

# 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*

### Is Percy Your Best Friend in Fort Wayne?

by Ken Parks, PS#1406

As our convocation in Fort Wayne, Indiana draws near, members planning to attend should begin preparing in order to take maximum advantage of our proximity to the Allen County Public Library (ACPL). To acquaint oneself with the resources available at ACPL, an exploration of the library's genealogy webpage is an excellent introduction: <http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/>

While many of the resources available at the library (census, military records, etc.) can now be accessed online through various subscription services, the one resource unique to ACPL is the focus of this article.

To answer the question posed in the title above: No, your best friend in Fort Wayne is not named *Percy*, but PERSI, an acronym for PERiodical Source

Index. PERSI is the largest subject index of genealogical and historical periodical articles in the world, covering genealogy and local history periodicals written in English and French (Canada) since 1800. The time period of the articles ranges from the 1700s to the present. More than 1.8 million index entries from nearly ten thousand titles are represented by this work.

You may search the PERSI resource from within any Allen County Public Library facility. Outside of Allen County, the PERSI resource is available from many public libraries on CD-ROM and/or through HeritageQuest Online - a genealogical database available to users (including remote access) of subscribing libraries. For now, an older version of PERSI is also available as a subscription database from Ancestry.com (but not the AncestryPlus library version.) Ancestry also sells PERSI on CD-ROM.

PERSI provides family historians with access to articles, photos, and other materials that they may otherwise never locate through traditional search methods. PERSI can be a great way to locate cemetery transcriptions and other records that have only appeared in a serial publication, as well as family histories and articles on your ancestors locations.

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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

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](mailto:chparks@mdo.net).

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

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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](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 221 S. Wyomissing Ave  
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*Please note: handwritten submissions cannot be accepted.*

## THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER VOL. 44, NO. 3

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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 (US funds only)	\$250.00

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## Is Percy Your Best Friend in Fort Wayne?

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It is important to know that while PERSI is comprehensive, it is not a full-text index. Not every surname included in a given article is included in the index. The main family being researched is listed, while individuals mentioned only in passing usually do not appear in PERSI.

Once an article of interest is found, it can be viewed and copied at ACPL, or if one is not at the library, a copy of the article can be requested by mail. By filling out a form, up to six articles can be ordered at one time for a \$7.50 charge, plus \$0.20 per page copied.

As an example of how PERSI can be helpful, I recently did some research for someone, tracing his Parks family from Texas back to Baxter County, Arkansas. The Parks ancestor there was named William Carroll Parks. While a good deal of information could be gleaned about this family using census and other records found online, a search of PERSI revealed an article from the periodical "Baxter County History" entitled, "Wm. C. Parks wives & children, 1856-91, AR." I will pull this article while in Fort Wayne, and hope to glean valuable information which could lead to further paths for research.

As I mentioned in our last newsletter issue, advance preparation is the key to success for any genealogy research trip. Whether accessing the resources of ACPL, or utilizing the Parke Society materials available at the convocation, knowing in advance the family history questions you need answered, and what types of records are likely to answer those questions, can lead to breakthroughs which can make your trip worthwhile.

See you in Fort Wayne! ■

The next editorial due date is

**October 15, 2008**

## So What's with Family Tree Maker 2008? *Caveat emptor.*

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

From time to time, members ask us about the various genealogical programs that can be found in the market place, what we think of them, and so on. Doing full-blown reviews are really not our expertise. Plenty of reviews can be found on the Internet. A word of caution, though, is that you need to read widely, and to weigh what you read carefully. Probably the best way to judge a particular product is to see it in action, and to speak with others who are using it. To that end, we'd like to add our two-cents' worth on some of the major programs that are available. But first a little history to set the stage.

In the mid-1980s, soon after IBM began marketing microcomputers to the general public, the subsequent privatization of the Internet, and the emergence of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), Banner Blue Software began marketing Org, software used for creating company organization charts. The Banner Blue people discovered something interesting: some clients were also using this software for an off-label purpose, namely, to chart family trees. They quickly caught on to this new development and in 1989 released the first MS-DOS Version of Family Tree Maker.

Many versions of FTM have appeared over the years, almost as many as there have been owners of the underlying software. Realizing early on that DOS software was going to go the way of the dinosaur, the FTM developers successfully ported the software to the Windows operating system.

No accurate statistics available as to market share, but FTM appears to enjoy a sizable portion of this program niche. It claims to be the #1 selling genealogy software package, which may well be true. Its ease of use, clean interface, adequate documentation, and aggressive marketing in the retail market place have all helped to make FTM what it is today.

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## **Family Tree Maker 2008: Buyer Beware!**

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Currently FTM is owned and maintained by The Generations Network, purportedly the largest for-profit genealogy company in the world. They run a growing network of genealogy and family-related web sites such as FamilyHistory.com, which contains basic information for free, but mostly serves as a portal to Ancestry.com.

I have been using FTM since the late 90s and had gotten quite used to the Family View screens with the parents on the top and tabs for each of the children down the right side. Only four tabs showed, but you had quite a bit of information about each child right at your finger tips without having to dig for it in notes or elsewhere, and you could easily scroll down to any additional children. This remained the appearance of the software up through Version 11, which was published in April, 2003. Despite its omissions and other flaws (mostly things that family historians would have liked to have seen, but didn't) Version 11 turned out to be a pretty beloved favorite, and is still used by many genealogists even after 5 years.

I usually skip a version or two when I consider upgrading software as there are usually too few new features to justify spending the money. Imagine my surprise, then, when I loaded FTM 2006 (actually Version 13) and found a redesigned Family View interface. It took some getting use to, but I didn't have much choice in the matter. As a rule, this is the version that is the standard here in the the Society's Milwaukee Office, and the one in which I keep any genealogy files that I am sent. It does just about everything we need. It has its downsides, and you can find commentary on those on the Internet by googling "Family Tree Maker 2006" reviews.

I certainly would like a better way to hunt down specific types of errors in a relatively large database, without having to plow through dozens of pages of a "Data Error" report. I also don't very much care for the format in genealogy reports, and I hate the "More Information About..." captions that FTM insists on putting into that report. My work-around for this is to export the report to a word processor,

where I can rewrite the text to something that is more appropriate. Of course the down side of this is that the index, if not maintained as you re-work the text, becomes useless.

One thing that I really do like is that I can export the data not only to a GEDCOM file but also to files understood by earlier versions of FTM, all the way back to Version 4. This may not mean much to you, but why give someone a file in 2006 format if they're still using Version 6? They may not be able to open the file you give them. It's a nice option.

In some of the earlier versions of FTM, it was reported, programmers didn't always play nice with the standard. They used different tags that would not be recognized by other programs, thereby impinging on the ability to transfer work, for example to PAF. Sufficient complaints about this seems to have prompted its correction in FTM 2006

It was interesting that FTM went from strict version numbers to a "model year" designation. As noted above, underneath FTM 2006 it says that it's Version 13. Late in 2006, a new version (more or less) arrived on the market, this time numbered as Version 16. Huh? What happened to Versions 14 and 15? Who knows? The best feature of this version was that upgrading as a patch was free to owners of FTM 2006. Unfortunately, numerous issues with the upgrade link and the upgrade itself persisted.

My first exposure to Version 16 was the automatic update feature that had been checked in my preferences screen. This turned out to be bad news, since once installed, every time I tried to open a file, FTM would crash, corrupting the file right along with it. Tech support was of no help, and I eventually blew off 16, reinstalled 2006 and reloaded my datasets from my backups. I did try after that to update to 16, but usually the link was inoperative. Actually that was fine with me, as 2006 was doing everything that I needed to do.

Last year the FTM developers did something relatively rare in the genealogy software world. They issued a beta (test) version of what came to be known as FTM 2008 (Version 17). Now, beta versions are not for the faint of heart. They are put out there so that users can hammer on the software to

see if it will break—which it almost always does in the initial stages of this type of testing, identifying problems and giving the programmers a chance to fix them. Problems abounded: essential reports and features available in 2006 were missing in 2008, the program frequently crashed, and on some computers, it was impossible to install. This type of testing would have been good—if it had been allowed to run its course. Unfortunately, many of us feel that the beta period was cut way too short. Late last year, FTM 2008 was shrink-wrapped for retail sale in time for the holiday season. Now it's in the market place, aggressively advertised.

The source of problems with FTM 2008 is that it's not really an upgrade, but a whole new program, developed from the ground up, with new source code. I can understand why this might have been necessary. Over the years many different programmers worked on the source code for this program, fixing this, patching that, adding new code for desired features, bypassing problematic code. Some programmers were less skilled than others, and over the years, the source code for FTM had become so complex—a condition known in the trade as “spaghetti code”—that it was no longer an easy task to maintain or fix when a bug was reported. This is quite common for an application program that has been around as long as FTM has been with essentially the same source code.

What I don't understand is why they made some of the changes they did. The interface is completely different from anything previously seen in FTM. It is somewhat reminiscent of The Master Genealogist, a program only for the brave. This new FTM will take some getting use to, and if you thought that the change from Version 11 to 2005 (Version 12) was difficult, wait until you see this; it will require a fairly steep learning curve. Buyer, beware!

I also don't understand why they decided that they had to have a totally new file structure for the data file. Once you convert to FTM 2008 (and when you open your old FTM file in 2008, you are not given any choices here) it becomes a <.ftwb> file that is not backwards-compatible to any earlier version of FTM. This is a buyer/user beware warning: you will not be able to undo this conversion.

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Finally, I find it significant that Generations Network have now had to issue three service packs of fixes and patches to FTM 2008, just to answer some of the problems that persist with this new version. This is usually a sign that the beta test period was too short. The fault lies not with the programmers, but with marketing.

There are plenty of blogs on the Internet to give you a feel for the issues with FTM 2008. A good one is found at: ([http://familytreemaker.chesebro.info/ftm\\_2008\\_problems.shtml](http://familytreemaker.chesebro.info/ftm_2008_problems.shtml)) which lists a total of 78 different problems, three-quarters of which are still not addressed as of the middle of June. And this concerns just the bugs so far reported in the program.

Here, then, is my advice to current FTM users and those contemplating buying FTM: emphatically, do *not* buy FTM 2008 yet—if *ever*. It was not, and still is not, ready for prime time. Someone doing family history doesn't need to be hassling with the software.

If you already have a version of FTM (almost any version) on your computer, stay with that for the time being. If you do want to upgrade, don't go any further than FTM 2006. If you're looking to buy and use FTM, the same advice applies: beg, borrow, or steal (legally) anything other than FTM 2008.

Finding earlier versions may be difficult, but can often be found in overstock vendors, or on eBay.

*Caveat emptor!* ■

## Tips for Working with Genealogy Programs

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

Many of the problems encountered when working with genealogical programs have to do with locating something, or apparent loss of data.

Genealogy programs are essentially databases. The data you type in becomes the various data elements that the program manipulates in order to create the

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various reports that you request. When you look at a family group sheet in one of these programs, what you see is a template with various data elements in appropriate places (populated) by the program, so that it makes sense as a group sheet.

However, this data will only make sense if you follow the rules of the program, and exercise common sense in entering your data. In the end, it comes down to establishing rules and standards that you follow *consistently*. In the professional computer world, this is known as developing a “data dictionary,” which describes what the various data elements represent, and how the data is to be entered. For us as family genealogists, it can be as easy as annotating your program software manual with the rules you plan to follow in entering data. The whole thing comes down to being consistent. For example, here are some simple rules to follow:

- Enter states by their generally accepted 2-letter abbreviation, such as NY, FL, or IA.
- Enter dates in the form dd/mm/yyyy.
- Substitute (Unknown) in all cases where you don't know the first or last name.
- Check to see how the program wants post-nominals (Sr., Jr., III, and so on) entered so that they don't affect sorting by name.
- Enter locations as “municipality (town, village, city, borough), County, and State” separated by commas. Strive to find the appropriate location name for the date period in question.
- Use the provided fields for their intended purpose. Don't put unrelated data into a data element just because it's convenient: doing so will create future problems. Burial dates and places do not belong in the death place field.

Finally, if one exists, read your software's manual so you know how it works and how best to get your money's worth out of it. ■

## Historian's Corner: the Internet, Computers, and Tips for Searching by (Fr.) Michael (Tad) Parks+, PS #425H

Years ago, searching for your ancestors meant going from court house to court house, to town halls, cemeteries, and churches, looking at indexes and huge bound volumes to find the item you wanted. It often entailed travel expenses, lodging costs, and meals away from home, not to mention the sometimes less-than-helpful clerks that you tried to tactfully deal with at the various locations. And when all was said and done, you might come away empty handed.

Then there were the census microfilms. If you were lucky, your local library might have a set of them, at least for your own state. Otherwise, that meant yet another trip, signing up for a carrel, and hoping that the microfilm reader you were assigned was in good working order, that it wasn't in some stuffy corner (or worse yet right by the entrance so that you couldn't really concentrate), and finally, that the films you really wanted were available, and more importantly, readable.

This is one reason I'm really happy to have the Internet. As much as we complain about the Web, the range and scope of original genealogical materials available on-line is truly mind boggling. You can spend hours on-line going from one site to another, checking this and that, and in the process maybe coming up with a few good nuggets on the lines you are researching.

The scope of this piece is to discuss some of the sites and source materials available on the Internet, and what you need in terms of Internet access and equipment to make your on-line research profitable, and hassle free.

The first thing you need is a connection to the Internet through an Internet Service Provider (ISP). Without that you can't get to the World Wide Web (WWW) at all. Beyond that, you really need to have a fairly fast connection to the Internet and a relatively recent-vintage computer.

Basically, you can connect to the Internet through an ISP in either of two ways: dial-up and broadband. Dial-up was how we connected years ago when all

we had were text-based features: bulletin boards and email. Of the two, it's the slowest, and therefore frustrating because most web sites are graphically based, with large files that would take forever to get to your computer. If you only have dial-up, expect to be able to make your coffee, do a wash, and maybe even clean your house, while waiting for a page to load so you can see it on your screen.

These days it's best to use a broadband connection, either a DSL line through your telephone service, or a cable modem through your cable TV provider. Broadband costs more, but for those who want to search the Web, it pays for itself in speed and throughput. Fortunately, most places in the US can now provide broadband service. If you live in an isolated area without broadband at home, try your local library or school, which often have some form of high speed connection and make it available to patrons or constituents.

The next hurdle is your own computer. The more recent models are faster, which improves data download from the Internet, as well as speeding up image processing on your monitor. If your computer runs Windows Me, 2000, NT, any version of XP, or Vista, or if you have a Mac running OS 10.4 or later, you should be okay. While my main computer runs XP over a DSL connection, with a certain level of frustration (it's slower), I can utilize my older computer which runs Me over the same DSL connection. If you have a computer with earlier versions of Windows (or Mac "Classic") running on it, or was manufactured before, say, 2000, you may find surfing the internet to be a bit frustrating.

By the way, if you're in the market for a new computer, I highly recommend buying a notebook or laptop computer. I have one desktop left in my house that I use for routine data entry; nothing else. My notebook computer goes everywhere with me, and prices these days are quite reasonable. Curtis, PS#1166, tells me that even the latest Macintosh models run on Intel chip sets, like those used in the PCs, and can run either a Mac OS operating system and/or your favorite version of Windows and thus Windows-dependent applications.

Okay, so you've got the fast connection, and a fairly

recent computer model, so now what? Its time to start surfing the Internet for family connections.

But remember, not all web sites are created equal, especially any site that is free. You must consider the credibility of the sites and their sources, perhaps even checking further in other sources, before accepting anything found on the Internet as gospel. Subscription sites will generally have more and better materials, and allow you to check the interpretations for yourself, especially if it pertains to hand written records, like census reports.

On the top of my list of paid sites is Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com/>). Despite my other concerns about The Generation Network, who owns this site, it is an absolute gold mine of data, from Census records, to Obituaries, Draft Records, newspapers and periodicals, and indeed, much, much more. Just in terms of Census Records, considering the price of gas, hassle getting films and sometimes the very poor quality of those films, it is well worth the price. You can do your census research on your time schedule, without any hassle.

They have two levels of membership subscription which equate to access rights to their various databases: US Wide Deluxe All Data, and World Wide Deluxe All Data.

You should probably check for the current pricing, but as of this writing (June, 2008) the US Deluxe subscription is \$155.40 annually, charged in one payment. You'll need a credit card to subscribe. Quarterly or monthly subscriptions are also available (at a higher price). For the access you get, and the depth of records available to you, this is probably the way to go. The World Wide Deluxe subscription costs about twice as much but may be worth your money if you're doing a great deal of research overseas in England and northern Europe.

Now, \$155 is not a small amount of money, especially if you're retired and on fixed income. But let's look at the economics of this proposition. For this fee, you can research more databases than you can imagine, at any time of day or night, without leaving the comfort of your home. Just think of the gas money you can save, not to mention the hassle of going

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**Historian's Corner**  
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somewhere, hoping the films you want are available and actually readable. Since taking a subscription to Ancestry.com I haven't darkened the doors of the archives or other repositories of census films. Sure, probably some of that data is available on free sites, but that is an iffy proposition. And you can be sure that Ancestry will have it all at least in terms of the Census records. If there area Federal Census pages available, Ancestry has them on line.

Here's one of the big pluses of Ancestry's Census records: they're fully indexed and interpreted. That means that without having to look at the images themselves, you can easily see who all is in the household. Question an interpretation of a name? You can then click on the image, and read it for yourself. Know (and have some documentary proof) that an interpretation is not correct? You can make a note of that for future researchers. (I have done that a couple of times already.)

Among the free sites available to us as genealogists is the USGenWeb.org, (<http://usgenweb.org/>). Here is their introductory information which describes themselves better than I can do it:

*Welcome to The USGenWeb Project! We are a group of volunteers working together to provide free genealogy websites for genealogical research in every county and every state of the United States. This Project is non-commercial and fully committed to free genealogy access for everyone.*

*Organization is by county and state, and this website provides you with links to all the state genealogy websites which, in turn, provide gateways to the counties. The USGenWeb Project also sponsors important Special Projects at the national level and this website provides an entry point to all of those pages, as well.*

*Clicking on a State Link (on the left) will take you to the State's website. Clicking on the tabs above will take you to additional information and links.*

*All of the volunteers who make up The USGenWeb Project are very proud of this endeavor and hope that you will find their hard work both beneficial and rewarding. Thank you for visiting!*

While there may be errors in interpreting hand written records, all the volunteers are doing this for the love of genealogy, and to make otherwise unavailable records available to you, without travel expense, or hassle. The depth of materials varies by state and county, but they are continuously adding to the materials day after day. I have made some very interesting discoveries using their materials.

Beyond these two major sources is what ever else might be buried out on the hundreds of millions of pages of information to be found on the Internet. Your best bet is to go to [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) and search for whatever data you might be looking for. You will likely come up with tens of thousands of page hits as you begin you search for specific data, but making use of the advance options, you just may strike gold. The important thing to remember is to evaluate the quality of the information found. If it's a compilation by some other researcher, be sure to look at it with a jaundiced eye, and take it as a launching off point for further searching.

In the next issue, I'll provide a case study on how these resources helped us to add another couple of generations to a new member's line. ■

**Don't forget The Parke Society's  
45th Annual Convocation,**

**Fort Wayne, IN  
September 25-28**

**See the flyer insert for additional information  
and an application**

## A New Park(s) Line

by Jean Churchill #934

**Loudon H. Park(s) (b. ca. 1802 VT, d. bef. 1870), possible brother of Silas L. Parks (LK=CU) and Peter G. Parks (LK=IW)**

According to Family Bible Records, provided by an earlier Parke Society member, Mr. Parks of Bennington Co, Vermont had four sons: Silas Leonard (b. 1801 VT-d. 1876 MI); Peter Glick (b. 1807 VT-d. 1891 MO); George; and Loudon. More recent research shows that George, who notarized at least one of the Broome County, New York deeds, was from the Robert MA 1630 lineage. However, in 1824, Silas L. Parks and his wife Lozina sold property in the Town of Chenango to Loudon and Peter Park of Chenango, thought to be his brothers.

I have found a Lawden Parks on the 1830 U. S. Census for Shaftsbury, Bennington, Vermont. The household has one male between 20-30, one female under age 5, and one female between 20-30. I believe that this is Loudon H. Park(s) born about 1802 in Vermont married to Sarah -?- was born about 1809 in Vermont.

This family unit has been interesting to trace because of their clear migration pattern westward from Vermont to New York/Pennsylvania to Ohio to Illinois to Iowa to Missouri to Kansas. Although the surname was originally Parks, the family dropped the "s" as they moved west. I did not find any matches on our Society Given Name data base but that may be due to the census spelling of some of the given names. This family was definitely proud of the fact that the parents came from Vermont.

Loudon and Sarah didn't spend much time in New York or Pennsylvania because by 1840 they appear on the census for Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1850, they are living in Centre, Bureau, Illinois. The household consists of Loudon, age 47, b. VT; Sarah, age 40, b. VT; Thomas J., age 18, b. NY; Byron D., age 15, b. NY; Rebecca- age 13, b. PA; Loudon H., Jr., age 11, b. OH/PA; Ransom, age 9, b. OH; Horace, age 6, b. OH; Orrin, age 4, b. OH; Sarah, age 1, b. IL. Also in the household is Martha Odell, age 42, b. VT. By 1856, they have moved to Green Bay, Lee,

Iowa and have two more children: Martha (Ann), age 5, b. IL and Charles, age 2, b. IL.

Loudon's family was a staunch supporter of the Union cause. Loudon was 59 years old at the time of his enlistment into "I" Co, IA 37th Infantry on November 19, 1862. He was discharged for disability on May 21, 1863 at St. Louis, Missouri. He must have died before 1870 because only Sarah and son, Charles are in the household on the Linn, Cedar, Missouri census. By 1885, Sarah is on the Kansas State Census for Parson, Labette, living in the household of J. W. Morgan and his wife, Rebecca. She does not appear on the U. S. 1900 census so she probably died between 1895 and 1900.

There were eleven known children of this marriage:

1. Female Parks, a female child is listed on the 1830 and 1840 census data but not in 1850 so either she died before 1850 or was married by then.
2. Thomas J. Park, b. ca. 1832, NY. I believe he married E. Jane -?-, b. ca. 1835 in OH. If I have the correct individual, he is listed as Jefferson Park on the 1860 census for Carrollton, Carroll, MO and also in 1870 in LaHarpe, Hancock, IL. By 1875, T. J. Park and wife E. J. are living in Liberty, Cowly, Kansas. He is still living in Liberty in 1880 and states that his parents were born in Vermont. There are 4 children in the household: Lucius E., b. ca. 1853, IL; Charles F., b. ca. 1858, IA; Mary E., b. ca. 1860, MO; and Orfa J., b. ca. 1862, MO.
  - a. Lucius E. Park, b. ca. 1853, IL, m. Anna B. -?-, b. ca. 1858, MO. They appear on the 1880 census for Pleasant Hill, Cass, MO with one child: Leroy P. Park, age 1, b. MO.
3. Byron D. Park, b. Feb. 1835, NY, m. Hester A. -?-, b. Aug. 1839 in OH. In 1870 Byron is found in Linn, Cedar, MO; in 1880 he is Elm Grove, Labette, KS; in 1900 he has moved to Township 28, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and in 1920, he and Hester are living in the household of their son, Herbert D. in Locust Grove, DeBaca, New Mexico. Byron and his wife had five

*continued on p. 42*

## A New Park(s) Line

*cont'd from p. 41*

- children: Henry J., b. ca. 1859, IA; Alice C., b. ca. 1860, MO; Mary I., b. ca. 1866, IA; Adda J., b. ca. 1867, IA; and Herbert D., b. Dec. 1875, KS.
- a. Herbert D. Park, b. Dec. 1875, KS, m. Elizabeth -?-, b. abt 1878 Wyoming. In 1910 this family was living in Locust Grove, Guadalupe, NM but moved to Locust Grove, DeBaca, NM by 1920 and were still living there in 1930. Their four children: Emma Mabel, b. ca. 1904, OK; Clara B., b. ca. 1906, OK; Louise Alice, b. ca. 1915, NM; Wayne L., b. ca. 1921, NM.
  4. Rebecca Park, b. April 1837, PA, m. John W. Morgan, b. July 1835, IN. In 1860, the Morgan's were living in Wakenda, Carroll, MO, moving from there to Linn, Cedar, MO, Parsons, Labette, KS; Osage, Labette, KS, Ladodre, Neosho, KS, and in 1905 are in Chetopa, Labette, KS. Rebecca and John had 10 children with 7 living in 1900. Their children: Sarah Hester, b. ca. 1858, MO; Charles H., b. Jan. 1867, IA; James D., b. ca. 1869, MO; Robert, b. ca. 1872, MO; Horace, b. Dec. 1873, MO; Mary, b. ca. 1876, MO; Ida, b. Apr. 1876, MO; Fred, b. Oct. 1881, MO.
    - a. Charles H. Morgan, b. Jan. 1867, IA m. (1) Emma A. -?-, b. Oct. 1864 MO; m. (2) Effie -?-, b. ca. 1879, MO. Charles was living in Parker, Montgomery, KS in 1910. The number of years given for his two marriages does not compute with the ages of the three children.
    - b. James D. Morgan, b. ca. 1869 MO, m. Ellara -?-, b. ca. 1868, KS. In 1895, they are living in Marion, Bourbon, KS with one child: Robert, b. ca. 1894, KS.
    - c. Horace Morgan, b. Dec. 1873 MO, m. Ethel -?-, b. Mar. 1878 MO. In 1900, the family is living in Parsons Ward 3, Labette, KS with one child: Lester H., b. July 1897, KS.
    - d. Ida Morgan, b. Apr. 1876 MO, m. -?- Grace. By 1900, Ida is divorced and back living with her parents. She has one child: William Grace, b. Oct. 1895 KS.
  5. Loudon H. Park, Jr., b. April 1839 PA, m. Ruth -?-, b. ca. 1844, IN, d. bef. 1900. On July 29, 1863, Loudon was mustered into "H" Co Iowa 8th Cavalry (Union) as a Corporal. He was discharged on May 26, 1865 at Jeffersonville, IN as a Private. He applied for a Civil War Pension on January 28, 1874. In 1870, Loudon is living in Linn, Cedar, MO but by 1880, they have moved to Eureka Springs, Carroll, Arkansas, moving to Osage, Labette, KS in 1900, South Elgin, Union, OR in 1910, and back to KS in 1920 where he is living with his son. Six children were born to this family: Luella, b. ca. 1867, MO; Landon B., b. May 1869, MO; Mary E., b. ca. 1872, MO; Hays E., b. ca. 1875, MO; Minnie, b. June 1878, MO; Belle, b. Sep. 1881, Arkansas.
    - a. Landon B. Park, b. May 1869, MO, m. Nellie -?-, b. May 1874, MO. In 1900, Landon is listed on the Joplin Ward 5, Jasper, MO census. By 1905, the family has moved to Osage, Labette, KS where they are still living in 1920. Landon's father, Loudon Parkes age 80, parents b. Vermont is living in the household in 1920. (Note: Landon's given name is given as L. B. or Burr) Landon and Nellie had two children: Harry, b. ca. 1902, KS and Keneth, b. ca. 1907, KS.
  6. Ransom D. Park, b. ca. 1841, OH, m. Margaret E. -?-, b. ca. 1848, KY.

Ransom Park enlisted as a Private on 26 December 1863 and was mustered out on 24 Aug. 1865 at Devall's Bluff, AR. He served in Union Company I, 36th Iowa Regiment, Iowa Infantry. He applied for a pension on Dec. 18, 1891 and his widow applied on Jan. 19, 1923. Ransom is listed on the 1870 census in Linn, Cedar, MO but by 1880 the family has moved to Saint Charles, Floyd, IA. Ransom and Margaret had five children: Richard E., b. ca. 1868, WI; Lizzie, b. ca. 1872, WI; Eldon Wayman, b. June 1876, IA; Fannie, b. ca. 1879, IA; Elma, b. ca.

1870, MO, prob. d. bef. 1880

- a. Richard E. Park, b. ca. 1868, WI, m. Clara C. Schuknecht, b. ca. 1876, IA. This family lived in Charles City, Floyd, IA. Richard died before 1925 according to the Iowa State Census of 1 Jan. 1925 which also gives Clara's maiden name. Four children are listed: Percy, b. 25 Apr. 1900 IA; Ruth C., b. ca. 1902, IA; Eldon C., b. ca. 1905 IA; Clara, b. ca. 1911 IA. (Note: WW I Draft Registration card for Percy Edgar Park gives his father Richard E. Park as next of kin)
  - b. Eldon Wayman Park, WW I Draft Registration card gives his next of kin as his mother (Mrs. Margaret Park)
7. Horace E. Park, b. ca. 1844 OH, m. L. E. -?\_, b. ca. 1873, KS. Horace enlisted as a Private 14 Feb. 1863 serving in Company I, 36th Regiment, Iowa Infantry for the Union. He was mustered out on 24 Aug. 1865 at Devall's Bluff, Arkansas. His pension file is dated May 15, 1875. Horace was evidently injured in the war because in 1880 he is listed as disabled and living in his brother Loudon's household. In 1900, Horace is living in Galena Ward 2, Cherokee, KS, states that he is divorced, his parents were born in VT. On the 1915 KS State census he is H. E. age 71 with L. E. age 42 (wife?) and Bella age 26 (daughter?). On the 1920 and 1930 censuses, his marital status is widowed.
8. Orrin Park was b. ca. 1846, OH, m. Lucinda Coleman, b. Dec. 1848, IL. Orrin enlisted as a Private Company I, 36th Regiment, Iowa Infantry on 11 August 1862 and was mustered out on 24 Aug. 1865 at Devall's Bluff, AR. He applied for a Civil War pension on July 14, 1881 and his widow applied on Apr. 7, 1887 (note: date of widow's application is difficult to read). In 1870 Orrin and Lucinda were living in Durham, Hancock, IL but by 1875 they had moved to Labette, KS. On the 1900 census Lucinda M. Park is a widow, had five children with four living. Children listed on the census: Mary Edith, b. ca. 1869, IL; Minnie M., b. ca. 1871, IL; Myrtle O.,

b. ca. 1876, KS; Edna, b. 14 Aug. 1880, KS

- a. Edna Park, b. 14 Aug. 1880 at Labette, Altamont, KS. Father, Oren Park; Mother, Lucinda Coleman (Family Data Collection-Individual Records)
9. Sarah Park, b. ca. 1850, IL, nothing further found after the 1860 census.
10. Martha Ann Park, b. ca. 1851, IL, nothing further found after the 1860 census.
11. Charles W. Park, b. ca. 1854, IL, m. Mary E. Whitmore, b. ca. 1860, IA.
- I had a difficult time locating this family unit. In 1910, they are living in Kaweah, Tulare, CA. His wife states on the census that she had six children and four are living. Two children are still in the household: Adam Whitmore, b. 23 Jan. 1889, NE; Loudon Charles, b. 7 July 1894, CA.
- a. Adam W. Park, m. Jessie H. Smith, b. ca. 1893, MO. In 1920 they are living in Fresno, CA with one child by 1930 they are in Dinuba, Tulare, CA with two sons and two daughters.
  - b. Loudon Charles Park appears in the household of his brother on the 1920 census. He has reversed his given names to Charles Loudon. His WWI Draft Registration card gives his name as Charles Loudon Park and his next of kin as wife.

I am fairly confident that the family units are correct, however it was difficult to trace some of the generations down to the 1930 United States census because the census takers were fairly inconsistent in their spelling. The lack of an 1890 census made it impossible to find all the children of the households. Please send any additions or corrections with sources to me at [sdtjs2001@yahoo.com](mailto:sdtjs2001@yahoo.com). This manuscript with all available information may be borrowed by Parke Society members from Ken Parks PS#1406, Library Caretaker. ■

## **A DNA Success Story**

By Josie Parks Wells, PS #477

DNA helped me find the parents of my second great-grandfather. His name was Samuel Waitstill Parks, born 1808 in Burke Co., NC, died 1894 in MO.

When I was looking on the Internet for information on Samuel Parks, I found a cousin, new to me, who was also looking up the same information. It has been seven years that we have been working together to find Samuel's parents. I even hired a professional genealogist who did a lot of research but to no avail. The genealogist, however, felt Samuel Parks's parents could be Larkin and Rachel (Branch) Parks but was unable to prove this.

Due to the lack of the names of Samuel's parents, I came up with a big four-generation gap, after my brother helped me by taking the DNA test. It was at that time I learned I was related to Thomas Park I of VA 1728. I now had two dilemmas.

With the DNA test, the Park Society shared what is called, "An Analysis of the Thomas (VA 1728) LK=C DNA Group." This information was expertly prepared by Ken Parks (PS # 1706), the group administrator for the Park/e/s DNA Surname Project. Included in the DNA information was a family descendant chart. I decided to trace the family descendant chart from Thomas I of VA 1728 forward even though I still didn't have Samuel's parents names. I wondered where this would lead me.

I followed only the sons of Thomas I to NC, since all his daughters stayed in Virginia when they married. I learned this by way of all the history I could find. Some of the information came from the the Parke Society's newsletters, the Parke Library and material sent to me from one of the society members. The trail lead me to Larkin and Rachael (Branch) Parks, though again, without proof.

I then decided to e-mail every person that had taken the DNA test and had proven to be fairly close to my family line. Out of the responses I received, one person was able to share with me five names of Larkin and Rachael (Branch) Parks' children. Samuel Waitstill's name was not of those five. And then

an interesting thing happened, I received another response, from another DNA person. This woman mentioned that she knew a woman that might be able to help me out. Without hesitation, I e-mailed the second woman to learn that she had "all" the names of the children of Larkin and Rachael. Lo and behold, there was Samuel Waitstill Parks being the seventh and last child named. Along with this important information came the sources I needed.

After searching for fifteen long years, there was my answer. I'm still awestruck receiving this great news. I can honestly say that I wouldn't be as happy as I am today if it had not been for: 1) my Internet cousin and the encouragement for the DNA testing, 2) my brother who took the DNA test, 3) the Thomas I analysis, 4) the DNA cousin who knew a woman who might be able to help me, and 5) my professional genealogist.

I am pleased to say that this is a success story. My descendant line turns out to be:

Thomas I (1676-1761; VA 1728) Ò John (1706-1791), Mary Sharp Ò Thomas (1740 – 1890), Rachael White Ò Larkin (1770 – 1795), Rachael Branch Ò Samuel Waitstill (1808 – 1894), Mary Jones. ■

## **A Favorite Ancestor: Thomas Park (1745-1819)**

by Kathryn Parke #10

The first settler of Litchfield Township, Bradford County, PA, my great-great-great-grandsire Thomas was a man of many parts; surely of much endurance—the kind of person around whom legends gather.

He was of the 6th generation in this country, the youngest son of Josiah and Sarah Benjamin Park. Robert, the original ancestral immigrant, had come from England on the Arbella in 1630. During his lifetime, the family struck strong roots in the southeasternmost corner of what is now Connecticut, between Mystic, CT and Westerly, RI. Robert's descendants remained there until the stirring times of the American Revolution, when new challenges and

new opportunities further west combined with the restlessness of the times to scatter these old families.

Born within smell of the sea, it's natural to assume that Thomas' early manhood included some before-the-mast experience. A family tradition tells of a yellow-fever epidemic, which young Thomas survived because he broke the ship-doctor's orders. Denied a drink of water because "it will kill you," he took a mighty draught from a nearby bucket, broke out into a sweat, and recovered.

Not long before the Revolution, a number of Connecticut settlers moved west to land they believed was part of their colony. By that time, descendants of the earliest settlers having multiplied over some six generations, arable land must have been pretty hard to come by in their home area. Each of the original seaboard colonies claimed all the wilderness land westward "to the western ocean." The lack of definite boundaries eventually led to serious land-claim problems. But for now, this was the land of opportunity for younger sons of old Connecticut families. They built a village called "Forty Fort," across the Susquehanna River from the present site of Wilkes-Barre, PA. Several Parks from the Preston, CT vicinity were part of this group, Thomas among them.

This place, in the Wyoming Valley, was much exposed to Indian raids throughout the Revolution. Most Indian tribes sided with Great Britain, no doubt assuming that this would be the victorious authority—and also needing to defend whatever rights earlier treaties with the English had assured them. Thomas took part in General John Sullivan's expedition into western New York State, which was supposed to quell the Indians. But the raids continued, culminating in what is known to history as the Wyoming Valley Massacre. During these dangerous times, we are told, Thomas's young wife Elizabeth Back and her newborn baby were captured and never heard of again.

Thomas's daughter Elizabeth Park Wolcott (1786-1873) was interviewed by the *Athens (PA) Gleaner*, a local newspaper, when she was 84 years old. She doesn't mention Elizabeth Back (who was lost be-

fore Elizabeth Wolcott's birth), but does describe the conflicts with Indians—no doubt as she heard about them from her father and his contemporaries. During one raid, her father received two musket balls, one in the shoulder and one in the thigh, while trying to rescue neighbors who were away from the fort at a maple-sugar-making camp. The shot in his thigh was never removed, and bothered him for the rest of his life. The young men were able to return to the fort by night (though they were followed), but her father's life was "despaired of for several weeks." This happened in early spring, 1781. It must have been part of the famous massacre. But by early summer Thomas had convalesced enough to marry a widow, Abigail (Nesbit) Heddy, who became the mother of his surviving nine children.

Elizabeth Wolcott's other stories of this period include two episodes of the settlers baffling the Indians by making much noise and pretending their defending numbers were greater than they actually were. On another occasion, the young Park family fled by night to the Fort, their canoe slipping downriver between the fires of their neighbors' burning homes. She says her older brother Daniel was only four days old on this occasion.

After the Revolution, most of the colonies tried to pay off their soldiers with land. This gave rise to the bitter Pennamite war between neighbors in the region around Wilkes-Barre. Land already given to the Connecticut settlers was claimed by Pennsylvania. Being on the losing side of this quarrel, Thomas and other Yankees were jailed, and Abigail was unable to defend their little property from former friends, who took everything they could carry in order to force the family out. Abigail later remembered this betrayal by neighbors as the worst thing that happened in those years.

So, in 1788, Thomas with his wife, four children aged six weeks to six years, and his 75-year-old father Josiah,\* traveled nearly a hundred miles up the Susquehanna River to land they thought was unas-

\* Another version of this story tells that Josiah came from Connecticut later, to join his son in Litchfield.

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## **A Favorite Ancestor**

*cont'd from p. 45*

signed. But Thomas was again unlucky. The cabin he built was squarely on the “gore” between New York and Pennsylvania—a surveyor’s mistake. Thomas had to pay again to extinguish titles to this wild land.

We are told that Thomas’s son James was the first white child born in Litchfield, Pa. township. But Samuel, who was born in the same house, was two years older! So—how could James be the first...? Sister Elizabeth explains: “James was born in the room on the Pennsylvania side of the line, while Samuel’s birth-room was on the New York side!”

Thomas lived out the rest of his life on his four hundred acres here, clearing and cultivating bit by bit, in between jobbing-out and making prolonged supply trips, usually by boat down the Susquehanna to Wilkes-Barre, for anything he couldn’t provide on his own farm. For a long time, he worked with his two hands, an ax, spade and hoe. Eventually, he did get a team (of oxen, presumably), by working for a N.Y. neighbor.

For some time, the family lived mostly on wild game from the forest and greens that the mother gathered, sometimes ranging as far as five or six miles from home to find cowslips and the like. Bread was a rare treat. Elizabeth Wolcott tells that during the “starving summer” (1790 or ’91) they lived on green buckwheat, boiled with wild game, until the rye was far enough along so that it could be dried for shell-ing beside the fireplace. The kernels were pounded in a hollow oak stump, to make flour. Then “Mother made a nice brown loaf, baked before the fireplace. We were indeed a most happy and grateful family.”

Thomas seems to have been stubbornly intent on achieving a civilized sort of life for his family. When the children needed schooling and there was no school, he taught them (and probably the children of the few neighboring families—mostly Wolcotts and Ellises) in his house. Meetings for worship were also held there—whether the itinerant preacher was Baptist, Congregational, or (something of a scandal!) Universalist. He and his oldest son Daniel (my great-great-grandfather, the 7th generation from immigrant

Robert) built and ran the township’s first saw-mill, beside what is still called Park’s Creek. They rigged this to grind grain as well. There must have been much more water in the creek then. Nowadays, it goes dry in the summer.

Thomas and Abigail determined that their youngest son Amos should become a doctor. And a doctor he did become by studying with a nearby practitioner, though some time after his father’s death in 1819.

Until very late in life, Thomas wouldn’t apply for his Revolutionary pension, maintaining that this country’s independence was what he cared about. It took 74 years of strenuous life to wear out this tough Park. At the end, he was buried in the graveyard his old father had cleared on the NY-PA line just east of the Susquehanna River.

For the sake of his widow, who survived him by 24 years, son James walked to Washington, more than 250 miles, and (with the intervention of the Secretary of War, according to Elizabeth Wolcott) established her right to a soldier’s widow’s pension. Legend tells that James was only twelve when he made this foot-journey. Later, James moved a little south, to the area around Williamsport, PA., where he lived for several years, eventually returning to the home-area between Litchfield, PA and Nichols, NY.

The major crossing of the Susquehanna in this area is now US Route 17, which bypasses Nichols, just north of the village. But the old River Road from Athens, PA to Nichols is still in good repair, and you can follow it to-day, finding the Park cemetery beside it, on the north side of the road, straddling the state line. Three generations of Parks are buried on the Pennsylvania side. Most of the burials on the New York side appear to be Wolcotts and Ellises—neighbors who came to have marital ties with the Parks during the next generation or so. ■

**Have you renewed?**

**Check the date on your envelope.**

**Don’t miss the next issue!**

## Genealogy Rules

Bill Dollarhide, a long-time genealogist, founded the *Genealogy Bulletin*, writes features for *Heritage Quest Magazine*, and has published numerous books on the subject of genealogy. He has prepared the following 45 pointers for genealogical researchers. There's a kernel of truth in each.

1. Treat the brothers and sisters of your ancestor as equals, even if some of them were in jail.
2. Death certificates are rarely filled in by the person who died.
3. When visiting a funeral home, wear old clothes, no make-up, and look like you have about a week to live. The funeral director will give you anything you ask for if he thinks you may be a customer soon.
4. The cemetery where your ancestor was buried does not have perpetual care, has no office, is accessible only by a muddy road, has snakes, tall grass, and lots of bugs—and many of the old gravestones are in broken pieces, stacked in a corner under a pile of dirt.
5. A Social Security form SS-5 is better than a birth certificate because few people had anything to do with the information on their own birth certificate.
6. The application for a death certificate you want insists that you provide the maiden name of the deceased's mother, which is exactly what you don't know and is the reason you are trying to get the death certificate in the first place.
7. If you call Social Security and ask where to write for a birth certificate, tell them it is for yourself. They won't help you if you say you want one for your great-great-great-great-great-great grandfather who died in 1642.
8. When you contact your home state's vital statistics office and ask if they are "online" and they respond, "on what?" you may have a problem.
9. An 1850 census record showing all 12 children in a family proves only that your ancestors did not believe in birth control.
10. Work from the known to the unknown. In other words, just because your name is Washington doesn't mean you are related to George.
11. With any luck, some of the people in your family could read and write—and may have left something written about themselves.
12. It ain't history until it's written down. (See #19.)
13. A genealogist needs to be a detective. Just gimme da facts, Ma'am.
14. Always interview brothers and sisters together in the same room. Since they can't agree on anything about the family tree, it makes for great fun to see who throws the first punch.
15. The genealogy book you just found out about went out of print last week.
16. A good genealogical event is learning that your parents really were married.
17. Finding the place where a person lived may lead to finding that person's arrest record.
18. It's really quite simple: first, you start with yourself, then your parents, then your grandparents. Then you QUIT—and start teaching classes in genealogy.
19. If it's not written down, it ain't history yet. (See #12.)
20. In spite of MTV, computer games, or skate boards, there is always a chance that your grandchildren will learn how to read someday.
21. "To understand the living, you have to commune with the dead, but don't commune with the dead so long that you forget that you are living!" (From *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil* by John Berendt.)
22. It is a known fact that St. Peter checks all your Family Group Sheets for accuracy before you are allowed to enter the Pearly Gates.

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## **Genealogy Rules**

*cont'd from p. 47*

23. Locating the county where your ancestor lived is the first step in finding records about the time he was hauled into court for shooting his neighbor's dog, threatening the census taker with a shotgun, or making illegal corn whiskey behind the barn.
  24. A cousin, once removed, may not return.
  25. When going to another town for genealogical research, you will always find information on the ancestor for whom you brought no notes.
  26. When in a courthouse miles from home, you will always find the breakthrough court record at 4:55 pm on Friday afternoon.
  27. Research in one county that leads you to information in another county will only be revealed on the last day of your vacation.
  28. The tombstone you want to find is always located in the extreme opposite corner of the cemetery from where you started your search.
  29. The page on the census where your ancestor's town was enumerated has no page number.
  30. That cemetery in Missouri where your great-grandparents were buried is now called Interstate 70.
  31. The 1892 newspaper article describing your ancestor as a child winning the grade school spelling bee will misspell her name.
  32. Your ancestor will be featured in the county history because he was the first prisoner in the new jail.
  33. Your ancestor moved frequently and sold all of his property to his children before he died to avoid probate.
  34. The query you found in an old magazine was placed by an unknown cousin—who died two years ago.
  35. The courthouse containing the information crucial to your research is always closed for renovation on the day you arrive.
  36. The roll of microfilm you need for county research is the only roll in the drawer that has been sent out for repair earlier that day.
  37. The post office shown on the census page where your ancestors are listed is for a town that does not appear on any known map ever published.
  38. The oldest living person in the county has never heard of your ancestor, who lived there years ago.
  39. Genealogy is the examination of the maximum amount of data in the maximum amount of time for a minimum result.
  40. If you find a query in an old periodical giving two related names for which you are searching, it will be a query that you placed yourself four years ago and forgot about.
  41. You always receive more e-mail about your ancestors the day before you are scheduled to go on vacation.
  42. If you took family group sheets to the last wedding you attended, you are probably an addicted genealogist.
  43. If you can remember your ancestors' marriage dates but not your own, you probably are an addicted genealogist.
  44. Genealogy is an addiction with no cure and for which no 12-step program is available.
  45. I'm crazy about genealogy, but not necessarily yours.
- And one extra for good measure, often found in his list of 45 in place of another:
46. Leave no stone unturned – tombstone, that is.■

The next editorial due date is

**October 15, 2008**

## In memoriam

### Marjorie Pierce (Capps) Isaac

Former Registrar, Dead at 89

Marjorie Capps Isaac, an 11th-generation descendant of Robert Parke, of Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, passed away peacefully Wednesday morning, April 2, 2008, at the Allied Skilled Nursing facility, where she had been for a number of months. She was 89.

Born in Ashtabula, Ohio, on December 19, 1918, she was the daughter of the late Clarence and Kathryn (Truman) Parks. She was a resident of Clarks Summit for over 20 years. She formerly resided in Drexel Hill, PA, and Hamlin, PA. She was a Navy (WAVES) Veteran of World War II.

Her Park/e/s lineage was from Robert Parke (MA, 1630), to Thomas (2T1), Robert (3T3), James (4T18), Robert (5T94), Nathan (6T596), to Abigail (7T780) Parks, who married Josiah Truman, to Martin (8Tx) Truman, Charles (9Tx) Truman, to Kathryn Julia (10Tx) Truman who married Clarence William Capps, to Marjorie Pierce Capps

Marjorie was a long time Member of the Parke Society, having joined in 1987, and served as its fourth (official) Registrar from 1993 through 1999. Before Marjorie took over, the role of Registrar was often yoked with being the Historian (genealogist “general” if you will) of the Society, and hence did not always receive the attention this position calls for. The Society is greatly indebted to her for bringing a set procedure and process to this important office, which, though perhaps modified and updated, are still in place to day with our present Registrar, Ronald Neal Parks (PS#1458).

Marjorie also did a great amount of work on the various Park/e/s found in the Northeastern part of the state of Ohio, using town and village records as well as census reports, giving us a good deal of additional information about the Robert Parke lines that went through that area on their way west.

She was also a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Clarks Summit; the Women’s Association of the church; Daughters of the American Revolution, Scranton; The Ladies Auxiliary to Melita Coeur

de Lion Commandery #17; the ladies Auxiliary to Keystone Consistory; and Past Worthy Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, Harriet Greene Chapter, Hamlin, PA.

She was predeceased by her parents, her brother James Capps, and her husband Robert Thomas Isaac, who died in 1998. She is survived by a son, Thomas Isaac of Ewing, NJ, and a brother Dr. Robert T. Capps of Portland, OR. Memorial Services were held at the First Presbyterian Church in Clarks Summit on April 4, 2008. Interment was at the Fairview Memorial Park, Elmhurst.

### Bernice Andrews (Livingston) Rieg

Long time member, deceased at 91.

Recently, it was learned that Bernice (Mrs. John C.) Rieg, had passed away at her home on Tuesday, August 28, 2007, in Manchester, CT at the age of 91. Introduced to the Society in 1977 by her cousin, Naomi Foster (CGS#3599), who was doing some extensive research on the various family lines of her ancestry, Mrs. Rieg was a long time continuous member of the Society.

Her Park/e/s lineage was from Robert Parke (MA, 1630), to Thomas (2T1), Dorothy (3T5) Parke (m. Joseph Morgan), to Anna (4T44) Morgan (m. Samuel Loomer), to Elizabeth (5T278) Loomer (m. Thomas Perkins), to Anna (6T2481) Perkins (m. Sylvester Manley), to Sylvester (7Tx) Manley, Minerva Ann (8Tx) Manley (m. Amasa Bezeliel Fuller), to Etta Josephine (9Tx) Fuller (m. George Delbert Andrews), to Maybelle Geogianna (10Tx) Andrews (m. Henry Lee Livingston) to Bernice Livingston.

Born on August 18, 1916 in Worcester, MA, Mrs. Rieg lived almost all of her life in Manchester, graduating from Manchester High School with the Class of 1935. With her beloved husband, John Carl Rieg, Bernice opened the first Shady Glen on June 12, 1948. Prior to that, she had worked with him on the Rieg family farm, producing and retailing dairy products. From their modest beginnings, they together established what has become a Manchester institution, known in Connecticut and beyond for its excellent food and outstanding service. Her “Ber-

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**In Memoriam**  
*cont'd from p. 49*

nice Original” cheeseburger launched Shady Glen’s early success and continues to be one of its hallmark attractions. Mrs. Rieg’s business acumen, creativity, and determination were combined with a passionate commitment to helping others. This conviction motivated her to join numerous service organizations, where her leadership abilities invariably came to the fore. As a member of Center Congregational Church, she served on numerous boards and committees. She also served on the board of Manchester’s Visiting Nurse and Home Care, and was a Commissioner on Aging for the Town of Manchester. For years she was actively involved in the Order of the Eastern Star. As Past Matron of Temple Chapter No. 53 in Manchester, she was elected Worthy Grand Matron of Connecticut in 1972 and was later appointed Chairperson of the International Service Project Committee of the General Grand Chapter.

Always deeply interested in her family—past, present, and future—Mrs. Rieg commissioned the writing of the award-winning *Colonial Ancestors*, a family genealogy now available in libraries across the United States, including Mary Cheney and Whiton Memorial libraries of Manchester. Her ancestors include the Mayflower passengers William Bradford, Richard Warren, and Isaac Allerton. With the aim of preserving family history for future generations, she became actively involved in numerous hereditary societies, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, where she served as Regent of the Orford Parish Chapter (1963-1966). In 1975, she became the first Regent of the Captain Noah Grant Chapter in Tolland, which she had founded that year. She was elected Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Connecticut (1984-1991), and later Deputy Governor General of the General Society; she also headed the Council of New England Governors for the Society. Other hereditary society memberships included the Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, Descendants of Colonial Clergy, Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America, the Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Magna Carta Dames, the Descendants

of the Founders of Hartford, and the Descendants of Ancient Windsor. Through her concern for the preservation of local history, Mrs. Rieg became a founding member of the Pitkin Glass Works. She was also a regular supporter of the Manchester Historical Society. Mrs. Rieg intuitively knew how to build, to lead, and to improve all that she undertook. What made her so loved by so many was that she did everything not only with vision and competence, but with kindness, compassion and humor. A generous philanthropist, she cherished life and firmly believed in both the responsibility and the pleasure of sharing its joys with others.

Mrs. Rieg leaves behind many people who were inspired by her strength of character and touched by her compassion. Among those whose lives were profoundly changed by her love was Victoria Pa Lo Yang, who shared years of love with John and Bernice since early childhood and whom John and Bernice thought of as a daughter. Another life profoundly touched by Mrs. Rieg is that of Laura Ann Smith Grande, for whom Bernice was a constant source of selfless love, and with whom both John and Bernice shared a precious bond. Mrs. Rieg joins in the afterlife her late husband, John Carl Rieg, who passed away on August 1, 2003. They were married in Amenia, NY, on July 21, 1936 and celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary in 2003.

She is survived by a brother, William A. Livingston of St. Petersburg, FL; a niece, Beverly (Spring) Bouelle of Houston, TX; and several other nieces and nephews. A sister, Dorothy Virginia (Livingston) Spring of Houston, Texas; and brothers, Henry Lee Livingston of Guilford, Normand D. Livingston of Manchester and Edmund D. Livingston of Florida, predeceased her by several years.

Funeral services were held September 1, 2007 at the Center Congregational Church, Manchester. Burial followed at the East Cemetery, Manchester. Memorial contributions were requested to be made to the Center Congregational Church Memorial Fund, Manchester, CT. ■

## WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

**1503 Ms. Lynn Ann Pifer**

**1504 John McAllister Ulrich III**

**Corning, NY**

The line is believed to be from Samuel Parks (SC 1752), LK=D, Samuel<sup>1</sup>, b. 1730, d. 1796 perhaps Amelia Co., VA, m. a Mary (unknown), James<sup>2</sup> (m. (1) Sarah Ann Stanley; (2) the widow Mrs. Rebecca (Jordan) Hayes, Peterson<sup>3</sup>, Peterson Brown<sup>4</sup>, William Jordan<sup>5</sup>, William Porter<sup>6</sup>, Lloyd William<sup>7</sup>, to Ruth Elizabeth<sup>8</sup> Parks (m. Maurice Erwin Pifer), to Member<sup>8</sup>. Also in this line is member PS#1123. Differences in the documentation are yet to be resolved.

**1505 Forrest Trent Parks**

**Springfield, VA**

Lineage is the new fragment line Walter Gray Parks, b. 1859 Texas, d. 1934 also in Texas and m. Wilmeth Louisa Smith in 1879 in Texas. LK="BO." Line is Walter Gray<sup>1</sup>, Lee Roy<sup>2</sup>, Alex Eiler<sup>3</sup>, Jeffery Brian<sup>4</sup>, to member<sup>5</sup>.

**1506 James Henry Hugh Parks, III**

**Kennesaw, GA**

Lineage is Thomas of VA, LK="C." Line is Thomas<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup>, William Justice<sup>5</sup>, Harwell Hodges<sup>6</sup>, William Fletcher<sup>7</sup>, James Henry Harwell<sup>8</sup>, James Henry Hugh<sup>9</sup> Parks, Jr, to James Henry Hugh<sup>10</sup> Parks, III.

**1507 Mary Jo Hay**

**Columbus, OH**

Lineage is the new fragment line Andrew Jackson Parks, b. 1840 Harris Co., Georgia, no death information. M. Ella Gardner, daughter of David W. & Elizabeth Gardner, December 1871, Cham-

bers Co., AL. Her dates are 1853 AL to 1920 GA. LK="CO." Line is Andrew Jackson<sup>1</sup>, James Davis<sup>2</sup>, Archie Edgar<sup>3</sup>, to member<sup>4</sup>.

**1508 Paula Marie Isaacs**

**San Jose, CA**

Lineage is Robert Thomas, LK="T," Chart 6. Line is Robert<sup>1</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Mary<sup>5</sup> Parke (m. Jacob Kimble), to Jacob<sup>6</sup> Kimble, Abel<sup>7</sup> Kimble, Burnham<sup>8</sup> Kimble, Andrew Jackson<sup>9</sup> Kimble, Annaburn<sup>10</sup> Kimble (m. Emil Gumble), to Dorothea Louise<sup>11</sup> Gumble (m. Donald Macdonald), to Jane Paula<sup>12</sup> Macdonald, to PS#1508, Paula Marie<sup>13</sup> Isaacs.

**1509 Shirley Ann Helms**

**Norman, OK**

Lineage is the new fragment line from a John Parks, VA (1714-1793; m. Rebecca McCampbell), through his son William Parks (c.1758 VA- d. in Lincoln Co. KY; m. Catherine Payne 1780 Pittsylvania County, VA). LK="DO." Line is John<sup>1</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Peyton<sup>4</sup>, William Lee<sup>5</sup>, Uel Lee<sup>6</sup>, Violet Marguerette<sup>7</sup> Parks (m. Carl Helms), to Member<sup>8</sup>.

Another son of John, Peyton Parks (b. 1774; m. Rebecca Katherine Yantis in 1802), figures prominently in this family where there are numerous intermarriages between first and second cousins. There is already evidence that ties this line to other Lineage keys which are being further researched.

**1510 Ransom Keith Park**

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**Welcome, New Members!**

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**Natalia, TX**

Lineage is the new fragment line, Thomas Isaiah Park, b. 1860 Converse, Bexar, TX, d. 1939 San Antonio, Bexar, TX (m. Willie Ann Peek, date and place unknown). Her dates are 1861 to 1935, all in Texas. LK="EO." Line is Thomas Isaiah<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Cleek<sup>2</sup>, Gordon King<sup>3</sup>, to member<sup>4</sup>.

**1511 Linda M. Park-Fuller**

**Tempe, AZ**

Lineage is Robert Samuel, LK="C," Chart 16. 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>, Jay Pierce<sup>9</sup>, Ary John<sup>10</sup>, Charles Ary<sup>11</sup>, to member Linda Marguerite<sup>12</sup> Park.

**1512 Cathleen M. Sato**

**Powell, OH**

Lineage is a revisit to a previously identified fragment line, LK="CC." Cathleen Sato is the daughter of PS#1113 Lethene Parks, who is still active on this line. The line is John Parks (1793 RI – 1861 NYC) who m. Sarah Louise Ogden circa 1819 either in NY or NJ. Her dates are 1800, NJ to 1887 Brooklyn, Kings, NY. DNA evidence suggests that this fragment line belongs to the Robert of Massachusettes lineage, but the connection is at this time unknown. As for the parentage of John, all we have is that his mother was either a Lucy or Sarah Chadsey, whose parents were William and Lucy (unknown) Chadsey, Jr. The rest of the line is John<sup>1</sup>, to John Allen<sup>2</sup>, John Randolph<sup>3</sup>, John Frederick<sup>4</sup>, Richard Allen<sup>5</sup>, to member<sup>6</sup>.

**1513 Janice F. King**

**Glendora, CA**

Lineage is a revisit to a previously identified fragment line, LK="RX." The line is from an unknown Park/e/s who had at least four children. Four other descendants from this ancestor are all through a John Parks (2RX2; 1775, Eng? – 1784, Berkeley County, VA; m. a Mary, believed to be Patterson, date unknown). The line from there goes to William<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>5</sup>, John Clark<sup>6</sup>, to Richard Alvin<sup>7</sup> (in some places named Richard Allen<sup>7</sup>), Robert Johnson<sup>8</sup> Parks, to member Janice Florence<sup>9</sup> King.

**1514 Richard Dale Parks**

**Grass Valley, CA**

Lineage is the new fragment line, but genetically connected to Lineage Key "C," Thomas of Virginia, through DNA Testing. Starts with known first ancestor John Martin Parks b. circa 1817, perhaps in TN (m. Sarah Ward, 20 August 1839 in Franklin Co., IL. LK="FO." Line is John Martin<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin Franklin<sup>2</sup> (m. four times), to James Franklin<sup>3</sup>, Elza Leroy<sup>4</sup>, to member<sup>5</sup>.■

**Don't forget the Parke Society's  
45th Annual Convocation,**

**Fort Wayne, IN  
September 25-28**

**See the flyer insert for additional information  
and an application**