an immigrant. So at a typical Convocation, you will find Park/e/s descendants representing many different lines, most not really related other than having a surname in common.

We're not a pure research organization either. We don't undertake genealogical research for a fee on behalf of anyone. We may review files, compare notes, even go on line to check out obituaries, census, or other documents now available. But the Society itself does not undertake any original research. We are all volunteers, and our participation is an avocation, not a job.

We are a helper organization. We get information from you, the members, catalogue it, and then analyze it against what we already know. This is where that Givename Index comes in. If you tell me you are at a brick wall with a Simon Parke who married a Hannah Havens, I just might find that I already have him or her in our catalogue, and can give you information to break through that wall, perhaps to put you in touch with others related to you within the Society. Sometimes I go on line to check out materials available out there, and comment accordingly. If someone's line turns out to be another fragment, we accordingly catalogue it, create the necessary family group sheets, and index the Park/e/s surnamed individuals in the Givename Index. Then the data is ready for catching any further matches. This is how we help one another.

When I send out family group sheets to members, I include in the cover letter a caveat as to what we

are sending them. I probably should get that on a big rubber stamp and apply it to each and every page that we send out. We added this caveat when a professional genealogist got very upset with some of our group sheets that had been passed onto him by a member. The genealogist assumed that this was a product of careful research on the part of the Parke Society. It was not, of course, as is now made plain in the caveat. If you do receive group sheets from us, please remember just what they are, and if you happen to pass them off to someone else, please be sure to include the caveat with them.

So there we are: our scope is far larger than those of hereditary or patronal societies and family reunion organizations. We are a helper organization, a clearinghouse of Park/e/s information. Our long range goal (and it is long range) is to catalogue every Park/e/s-surnamed individual that ever existed on this side of the pond with their vital data, and to either get them connected to an immigrant, or to figure out how they came into the Park/e/s surname in the first place.

We also help people at our convocations. Each year, for 44 years, the Parke Society has held its Annual Convocation somewhere in the country. (This year its going to be in Fort Wayne, Indiana, see the article on p. 17.) I have attended all but one of those convocations in the 28 years that I have been connected with the Society. We bring the Lineage Binders to the convocation, along with other research materials and an assortment of books from the Society's library. We dedicate time to sitting down with attendees and reviewing their line and questions that they may have. Hauling the materials is not an easy task, but it is well worth it in terms of the help it gives to members.

Other projects

Besides the Lineage Binder system and maintenance of Park/e/s related materials, we also are planning or have in the development stage five other projects that will be very useful to us as a clearinghouse organization.

Photograph project. One project under development for some time has been a photo catalogue and database. We all have pictures of relatives tucked

away here, there and elsewhere. How are you preserving them? What if they get destroyed? Rob Stamm, PS#1428, of Birmingham, AL presented this idea a few years back, and it has been slowly moving to fruition. Hopefully in the next Newsletter there will be more information about this project and how you can participate in it.

Cemetery Index. Another project stalled due to a retirement was our Cemetery Index. For a long time I have felt that a particular grave might be being associated with two different individuals of the same name, such as a John Parke in North Carolina. We know that only one of them could be buried there but we wouldn't necessarily know that without some sort of catalogue. The purpose of this project was to catalogue Park/e/s grave sites, identify each site with a particular family group sheet, and cross reference that index with the Givename Index. We are looking for someone to take on this project, to review what has happened to date, and to give it life again. That person's task would be to encourage members to submit the appropriate information on forms we can provide. Then the Cemetery Index coordinator would record this in an electronic database, and perhaps even try to make identification with entries in the Givename Index.

Census Project. A similar situation happens with census entries. At one time we were attempting to Index all of the census records into a database, again identifying entries with specific individuals. Originally we had hoped to do all census, all states, but that proved to be far too unwieldy. A good part of the early census records are indexed, and for a lot of states of the 1850 census, where all inhabitants of a household were listed for the first time. Unfortunately this project got put on hold with the death of Roy Leland Park, PS#1197. This is another opportunity for an ambitious Society member.

Obituary Project. At the last Convocation, the Trustees entertained a new project which would collect and catalogue Park/e/s obituaries, from wherever in North America, and whenever, again hopefully identifying them to individuals catalogued in our Givename Index. We hope to have in the next Newsletter further information on this project.

Pension Application Project. A couple of the Society's core officers are also collecting information on pension applications for the various wars up to and someday including the Civil War (both sides). We already have some of the Revolutionary War pension applications downloaded for review within our core group. We hope to index them, with cross references to the Givename Index.

As you can see, we are working hard to collect, catalogue and index all kinds and type of materials that will make the Parke Society a better clearing-house for researchers on the Park/e/s surname. If you have an interest in any of these projects, please let either the named person, our President Curtis Parks, PS#1166 or myself know. And we will see how we can use your efforts to make this a better organization.

Where They Came From, Where They Went

By Ken Parks PS#1406

In the last newsletter issue we discussed two of the four groups from the British Isles who settled early in the history of the American colonies, as identified by David Hackett Fischer in his book, *Albion's Seed*. Here we will address the remaining two groups:

North Midlands to the Delaware: The Friends' Migration, 1675-1725

The Society of Friends, popularly known as Quakers, came largely from the North Midlands of England to the Delaware Valley. Individual Quakers had been in the American colonies as early as the 1650s, only a few years after the founding of the Society of Friends in England. Most of these earliest Quakers in America were wandering evangelists and missionaries, and were punished cruelly by the Puritans and Anglicans, just as they had been in England.

The larger movement of Quakers to America began in 1675 when the first full shipload of Quakers came to West Jersey, to a place which they named Salem (from the Hebrew Shalom, the word for peace). Other ships soon followed, carrying some 1,400 Quakers to West Jersey by 1681. Of the several

continued on p. 24

Where They Came From

cont'd from p. 23

known Quaker Park/e/s lines, our best-known example from this group is Roger Parke (LK=K), who arrived in West Jersey about 1682. He did indeed come from the North Midland area.

Many people may not realize that West Jersey was largely a Quaker settlement, several years before William Penn received his charter to found Pennsylvania in 1681. In fact, William Penn was a trustee in West Jersey and drew up the fundamental laws of that colony prior to founding his colony in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fischer goes into much more detail about the Quakers in America, and Pennsylvania in particular, than space allows here. Still, a brief discussion may be of interest.

The Society of Friends was organized as a complex structure of meetings—men's and women's meetings, meetings for worship, business, as well as monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings. For genealogists, the minutes from these various meetings can prove a valuable source of information about Quaker ancestors.

Quaker beliefs were not static. They changed in many ways over time. Four distinct stages may be observed in the history of this denomination. The first was the seedtime of a revolutionary sect (ca. 1646-66), when Quakerism tended to be radical, militant, aggressive, evangelical and messianic. The second stage (ca. 1666-1750) was the time of flowering, when the Society of Friends became increasingly institutional, rational, progressive, enlightened, liberal, political and actively engaged in world, without losing its piety and godly purposes. The third stage (ca. 1750-1827) was an era when Quakers turned inward upon themselves and grew increasingly sectarian, exclusive, quietistic and perfectionist. A fourth stage of denominational division and maturity followed the Hicksite separation of 1827.

Of these four stages, the most important for American history was the second (ca. 1666-1750), when the cultural institutions of the Delaware Valley were created. In this second stage, Quaker ideals were

exceptionally open, outgoing, and liberal in the eighteenth-century sense.

The special teachings of Quakerism in this second period entered deeply into the culture of the Delaware Valley. Friends and neighbors alike embraced the idea of religious freedom and social pluralism. Most came to share the Quakers' concern for basic literacy and their contempt for higher learning. They also accepted Quaker ideas of the sanctity of property, equality of manners, simplicity of taste, as well as their ethic of work, their belief in the importance of the family and their habits of sexual prudence.

While the history of the Quakers in Pennsylvania is a rich topic, we will end our treatment here, except to say that one aspect of their belief, pacifism, led in part to the presence in Pennsylvania of the next group we will discuss.

Borderlands to the Backcountry: The Flight from North Britain, 1717-1775

While commonly known by various names such as "Scotch-Irish," "Scots-Irish," "Ulster Scots," etc., Mr. Fischer and others point out that all these terms are somewhat misleading, inaccurate, and incomplete in describing the origins of this group of immigrants.

These immigrants came from an area which included the English counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, together with the southern counties of Scotland. As early as the fifteenth century this region was called the "border," or "borders," and its inhabitants called themselves "borderers." These people of Scotland and northern England, together with their transplanted cousins in Ulster, were very mixed in their ethnicity, but shared a common culture which was shaped by the history of their region. More than 60 percent of the settlers in the American backcountry were immigrants or the children of immigrants from northern Ireland, the lowlands of Scotland, and the six northern counties of England.

Rather than give a detailed history of these people here, I would take this opportunity to once again recommend a book I reviewed several months ago in the Parke Society newsletter (Vol. 42 No. 1) entitled

Born Fighting: How the Scots-Irish Shaped America, by James Webb (the same James Webb who has since become the junior senator from Virginia.) I would highly recommend this book to anyone seeking to learn more about this subject, though there are many other excellent books about this group of people. I will include several in the booklist at the end of this article. Basically, the history of these borderers over many generations shaped their culture in a way that well-suited them to deal with the difficulties to be found on the American frontier.

The Quaker–Scots-Irish” Connection

James Logan was born near Belfast in 1674, of Scottish parents. His father was an Anglican clergyman who became a Quaker, and thereafter worked as a schoolmaster. Logan was apprenticed at thirteen to a linen merchant in Dublin, and later fled Ireland with his family to Bristol, England to escape the uprisings that led to the siege of Londonderry. Due to his Quaker faith and his involvement in the linen industry, Logan was befriended and then personally recruited by William Penn, who in 1699 appointed him provincial secretary of the Pennsylvania colony.

Logan’s principal role was to act as William Penn’s land agent and administrator, and in that capacity he was the agent for all land sales in Pennsylvania. He was also responsible for the burgeoning fur trade, and for relations with the Indian tribes.

As the years progressed, tensions with the Indians increased, and it became clear to Logan that forming a government with the strictly pacifist principles of the Quakers was impractical. The Indians were threatening many settlements, yet the Quakers who controlled the colony’s affairs could not bring themselves to raise a militia to counter the incidents of violence at the mountainous edges of the colony.

So Logan, who remembered well the fighting spirit of the Ulster Scots at Londonderry and elsewhere, convinced the Pennsylvania government to encourage their migration to settlements he would create along the mountains west of Philadelphia.

Logan set aside a large tract of land for the Ulster Scots near modern-day Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which the settlers named Donegal in memory of

the Northern Irish county near Londonderry from which they had migrated. But after settling the land Logan had earmarked for them, they then proceeded to expand in every direction without regard to who owned the properties. They began building small farms on virgin land owned by absentee landlords, largely inventing the concept of “squatter’s rights.” Ten years after first recruiting them, Logan lamented that “a settlement of five families from the North of Ireland gives me more trouble than fifty of any other people,” and that they were “troublesome settlers to the government and hard neighbors to the Indians.”

In contrast to the German immigrants during this early period who, once they found a home tended to remain fixed, the Scots-Irish had a tendency to move three or four times before finally settling into a permanent home. One result of this mobility is that excellent land in Pennsylvania that had originally belonged to Ulstermen now came into the hands of the Germans.

The Scots-Irish were indeed restless. They showed no hesitation in pushing into Indian territory and settling on lands claimed by the tribal chiefs. In doing so, they actually helped “light the torch of Indian resentment” rather than discourage uprisings through a forceful defensive presence, as Logan had hoped. They pressed ever westward across the Pennsylvania mountains and were among the first settlers of Pittsburgh. Some were lured by Pennsylvania’s proprietors into settling along the Maryland border, where they might be “happy in constituting the frontier line against encroaching Maryland Catholics.” But their greatest push was to the southwest, along the Great Valley Road that took them into settlements that spanned the spine of Virginia and eventually led to the western reaches of North and South Carolina.

The history of these people in America and their influence on the culture, religion, and mores of this country is an excellent subject for further reading by anyone interested in understanding some of the reasons this country developed the way it did. They certainly played a large role in the American Revolution, so much so that a Hessian officer, writing home during the Revolution wrote, “Call this war by

continued on p. 26

Where They Came From

cont'd from p. 25

whatever name you may, only call it not an American rebellion; it is nothing more or less than a Scotch Irish Presbyterian rebellion." Indeed, the premise of James Webb's book is that this cultural group has played a disproportionate role in the military history of our nation, and the reason for this can be found centuries earlier in the challenging life these people faced living on "the borders."

Further Reading

I hope this abbreviated treatment of the four British folkways that settled America has both enlightened and sparked an interest to learn more. Our various Park/e/s ancestors were typical of the groups to which they belonged, and learning more about their cultural heritage can help us know and understand them in a new light.

Though far from exhaustive, here is a list of books for those interested in learning more:

Calder, Jenni. *Scots in the USA*. Edinburgh: Luath Press Limited, 2006.

Fischer, David Hackett. *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989.

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Dana Parks Jr. Memorial Circulating Library

by Ken Parks #1406

As many of you are aware from her announcement in the previous newsletter, Jean Churchill (PS#934) has retired as Librarian for the Society. Also in the last newsletter was a call to any member who might be interested in assuming the position of Librarian.

To date, no member has expressed an interest in taking on the position of Librarian, so the Trustees have decided on a course of action which has been under discussion ever since Jean expressed her intention to retire over a year ago. The Trustees have resolved that the bulk of the Library's holdings not specifically related to Park/e/s genealogy should be offered to some library or historical society for their collection.

The Wayne County Historical Society in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, has recently completed a building addition which has given them much-needed additional space for their holdings. This new space includes state-of-the-art library shelving, and they have accepted our offer of the bulk of the Society's non-Park/e/s related books.

The Park/e/s-specific library holdings, listed in the 000 category on the Parke Society website's library page, will remain in the Society's possession and will continue to be available for loan to current active members. These 000 materials are currently being kept by me, and though I am not assuming the Librarian position, which is being eliminated, I will continue to fulfill any loan requests from active members. My contact information can be found in every newsletter issue as well as on the Parke Soci-

ety website.

We will be revising the library page on the website, listing only those books still in the Society's possession. As time permits, I will arrange the library holdings, not only by author, but also grouped by Lineage Key whenever such assignment is possible. My hope is that this will make it easier for members to see what books or publications the Society holds pertinent to their own Lineage Key or a suspected lineage. As always, the Society welcomes submissions from its members for inclusion in the library holdings.

We hope this arrangement will continue to serve the needs of our members. Ideally, keeping the entire library holdings intact would have been preferable, but due primarily to the space requirements, the course of action taken by the Trustees seemed the most practical and realistic solution to the problem of finding a new home for the library materials.

Missing Link Update: David Parks and Elizabeth Lance From PA > OH, LK=CT

by Jean Churchill PS#934

This lineage was the subject of a Missing Links article in the Newsletter, Vol. 37, No. 3, p. 42. David and Elizabeth probably lived in Beaver County, PA after their marriage since their two oldest children were born in PA. It is thought that David Parks was born in 1790 in PA. He came to Richland Co, Ohio sometime before 1820. The family first settled in Mifflin Township, later moving to Congress Twp. which became part of Morrow Co when it was formed in 1848. David died in 1834 and was buried on the family farm in Congress Township. His wife Elizabeth died in 1864 at the age of 73 and was buried at Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Morrow Co.

We do not presently have an active Parke Society member from this large lineage, and no known descendant has volunteered for our DNA Project. Using Internet resources, I have attempted to follow the descendants the ten children of David and Elizabeth.

Although a number of those of the Parks surname remained in the general Ohio area of Morrow and Richland Counties, other descendants were found in Michigan, Indiana, Nebraska, and Kansas. I did not find any connection to our other Ohio Park/e/s lines. Surnames include: Atkinson, Atchison, Bennett, Case, Casto, Craley, Currens, Davis, Faulk, Fletcher, Graham, Henry, Kemp, Lifer, Marshall, Poland, Richert, Sampsel, Seitz, Smith, Stewart, Stull, Teel, VanDorn, Weaver, Workman, as well as others. Those of the Parks surname consistently used the Parks spelling.

David and Elizabeth were the parents of ten children:

1. Margaret Parks (1808 PA-1868 Kosciusko Co, IN) m. Adam Teel (1805 PA-1868 IN). This couple settled in Kosciukso Co., IN and most of their children remained in this area.
2. John Parks (1811-1870) m. (1) Margaret Kinkade 1835; m.(2) Abigail James 1848. Decendants continued to live in Morrow Co, Ohio
3. Maria Parks (abt.1815-) m. James Casto (1810-). Children lived in Morrow Co, OH.
4. Thomas H. Parks (1816-1882) m. Elizabeth VanDorn 1840, daughter of William VanDorn and Esther Newberry. Children found on the Morrow Co, OH census.
5. Matilda Parks (1818 Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co, OH-1844) m. William Kemp 1837 Richland Co, OH. There were three sons from this marriage. A direct descendant of Andrew J. Kemp (b.1843 OH) has researched his line but we have been unable to trace his brothers, Van Buren (b.abt.1841) or Perry Kemp (Camp).
6. Perry Parks (1822 Ashland Co, OH-1888 Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co, OH) m. Mary A. Wilkins 1844 Beaver Co, PA. Perry Parks served as Private Co.G 136th Reg't, Ohio Vol. Infantry, Civil War. Much of this line has been researched. Several descendants moved to the Detroit, MI area.
7. Elizabeth Parks (1825-?) m. Nathaniel VanDorn

continued on p. 28

Missing Link

cont'd from p. 27

1845 Richland Co, OH, son of William VanDorn and Esther Newberry. In 1870, this family was living in Savanna, Carroll, IN

8. Jackson Parks (1826-1898) m. Julia Ann Snyder 1852 Morrow Co, OH. Descendants of this family are found in Morrow Co, OH

9. Caroline Parks (1831-?) was widowed young with two children, kept her maiden name. Daughter Sarah Belle (b.1858) mar. -?- Hower but died without issue in 1880. Timothy Parks (b. 1852) is single, living in household of N. Schluck, Morrow Co, OH in 1880.

10. Lavina Parks (1833-) m. Jacob Willouer 1865, Morrow Co, OH. three children, two living. In 1900, Lavina and Jacob are living with their daughter's family in Brown, Delaware, OH.

The search continues for the father of David Parks. Some researchers believe the father was Robert Parks of Beaver County, PA; however, Mary Murphy (family researcher) found a Thomas Sr. and Thomas Jr. on early tax records in Hanover Twp, Beaver Co, PA which has led her to believe Thomas Sr. might be David's father and Thomas Jr. might have been a brother – but there is no documented proof. The given name “Robert” does not appear in the 3rd or 4th generations of this lineage.

This manuscript is with Kenneth Parks PS# 1406, Library Custodian. Please contact Missing Links Editor, Jean Churchill PS#934 at sdtjs2001@yahoo.com with any questions, corrections or if you have more information.

In Memoriam

We are saddened by the recent passing of John Willis Park, PS#848, of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Park, age 92, former resident of Point Place community, passed away Wednesday, January 30, 2008, at Heartland of Oregon.

John was born in Williamstown, Hancock Co., Ohio, on January 15, 1916, to Lerve Ralph Park, and Lillie

Mae Wolford. John was an army veteran bronze star recipient during WWII, showing courage and loyalty to his country during perilous times. His country will be forever grateful for his sacrifices for our freedom.

John and the love of his life, Ruth Emily Moss, were married on November 22, 1942, at Marysville, OH. They celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary in 2007. John loved music and to tend and care for roses. Every day he would cut a single rose and present it to his bride; a tradition he faithfully kept.

John received his masters' degree and for 42 years taught mostly science in at various schools throughout the Toledo public school system. Many of his students will remember his unique ability to turn a science class into a wonderland of experiments, forgetting that they were learning, not playing.

Besides the Parke Society, John served with various organizations, including the Masonic Lodge Palestine in Marysville, Ohio, and Sons of the American Revolution.

Traveling and camping with the family were very important to John and Ruth. Their travels included going to places such as Florida, California, the Smoky Mountains, Puerto Rico, and Mexico.

John Willis Park is survived by his wife, Ruth; his children, Veronica Sagulo of Florence, Italy, Ramona Ivashchenko of Fox River Grove, Illinois, and Tania Park-Thomas of Toledo, Ohio; grandchildren, Davide, Carolina, and Evan, and one great-grandchild remain to carry on.

John was reunited with his parents and brothers, Edson and Calvin. Funeral services were held on February 4, 2008, in the David R. Jasin Funeral Home with interment will be at Toledo Memorial Park.

Mr. Park's line has been identified as one of the branches of the Alexander Park line that seems to have come into North America sometime around the earlier part of the 18th Century. The line from Alexander (01KY1) is John (02KY1) Park and Mary Gordon to John (03KY3) Park and Margaret McLain, to Robert (04KY21), John (05KY85), John Thomas (06KY257), Lerve Ralph (07KY526) Park.

Mr. Park's daughter Mrs. Ramona Evon (Park) Ivashchenko remains a member of The Society, as PS#862. It should be noted that Mr. Park was an early adopter of DNA testing, and it was because of his early contribution to this project that we were able to distinguish that John and Mary (Gordon) Park were not members of the Roger Parke of New Jersey line.

Recently we learned of the death of Ralph Raymond Park, Jr., PS#1222, Life Member, age 79, formerly of Greenville, SC and before that Edgewood, KY, who died on Saturday June 14, 2003. Mr. Park was born in Greeneville, TN and was the son of the late Ralph Raymond and Grace Lee (Mitchell) Park.

A graduate of the University of Maryland in Electrical Engineering, Mr. Park served in World War II and the Korean War, and retired from the US Army Signal Corps as a Lt. Colonel in 1966 after 24 years of service. He also retired in 1989 selling computer systems for Nuclear Medicine and Nuclear Energy.

He was a Presbyterian, a Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite and Veterans of Foreign Wars. He was survived by his wife Morta Anne Park, two sons, Ralph Raymond the III, and Blake L. Park, five sisters, one brother, one grandson, and two great-grandchildren. Full military honors services were held at his funeral. He is interred at the Remembrance Mausoleum Chapel, Woodlawn Memorial Park, Greenville, SC

Mr. Park's line was one of the many fragment Park/e/s lines: Lineage Key = JT. His father was born in 1903 in Greene Co., TN, married in 1922 to Grace Lea Mitchell and died in 1988 in Greene County, TN. Before that his Grandfather was Dolphus Alexander Park (1862 Greene Co., TN – 1916 Greene Co., TN), son of David Francis Park (1834 TN – 1920 Greene Co, TN). His Great Grandfather married Martha Emaline White in 1861 at Greene Co., TN. Before that it is a bit uncertain. The father of David Francis Park is believed to be an Andrew Park (c1808-1834) who married a Margaret Luckey in 1826 in TN.

Other deaths noted

Mrs. Blanche Anthony (PS#276), at Norfolk, VA, October 27, 2005, age 91.

Mrs. Ernestine Moss (PS#517), at Memphis, TN, April 21, 1996, age 88.

The Hon. James Trabue (PS#1089), at Wickenburg, AZ, August 11, 2004, age 70.

Computer talk: two words to know by Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks, PS#

Now that computers have become so integrated with ancestor hunting and genealogy, it's useful to remind ourselves of how to deal with the data on our computers, whether they are IBM-compatible PCs Macintosh systems.

Today's topic centers around two words: hard drives and backups

Hard drives – the bane or blessing of the computer world.

A hard drive is a device within your computer on which is stored all of the files that make your computer work: programs and files that those programs use or create.

While computers are a lot more dependable than in the past, they do stop working from time to time. We say they crash. There could be a lot of reasons for a computer to crash. It might be that a file has been corrupted and can no longer be read, or it perhaps some malicious program that has gotten into your computer and is now making mincemeat out of your files, and perhaps even erasing them. Or it could be a hardware problem, the most common one being that the hard drive has failed.

The reliability of hard drives these days are pretty remarkable. They are working all the time your computer is on, constantly reading and writing information to the files contained on it. Most computer hard drives have tens or even hundreds of thousands of files on them, most of them part of the software (programs) used to run the computer or provide services like word processing.

continued on p. 30

Computer Talk *cont'd from p. 29*

If the problem causing the crash relates to some file organization issue on the hard drive itself, it might be recoverable, but that takes a bit of luck and expertise. If the problem relates to the mechanical structure of the drive itself, the data may well be unrecoverable. Then you'll need to replace the drive and to reload all of your programs, and more especially all of your work.

That is, if your work has been saved somewhere else; and this leads us to the next topic.

Backups – the way to at least partially save the day

Backing up means storing your computer's data and even programs someplace else than on the computer's hard drive for the eventual recovery of data should the need arise. Backing up your hard drive is a little bit of an art. Your hard drive contains a lot of data, including your operating system (Windows, OS10), application programs like Word, or Access, or for us genealogists, perhaps Family Tree Maker (hereinafter referred to as FTW), and, most importantly, datasets or files you've created using application programs. Operating systems and application programs can usually be reloaded from the original disks, but not datasets and files, which have to have been saved somewhere outside of your computer if you don't want to have to start all over again rebuilding all your work.

So-called full system backups can be laborious and time consuming for the most of us, but commercial products can help with that task. Regularly backing up your own work, and having it safely stored someplace else, is essential. Here are a couple of steps to starting a successful back-up regimen for your data.

1. Know how to find your own created data files. Files are identified by names on your computer. These names consist of usually two parts separated by a period. The part before the period is the name you give the file. The part after the period, called an extension, is the part given to the file by the application you are using. Usually, though not always, these extensions are unique. When the operating system

opens a file, it determines by its extension what program needs to be engaged in order to work with that file. For example, Microsoft Word creates files with the doc extension. FTW creates its base files with an extension of ftw. Those three little letters tells the operating system which program application needs to be opened in order to deal with the file. These are the files you need to back up, files that you have created.

You need to know not only which files should you be backing up, but where are they are on your hard drive. This may take some nosing around; in the program's help files, or doing some computer searches. Application programs usually store files in particular places. Some store them in subdirectories on your main hard drive (in IBM-based PCs, this is usually the C drive). This default storage place can usually be changed to accommodate your needs.

Sometimes programs create an internal backup of the main file. If you checked the option on the preferences page, FTW will create an fbk file when closing down the program. These are some help, but they don't fulfill the requirement of having your data someplace else other than on the computer's own hard drive.

2. Decide on the back-up medium. You might chose to "burn" (write) a CD or DVD disk—one of several options available today. But unless you can create rewriteable disks, it can become expensive over time. You could use an external hard drive connected to your computer via a USB port. These are not all that expensive, and can hold two or three generations of backups easily. Leaving them connected to the computer all the time is okay if you only have a failed hard drive on the computer itself, but they could suffer damage from fire, flood, or other physical damage, just as your computer can. It's best if the backup data can be stored someplace other than your home, usually referred to as "off-site data storage." Several online services are available for such contingencies (see item 5, below), but you can also use portable devices, such as "Flash" or "Thumb" drives now widely available and relatively inexpensive. These are about the size and weight of a butane cigarette lighter, are easy to use and store, and are

remarkably cheap, and they come in capacities of up to 10 gigabytes: more than enough space for most backups. Get three matching ones, set up a rotation of their use, and keep one or two of them stored in a recoverable location.

3. Establish a backup schedule, and stick to it. You know what you need to back up, where it is located, and have the medium. Now you need to get into the habit of doing the back ups. There are two schools of thought here. One is doing incremental backups (only those files that have actually changed are backed up). The other is to backup all of your own files, whether they have been changed or not. While incremental backups are faster, it may be safer to back up all your own created files, whether changed or not. This will give you the best coverage, and eliminate trying to figure out if you have all of them restored or not. It's best if you do a daily backup if you have used your computer at all during that day, perhaps as the last thing before putting it to bed for the evening.

4. Store your backups. When we back up our data, we presume that our backups will survive what ever may have befallen our computer. Keeping the backups with the computer may not be the best idea. Consider keeping them someplace outside of the home office, perhaps with a neighbor, or at your office if possible.

5. An alternative to consider are online services, where, for a price, you can upload files for safe keeping. There are advantages and disadvantages to this. If you've accidentally destroyed or erased a particular file, and you have it out there in storage, that's great. But, if your hard drive is dead, so is your computer, and hence its connection to the Internet. Not so good. Moreover, it's possible that the service provider will go out of business, and with that, also all your backed-up files. The Society keeps files on the Internet with our web provider, but that's not the primary back up. It's a final just-in-case. We still rely upon in-house backups kept in a safe place.

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

1495 Mrs. Karen E. Borden

Victoria, BC Canada

Lineage is Robert Thomas, LK = T, Chart 13, Robert¹, Thomas², Nathaniel³, Joseph⁴, James⁵, Cyrenius⁶, Hannah⁷ Parke who married Alexander Forshee, to Hannah⁸ Forshee, who married Ebenezer Cronkhite, to Wellington Clayton⁹ Cronk, Kenneth Clayton¹⁰ Cronk, to member¹¹. She is a member of the UEL Cyrenius Parke of Canada Line.

1496 Ms. Marianne Ritter

Tuscon AZ

Lineage is Alexander to John and Mary (Gordon) Park, LK = KY. Line is Alexander¹, John², (and Mary Gordon), John³, (and Jane McLain), to John⁴ (and Jane Johnston), to Mary⁵ who married Lee Kieser McGaw, to Anna Wade⁶ McGaw, Robert Lloyd⁷ Green, Mary Geraldine⁸ Green, to member⁹.

1497 Philip Ivan Park

State College, PA

Lineage is also Alexander to John and Mary (Gordon) Park, LK = KY. Line is Alexander¹, John², (and Mary Gordon), Joseph³, (and Sophia (Unknown)), to Alexander⁴ (and Mary Ann Geddes), to Joseph⁵, Jacob⁶, Scott⁷, Ivan⁸, to member⁹.

1498 Randall Lee Dickinson

continued on p. 16

New Members

cont'd from p. 31

Balston Spa, NY

Lineage is thought to be the Parke/Custis line, LK = V, but uncertain at this time.

The family is deeply rooted in Virginia's early colonial history, with a family legend of relationship through marriage to Gen. Robert E. Lee, and a persistent appearance of the name Parke/s down through the generations (common in the Parke/Custis line). Designated as V pending further proof. The problem hinges on the identification of Ambrose Madison, whose daughter, Ann Parkes Madison, married William Dickinson.

1499 Mrs. Christine L. Comotto

St. Charles, MO

Lineage is Robert Thomas, LK = T, Chart 10. Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Robert³, Hezekiah⁴, Silas⁵, Amos⁶, Shubael⁷, Charles⁸, Douglas Rapelji⁹, Charles Modice¹⁰, Arden Rae Park¹¹, who married J. J. Comotto, to PS#1499 Christine Comotto member, spouse of Jeffrey John Comotto¹².

1500 James Lawrence Jackson

Midland, MI

New member has three lineages traced back to Robert Thomas, LK = T:

Line #1 - Chart 10: Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Robert³, Hezekiah⁴, Rev. Paul⁵, Hezekiah⁶ [Here joins to Line #2 here], William Moore⁷ [Joins to Line #3 here], Byron Frederick⁸, Frederick B.⁹, Charles Byron¹⁰, Mary Elizabeth¹¹ Park, who married Lawrence Porter Jackson, to PS#1500 member.

Line #2 - Chart 15: Line is Robert¹, Thomas², John³, Abigail⁴ Park, who mar-

ried Christopher Avery, to John⁵ Avery, to Phoebe⁶ Avery who married Hezekiah⁶ Park referenced above, to William Moore⁷ Park [Joins to Line #3 here], and on down as referenced under Line #1 above.

Line #3 - Chart 3: Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Dorothy³ Park, who married Joseph Morgan, to Dorothy⁴ Morgan who married Ebenezer Witter, to William⁵, Witter, to Frederick⁶ Witter, to Elizabeth⁷ Witter who married William Moore⁷ Park, to Byron Frederick⁸, and on down as referenced under Line #1 above.

1501 Stephen Jeffrey Park

Tulsa, OK

Lineage is the new immigrant line James William Park, from Ireland to America after 1822, Born 1782, Kircubbin, County Down, Ireland, died 1852 Moorefield, Switzerland Co., IN. married Elizabeth Patton (1782-1857) in Ireland, in 1812. LK = ZP. Line is John William¹, James², Charles Wesley³, Thomas Alvah⁴, William Forrest⁵, to member⁶.

1502 Susan Kathryn Park

Tulsa, OK

Lineage is the new fragment line Isaac Henry Park, b. 1852, perhaps in Iowa – d 1910 in Kansas. Married Louisa Sarah Schafer in 1877 in Phelps City, Atchison, MO. LK = AO. Line is Isaac Henry¹, Vital Henry², to Michael David³ Park, spouse of member.

Be sure to renew your membership!