

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

47th Annual Parke Society Corporate Meeting in Harrisburg, PA

by Ken Parks, PS#1406

The 47th annual corporate meeting of the Parke Society will be held on Saturday, 25 September 2010 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The meeting will take place at the Country Inns & Suites Hotel, 1025 Peiffers Lane, Harrisburg, PA at 11 am in Meeting Room A. The hotel is conveniently located off I-83 (exit 48 Union Deposit Road) just a few miles east of downtown Harrisburg.

As was the case with last year's corporate meeting in Frederick, Maryland, this is not a full-blown convocation as in years past, but a meeting of members, trustees and officers to conduct the necessary business of the Society. On the

agenda this year will be election of trustees and officers, the formal adoption of revised By-Laws, and discussion of any new or old business. All active members are both welcome and encouraged to attend. Active members not able to attend are urged to fill out and return their proxy vote (included in this newsletter issue) to Curtis H. Parks, PS#1166 no later than Friday, 10 September 2010. All you have to do with the proxy ballot is complete the appropriate sections, fold, seal (with tape), apply postage, and drop it into the USPS mails.

About the hotel

We are holding a block of 8 rooms under the Parke Society name, and at least 5 of those rooms will be taken by officers and trustees known to be attending. Any unreserved rooms in this block will be released on 10 September. However, should the response from members exceed the number of rooms we have reserved, the hotel will honor our group rate for additional rooms, subject to availability. If you are planning to attend, it would be wise to make your reservations as soon as possible. Simply call the hotel at (717) 558-9200 and ask for a room in

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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.

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
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0590

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, **Curtis H. Parks #1166L** at chparks@mdo.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

Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks #425H
P.O. Box 590
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0590

Please note: handwritten submissions cannot be accepted.

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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

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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47th Annual Convocation

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the Parke Society block or refer to block code: 1025Parke. If you have any difficulty when making reservations, either contact me (ken-parks@earthlink.net) or ask for Penny Brady, Director of Sales.

The Parke Society's rate for a King single room is \$89 per night (plus tax) and the hotel will honor that rate for any additional nights booked prior to or immediately following the 25 September meeting date. Again, subject to availability, the hotel is offering one-bedroom King suites for \$109.

The Country Inns & Suites offers complimentary breakfast, free high-speed wireless internet access, refrigerators and coffee-makers in each room as well as other amenities, including a fitness center and heated indoor pool. For lunch and dinner, a number of restaurants are located in the area a short drive from the hotel.

Research possibilities

Though this is not a convocation, members are urged to let us know in advance of their plans to attend, and the core staff will be happy to bring along any pertinent Society records for consultation and research on the member's particular line. To enable the staff to bring along the needed records, we would need to know of your plans to attend no later than 10 September 2010.

For those members with Park/e/s roots in Pennsylvania (or other family lines, for that matter) Harrisburg is an ideal location to combine your attendance at the annual meeting with the opportunity to take advantage of many wonderful research facilities in the area. The State Library and State Archives are both located in Harrisburg, as is the Historical Society of Dauphin County, which has an excellent research library

located in the historic Harris-Cameron Mansion. The Lancaster County Historical Society (LCHS) is within an hour's drive and is one of the premier research libraries in the state for one of Pennsylvania's oldest counties. Wheatland, home of President James Buchanan, is also located on the same grounds as the LCHS and is open for touring. Only a bit further away are the wonderful facilities of the Chester County Historical Society and the Chester County Archives, with extensive holdings regarding one of Pennsylvania's three original counties. Check the individual facility's website for days and hours of operation.

Other sights to see

With so much history in southeastern Pennsylvania, attending the Parke Society corporate meeting presents an excellent opportunity for adding sightseeing and research in the area. An internet search will reveal even more possibilities, but a few suggestions of nearby attractions include the National Civil War Museum, located just a short distance from our hotel and open seven days a week, and historic Gettysburg and Lancaster County's Amish Country are both about an hour's drive away.

For those wishing an adventure of a different sort, nearby Hershey is a destination no chocolate lover should miss, as well as nearby Hershey Park, one of the nation's most popular amusement parks, so mark your calendars now and plan to join us at Harrisburg in September!

The next editorial due date is

October 15, 2010

The Park/e/s DNA Surname Project

by Ken Parks PS #1406

Group Administrator, PARK/E/S DNA Surname Project

On Family Tree Finder DNA

Family Tree DNA (FTDNA), the testing firm we use for our project, recently introduced a new type of test which has the potential to solve questions of relatedness when the Y-DNA (which we use in our surname project) is not available. Because Y-DNA is found only in males and traces the direct male line, Parke Society members who do not have a male Park/e/s relative from their line available to donate DNA for testing have been unable to participate in the project. With the new Family Finder test, it may be possible to work around this problem, though a Y-DNA donor will always be preferable. Though far from an expert on the new Family Finder test from FTDNA, let me see if I can explain a bit more about what it is and how it may help researchers.

As you may know, the previously available types of DNA tests for genealogy focused on either the Y-chromosome, which traces the direct male line, or mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) which follows the direct maternal line. The genetic material found on the Y-chromosome and in the mtDNA is passed from generation to generation essentially unchanged, except for occasional random mutations.

The X and Y chromosomes, which determine the gender of the individual, are one of 23 pairs of chromosomes. The new Family Finder test utilizes the genetic information found on the remaining 22 pairs, whose genetic material is “recombined” (recombinant DNA) each time a new child is created. The genetic material on these 22 pairs of chromosomes is known as autosomal DNA. Each of us inherits 50% of our DNA from our mother, and 50% from our father. By looking at someone’s autosomal DNA, one will find

blocks of genetic code from each parent, which in turn contains smaller blocks of genetic code from each of their parents, and so on. Because of the differing ways the DNA combines with each new generation, one will not necessarily inherit 25% of one’s DNA from each of the four grandparents, however. The further back in generations we go, the possibility increases that we may not have inherited any significant blocks of DNA from a particular ancestral line.

Two siblings would share large blocks of genetic code from each of their parents (though not exactly the same unless they are identical twins) while two cousins would share smaller blocks of common genetic material, since they have more blocks of genetic material from some great grandparents, gg grandparents, etc. that are not the common ancestors of both cousins.

When two individuals take the Family Finder test, the lab is looking for these blocks of shared genetic material. By assessing the size of the block of shared material, they can determine statistically the likely degree of relatedness, supposedly up to a degree of fifth cousins. The beauty of the Family Finder test is that the test is not gender specific, so anyone can donate their DNA for this test. Two test participants can both be male, both female, or one participant can be male and the other female—makes no difference.

Like the other types of DNA tests, the information gained is a guide and cannot tell you to a fine and certain degree how two individuals are related. Even more so than with the other tests, one needs to take the DNA results and use them in conjunction with solid traditional genealogical research. For example, my Family Finder test might reveal that another individual and myself are likely to be third cousins. The test cannot tell us which of the 16 great grandparents each of us possesses (if my math is wrong here

I'm sure someone will correct me) that common genetic material came from. We would have to compare our research and look for a common surname. In some cases, and the further back in time we go, there is a possibility that we may share more than one family line (especially those of us from the hills of East Tennessee!) and the Family Finder test would not indicate which of those shared surnames the common genetic material came from. One would need at least a third individual with matching DNA who only shares one surname in common with the other two to narrow things down.

With the Family Finder test, your results are matched against all others who have taken the test, but since the test is relatively new that database is currently very small. Those who have already taken another type of test with FTNDA would have to order a Family Finder test to have their DNA compared to others in this way, as the Y-DNA or mtDNA tests do not test the same genetic material. However, if you have already tested with FTDNA and the second vial sent back to the lab has not been used, then no new DNA sample need be submitted. The Family Finder test is currently being offered for \$289 and since it is relatively new, the price is not likely to come down for the foreseeable future.

I'm as new to this as everyone else, and it will take time to sort things out and learn how to best take advantage of the test's capabilities, keeping in mind its limitations. It's no magic bullet, but has the potential to become another tool to aid genealogists overcome brick walls. At this point, because the database is so small, I feel the test would be most valuable by having another target individual test along with you to solve a particular "brick wall" problem rather than simply taking the test and waiting for matches to appear in the FTDNA database.

I hope this sheds some light on the subject. I'll be happy to attempt to answer any questions, though I have no experience with this new test as of yet. There is much more information about the Family Finder test on the FTDNA website, and I'll put two links below which can provide more detail.

Main page about the Family Finder test:

<http://www.familytreedna.com/landing/family-finder.aspx>

Family Finder FAQ page:

<http://www.familytreedna.com/faq/answers/default.aspx?faqid=17>

Historian's Corner:

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

Recording your genealogy

Some of the following will be old hat to the experienced family researcher, but I ask you to bear with me because there are not a few members who are just starting out and they need guidance too.

Doing family history/genealogy entails getting the details, and writing them down, be it on paper forms or into a genealogical computer program. Actually, it might be both because we would most likely record facts on paper first, and then later, if we are computer enabled, add it to a software program.

While we might ultimately use a number of different paper forms that in doing our family explorations, the two most important ones are the Pedigree Chart and the Family Group Sheet (FGS). The later shows the details of each family unit (parents, children, dates, places, etc.) The former shows how these FGS pages connect from one generation to another.

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Historian's Corner

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There are many places on the Internet where one can find, download, and print on your own printer these key forms. However if you are not using a computer (don't worry, there are some of us who do yearn sometimes for the days before computers), finding these forms are a bit more problematic. A quick survey found very few vendors who still issued hard copy catalogues for ordering forms by mail. (If you are in need of a vendor name or two, drop me a line and I will see what I can find for you.)

Since there is no established standard for what this form is to contain or how it is to be laid out, the variations are endless. Check with others doing family history and see what they use, perhaps get a sample of their form and try it on for size. Eventually you will really want to adopt a single format for these forms which will in the longer run make life easier for you.

If there is a genealogical society in your area, you may want to inquire of its members on what they use, and who their sources are. (Don't know if there is a society near you? Check with the local history room at the library or at a historical society. Often people in those places know of such groups, if not actually a member of them.)

If you are Internet connected, you might want to look at the Society's FGS form available on our web site at: <http://www.parke.org/member/groupsheets.html>.

We have been using this form, designed by long time Editor David L. Parke, PS#13, for over forty years and it has served us well.

Genealogical software

Genealogical software is a niche product. Years ago there were a ton of different programs, but as computer operating systems got more com-

plicated it became more and more difficult for small time operators to port their programs to the newer platforms. Hence at this point there are only a few major players in the market place.

Here especially, you want to do some research before adopting any particular program, or at least before you spend hours and hours inputting data only to find that you really don't like the program.

But there is a caveat to remember. Because it is a niche market, and a rather small one at that, there is always a chance that your particular software package could become an orphan. The company goes out of business, and there is no way to move all of your data to another program. While you may be able to export to a GEDCOM file (more later) the standards are not always followed by software vendors, and there are some things that can not be exported in a GEDCOM file, such as pictures, or scanned images. Further, while your program runs on the computer you now own, will it run on a newer machine that you end up buying in, say, five years?

All of this points, unfortunately, to sticking with the major vendors, for better or worse. A good starting point for choosing a program is the Wikipedia article at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_genealogy_software, which compares 17 different genealogical packages, with links to the vendor's web sites. Some of these packages are either free to try or have trial periods (usually dumbed-down versions). This is good since you can download them and try them out before committing yourself to them. Another information source can be found at <http://www.cyndislist.com/software.htm>. Cyndi's List is a huge storehouse of genealogical information. This particular site lists articles, reviews, and links to most currently available

software in this field. It would be good to spend some time on this page.

Once again, it would probably behoove you to ask around and see what others are using, what they like and don't like about their programs, and maybe even try to get a chance to work with the programs.

While the Society will make no recommendations for any particular program, I personally do not care for Family Tree Maker (FTM) after Version 16 (2007). They may have the largest installed customer base, but that is more to do with a very aggressive advertising and marketing plan rather than quality of product. You can find comments both pro and con on the various blogs on the internet about FTM 2008, 2009, and now 2010.

Comments on GEDCOM

GEDCOM stands for GENEalogical Data COMMUNICATIONS file. It was originally developed by the LDS organization in Salt Lake City in 1984, and then mainly intended to facilitate the uploading of Temple Ordinance information. Its latest version is 5.5, which was put into place in 1996. Because it could facilitate the transfer of genealogical information from one person to another, from one program to another it naturally became the choice for import/export of data.

Unfortunately, GEDCOM was never meant to be a genealogical specification, but rather a religious database format. As the latter it works very well. As to the former, not so well. Our genealogical databases have expanded to include many things to enable us to tell the complete story of our ancestors. But there is no provision in the GEDCOM specification for things like pictures or scanned images. Hence an exported GEDCOM file will not have that information. Moreover, some software vendors have expanded on the basic format by adding data tags

that may or may not be readable by another program, or even another version of the same program. For a good commentary on where the GEDCOM specification is at today, and where things may be going in the future, see <http://www.rootsworks.com/genart13.htm>.

For you as a family genealogists the important thing to remember is that getting a GEDCOM file may not be the end all of data transfer. Beyond that I don't know what to say, except to be aware of this limitation.

Let's make a deal

One of the biggest headaches that I run into when looking at someone's files that have been sent to me is inconsistency or how the data is input. While there just maybe some program limitations, I think most of the problem stems from not reading the program instructions or help files. For example, why can we not adopt a standard for state or province names? Why is it Massachusetts in on place, MA in another, and Mass in still another. I would suggest that we should use the standard USPS designated 2 letter abbreviations throughout, except perhaps when the only thing we know is the state of the event.

Dates are another area of concern, especially in hand written documents. Is 6/10/1901 the 10th of June or the 6th of October? Sometimes examining other dates in the document will clarify the issue, and sometimes not. The preferred way to represent dates is 10 June 1901 in this case. There is no ambiguity, it is clear.

The bane of being the Society's chief genealogist is that for every date seemingly carved in stone, there will invariably at least two or more variations somewhere. Some of this may be due to errors on the part of the person originally completing the document, or it may be care-

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lessness on our part. Or it may be an attempt to “translate” a date from old style (OS) to new style (NS), accommodating the 11-day calendar correction that occurred in 1752, when Great Britain (and the American colonies) adopted the Gregorian Calendar (but note that the British tax year did not change until the following spring, so tax roll dates need close scrutiny).

One should always triple check any date you enter. If there are variations on a date you need to do a little study. Where does the date come from? Who entered that date? Would they have been a good source for that date or not? How does one date compare with another? Make your choice and then make a note in your records as to your reasoning. Do not attempt to change from OS to NS. That gets very messy, and it is far better to use the date as it was originally recorded.

And then there is the issue with locations. The general rule is that you should always record a location as it was at the time of the event. So, using WV prior to a certain date in 1863 would be wrong. It should be VA. This can get very tricky because as the population grew, new counties were formed from old ones, and villages, hamlets, and so on may have been renamed or annexed to a neighboring county. If you want your work to be accurate, you need to explore the area of interest to your ancestor to determine exactly where an event occurred at the time reported.

One also needs to be careful of the designations of areas. Sharon, CT could refer to the county, the village, or a township. Which is it? Far too many locations in our records raise questions, especially when someone else reports the location slightly differently.

Most of us hope to be able to put something together to give to our children or other family members. If this is to be a testament to our work, then we need to perform due diligence and care in the recording of family information. There are accepted standards for doing this work. I again, would point you towards the Board for the Certification of Genealogists, www.bcgcertification.org, not for membership, but to acquire the reference materials that they have available. While they might not be inexpensive, they are well worth the money.

Some closing notes

Members (and other interested parties): please note the information provided elsewhere concerning the 47th Annual Corporate Meeting of the Parke Society on 25 September 2010 at Harrisburg, PA, and the enclosed Proxy Ballot. Please take a moment now to complete the ballot and to drop it into the mail. Since the room hold is limited, if you are intending to come, you should make your reservations sooner rather than later.

Finally, please check you mailing label. If it says anything other than Life or 2010 (or perhaps 2011), then your renewal for the current year is still due. Please take care of that at your earliest convenience.

**Have you renewed?
Check the date on your envelope.
Don't miss the next issue!**

Civil War veteran gets marker

At a special ceremony on 19 June 2010, at Alma, Michigan's Bailey Cemetery, the Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War dedicated a monument for Pvt. Benjamin Park (1825-1895). Pvt. Park, the son of Rufus Park and Julia Dewey Park, served in Company E of the 10th Minnesota Infantry, mustered out in Hayward, MN on 15 August 1862, and was discharged 29 May 1865. He is buried beside his parents.

The monument was sponsored by Greg Park PS#1521, of Seattle, a descendant of Pvt. Park, who located his ancestors' graves through obituaries at the Michigan State Library.

Another look at Josiah Parke (5T52)

by Jean Churchill #934, ML Editor

For the past several months, I have been attempting to compile a research manuscript for this branch of the Robert (MA 1630) lineage. As with almost every genealogy, there are still missing pieces and I hope to hear from other descendants of this line. Descendants have used Park-Parks-Parke variations of the surname. To avoid confusion, I have simply used Park in my FTM Index, however my notes contain the spelling as found in the source records. There are numerous variations in birth and death dates. FTM has flagged at least two births. It is possible that some children are with the wrong parents. Census data is not always clear as to the relationship of the household members.

Josiah Parke is the fifth generation descendant from Robert (MA 1630). DNA results from a descendant of his son's Thomas line provides one of the benchmarks of the Robert Parke lineage. It is worthwhile to take a second look at this particular group for possible connecting information to one of our missing links. Josiah

and Sarah Benjamin, both of Preston, CT were married on 5 Nov. 1731 in Preston, CT^a. Sarah was born 17 January, 1707, in Preston, CT, the daughter of Joseph Benjamin/Elizabeth Cooke. They had nine known children.

Josiah Park was a Preston Surveyor, 1739-1754, 1755, and Collector, 1744-5. It is believed that he came to Wyoming Valley, PA in 1770 with his son Thomas (6T344) Park. According to Elizabeth (7T283) Park Wolcott, "in the year 1788, my parents with their four young children (aged 6 weeks to 6 yrs.) and my aged Grandfather Park (Josiah Park - age 75) moved up the north branch of the Susquehanna River and settled upon its eastern banks in which is now the township of Litchfield, Bradford Co, PA."^b I think we can conclude that Sarah Benjamin Park died before 1788, since Elizabeth clearly mentions her grandfather but not her grandmother. Josiah cleared the land for the Park Cemetery located on River Road along the Susquehanna River at the NY/PA state line where he and other Park and related ancestors are buried, but again, there is no mention of or monument for his wife. Thus far, I have been unable to find Sarah's date or place of death. However, it is possible that she died before 30 November 1748 when the last of their documented children (Sarah) was baptized since only the father Josiah Parke is named in the Connecticut records.^a

We lack information as to where Josiah (5T52) was living from late 1748 until he is mentioned with his son Thomas in 1788. Thomas Park and Elizabeth Back were married at Preston, CT, on 10 July 1770 by Samuel Mott, J.P.^a It is thought that Thomas settled his young family at Forty Fort and it is believed that Elizabeth and their son died there. As a soldier, Thomas took part in Sullivan's campaign, was wounded at Huntingdon, and also served as a scout. Thomas

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Josiah Parke (5T52)

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married his second wife, Abigail Nesbit, in 1781 at Plymouth (now Luzerne Co, PA)^c. What is interesting and also puzzling is that neither Thomas nor his father are mentioned in any of the research materials I have found on the Wyoming Valley area of PA during the hostilities both with the Pennamites and during the Revolutionary War.

My other family lines living in the Wyoming Valley area during the Revolutionary War all provided some type of service, both sons and fathers who were as old as Josiah. If he had been living there, it would have been unusual for him not to have taken some active part. During the Pennamite hostilities and later the Wyoming Massacre, many of the Wyoming settlers fled to along the Delaware River where it was safer. It might be worthwhile to take a closer look along the Delaware from north of present day Easton, PA, Orange Co, NY, or northern New Jersey.

The Parke Society has three other children listed after the birth of Sarah Parke: Ebenezer Parke (6T346), Silas Parke (6T347), and George Parke (6T348). I have not been able to find any CT record for these three children. I am not sure where the Society information came from - it may be an error. Josiah's wife Sarah would have been considered past child-bearing age (about 48 yrs old) when their daughter, Sarah was baptized.

Lola Spohn, a very diligent researcher of the Robert Parks/Laban Parks (LK=WR) line, definitely believed that this was a branch leading back to Josiah Park. She corresponded with several of our Society members including Ruby Parke Anderson and I have followed her trail from Orange Co, NY to Honesdale, PA, and on to Ohio. She believed that there was a second marriage and this is a possibility. She also believed that it was with an Indian lady which

I think is unlikely. Unfortunately, none of the three above are named either Robert or Laban!

Looking through the available materials, it is obvious that Josiah's children did not appear to keep in contact with one another, although they were not living that far apart. Josiah Bo'son's (6T343) last days were spent near Fish's Eddy in the Town of Hancock, NY^d, Thomas (6T344) lived at Litchfield, Bradford Co, PA, and Amos (6T341) settled in Salem, Luzerne Co, PA. There are NSDAR records for these three as well as many Parke Society members.

The following are the documented children of Josiah (5T52) and Sarah Park:

1. Benjamin (6T337) Park born 3 Sep. 1732, Preston.a Bap. May 25, 1737^e (Preston Town Records)

Error:The following Internet Information linking Benjamin to Josiah (5T52) is incorrect: "Meech Family Tree": Benjamin b. 3 Sep. 1732 Preston, CT - died 5 Aug. 1805 New York, NY. Buried at Old Trinity Churchyard Cemetery, New York, NY. Benjamin mar. Hannah Stanton York (b. 1735).
Correct ancestry: NSDAR Ancestor # AO87035 Benjamin Park was born in 1735 Westerly, RI - died 17 June 1775 at Bunker Hill, MA, mar. Hannah Stanton York.

2. Joseph (6T338) Park b. 17 Jan. 1734, Preston.a Bap. 25 May 1737^e. Joseph mar. Sarah Killam on 29 Nov. 1761 at Preston, CT.^a

Note: if the following Internet records are correct, it seems unlikely that Joseph and Sarah had any children before he died. "Suddath and Freeman Ancestors" give a baptism date for Joseph of 25 May 1737. Their birth and death dates for Sarah are: 1742-1843.

"Bolin Family Tree" Sarah Killam born 1 May 1742 at Canterbury, Windham, CT -

- died 7 June 1843 at Pawlet, Rutland, VT. Sarah married (2) Moses Porter on 12 May 1765
3. Sybil (6T339) Park was born 26 Feb. 1736a Bap. May 25 1737.^f Sybil of Preston mar. Daniel Avery of Groton 22 April 1779 by Rev. Paul Park.^e No other information.
 4. Dorothy (6T340) Park was baptized 21 May 1738.^f Not found in CT Birth Records using Barbour Collection from Internet. No other information
 5. Amos (6T3341) Park was born 19 Jan. 1739 at Preston.^a We have PS members and also NSDAR ancestry from this branch. Amos married at Preston, CT to Grace Herrick, daughter of Edward Herrick/Margaret Childs. Both died in Luzerne Co, PA. They had nine children:
 - a. Prudence (7T240) Park b. 1766 CT mar. Joseph Alvin Corey. Both died in Almond, Allegany Co, NY. One child listed but probably there are others.
 - b. Experience (7T241) Park b. 1769 CT mar. Nicholas VanLoon bef. 1787. No other information.
 - c. Joseph (7T242) Park b. 1771 CT – d. bef. 1774
 - d. Lucy (7T243) Park b. 1772 CT mar. Unknown Holloway. No other information.
 - e. Edward (7T244) Park b. 1774 CT – d. 1856 NY. No other information
 - f. Sarah Sally (7T245) Park b. 1778 PA – 1858 Groveland, NY, mar. Eli Johnson. Two known children, probably others.
 - g. Amos (7T246) Park b. 1780 NY –d. Mifflin, Franklin Co, OH; mar. Sarah Chestnor. NSDAR lineage gives different date of birth for Amos. Five children.
 - h. Silas (7T247) Park b. abt 1786 CT – d. 1854; married Mary A. Hamaker. No other information.
 - i. Moses (7T248) Park b. abt. 1784 CT; mar. Polley Unknown b. CT. Two children listed.
 6. Susanna (6T342) Park b. 11 Apr. 1742 Prestona; married 5 Apr. 1770 Preston to Christopher Reynolds (Renolds) by Samuel Mott, J.P.^a No other information found.
 7. Josiah (6T343) Parks b. 15 Aug. 1744^a; bap. 7 Oct. 1744^e; married to Anna Weekly abt. 1773 probably at Ulster Co, NY.^d

Josiah was engaged as boatswain's mate on a British ship at the taking of Havana in 1762. The Commander was pleased with his strategy during this time and promoted him to Boatswain - thereafter he was usually known as Bo'son Parks. After his discharge from the British service, he joined other Connecticut settlers in the Penamite War in Wyoming, PA. From there he took up a 150 acre tract of land on the west side of the Delaware River at Stockport, two miles below Shehocken Point, including Preston's Flats. He built a cabin on Equinunk Island. Before this he had lived at Shawangunk about 20 miles west of the Hudson in Ulster Co, NY, then briefly in Goshen, NY and Minisink (Port Jervis). Josiah's last days were spent near Fish's Eddy in the Town of Hancock, NY. He was buried without a monument in the Partridge Island Cemetery at Fish's Eddy^g. Josiah and Anna had 7 children.

PS# 169 Bess Hope's book, Josiah Bo'son Parks, provides excellent genealogical research on this lineage. This is available from our Society Library. NSDAR descendants.

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Josiah Parke (5T52)

cont'd from p. 43

8. Thomas (6T344) Park b. 8 Dec.1745^a; bap. Jan. 26, 1748^e; mar. (1) 10 Jul 1770 Preston, CT to Elizabeth Back^a; mar. (2) 1781 Shawnee Barracks to Abigail Nesbit^c. Thomas and Abigail are buried in State Line Cemetery, Litchfield, Bradford, PA. NSDAR descendants.

Thomas Park served as a Corporal in the Revolutionary War in the CT Regiment under Captain Spalding. In the spring of 1781, he was severely wounded in an encounter with the Indians who were making a raid upon the settlers. The Shepard Collection at the Historical Museum in Athens, Bradford Co, PA has the paper Thomas wrote giving "power of attorney" to draw his pension which also states his office in the Revolutionary War. Unfortunately, Thomas Park was one of the Connecticut claimants who lost his property and so moved to Litchfield Township, Bradford County, PA with his family and his father, Josiah. Thomas was the first settler in Litchfield Township and owned a tract of four hundred acres. He was forced to purchase title to this land twice. Thomas taught the first school here, holding classes in his log house. This was a wilderness which meant a long trip by water to Wilkes-Barre to get supplies for his growing family. Times were hard for the family and Thomas earned money by building and selling canoes or doing day-labor in the Wyoming or Wilkes-Barre settlements. In his free time, which was limited, he cleared the soil and planted crops, eventually he was able to afford a team of horses which made his life much easier. Thomas and Abigail had ten children (birthdatesc):

- a. Daniel (7T281) Parke b.1782 Wyoming,PA, married (1) Patty Martha

Saunders; (2) Nancy Ellis. Eleven children listed from first marriage and three children from second marriage. Mary (7T282) Park b.1784 Wyoming; mar. John Moore. 3 children, given names unknown.

- b. Elizabeth (7T283) Park b.1786 Wyoming; mar. Elijah Wolcott (my direct line). Twelve children.
- c. Susanna (7T284) Park b. 1789 Wyoming; mar. John R. Wolcott. One child, given name unknown.
- d. Samuel (7T285) Park b. 1791 Tioga Co, NY; mar.Margaret Wolcott. Six children listed.
- e. James Nesbit (7T286) Parks b. 1793 Litchfield,PA; mar.(1) Margaret McKinney; (2) Sybil Franklin; (3) Julia Ann Bronson. One child from first marriage; seven from second marriage; and two from third marriage.
- f. Thomas (7T287) Park b. 1796 Litchfield; mar. Margaret Wolcott Park (wid. of Samuel). Six children listed.
- g. Joseph (7T288) Park b. 1798 Litchfield; mar. Mary Stewart (Steward). Four children
- h. Elijah Park b. 12 July 1801, listed in Family Bible excerpt – evidently died young.
- i. Amos P. (7T289) Park b.1805 Litchfield; mar. Arletta Griffin. Amos was a physician in Sheshequin, died at age 32. Two daughters listed but no given names.

Sarah (6T345) Park was baptized 30 November 1748.^a

Error: the Internet Family Finder has Sarah Parke (daughter of Josiah) died 1804

Sheshequin, Bradford, PA married to Obadiah Gore.

“History of Albany, Monroe, Sheshequin, and Overton Townships” (Bradford Co, PA) by C. Heverly, pub. 1885, (History of Sheshequin 1777-1902) Burial Record Gore Cemetery: Hannah Park, mother of Judge Gore 83 yr 1 mth 11 da. This publication is correct because Hannah Park (b.1721) who married Obadiah Gore, Sr. was the daughter of Thomas [04T11] Park (1674-1732) and his wife Hannah Witter (1680-1757).

Sources:

- a. Barbour Collection (CT records)
- b. Athens Gleaner (Bradford Co, PA)
- c. Revolutionary War Pension microfilm record, David Library, Washington Crossing, PA
- d. PS# 169 states that the marriage to Anna Weekly was about 1773 probably in Ulster Co, NY
- e. Preston Town Records, Preston, CT
- f. Parke Society materials
- g. PS#169 Parke Society Newsletter V.16, p.4.

For additions, corrections or for more complete information, please contact me at my email address: sdtjs2001@yahoo.com or snail mail: P.O. Box 4854, Youngstown, OH 44515.

Opportunity for service: Secretary.

Our long time Secretary, Arliene Parks Callahan, PS#396, wants to retire, as she has served since 1988. The Society is looking for her replacement.

The Secretary serves a dual role: doing what is expected of a corporate secretary, but more importantly, serving as the financial secretary handling the receipt of dues and other monies, creating the receipts journals, and depositing the

same to our financial institution. While a longer job description is available, here in a nutshell are the duties, volumes, and skills desired.

This is a long term key volunteer position within the Society management structure. As an officer annual membership dues are waived. All ordinary and necessary expenses incurred on behalf of the Society are reimbursed. Skills desired include being somewhat computer literate, having email, and having the communication skills to be able to write tactful letters or emails when needed. Attention to details in financial matters is a must. The busiest time of the year for the Secretary is from November to about February when the annual dues payments are being received and need to be posted and deposited.

Interested persons are invited to contact Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks #425H, Executive Director, PO Box 590, Milwaukee WI 53201-0590. E-mail: 70741.2122@compuserve.com

From the Editor

by Paul Jordan-Smith, PS#1451

Just a quick note to thank all contributing authors for keeping the Newsletter interesting and informative. We're always delighted when you can beat the editorial deadline.

We know you might be inspired to help us by formatting your articles before submitting them, using italics, boldface, different fonts and typefaces, etc. While we sympathize with the intention, we begin editing by stripping every formatting feature out (except paragraph divisions) so that the article is just “raw text.” So, if you use a word processing program, go ahead and compose your pieces however you wish, but before submitting them, please convert them to 12 point Times Roman. For emphasis, use italics (sparingly), not boldface or words in full capitals, other than acronyms.

Thanks again for your contributions: keep 'em coming!

In memoriam

We note with regrets and sympathy to the surviving families the following members who have passed away.

Mr. James Hosea (Jim or JH) Park, PS#1105, passed away on Patriots Day, 11 September 2009, at the Greene Acres Nursing Home, Paragould, Arkansas at age 87. Mr. Park was born 4 February 1922 in Marmaduke, Arkansas to James Piner (Piney) Park and Beulah Jane Morgan. After graduating from Marmaduke HS in 1942, he received machinist training in Hartford, Connecticut; then enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps the same year. He was attached to the 432nd Bomb Squadron, 8th Air Corps, under the command of General Jimmy Doolittle. As a bombardier, his B-26 squadron followed the European Theatre of Operations (ETO) from N. Africa, through Corsica, Sardinia, Italy, France, and Germany. He flew a total of 66 missions from 1942 through VE Day, 1945.

Jim married Willodean (Dean) Catherine Wright on 22 December 1945, and the couple established households variously in Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and Oklahoma, before returning to Michigan. Jim worked in the insurance, automotive, and real estate industries until his career was abbreviated by a major stroke in 1975. Dean preceded Jim in death 12 March 2008, also at the Greene Acres Nursing Home in Arkansas.

Jim and Dean are survived by 3 sons, J. Douglas Park PS#749 (PS Editor 1995-2000), Danny O. Park, Robert Lynn Park; and one daughter, Debra Jane Cleary.

Jim was a 10th generation descendant from Dr. Roger Parke¹ (LK=K) through John², John³, George⁴, John⁵, Joshua Nichols⁶, John Newton⁷ Hosea Preslar⁸, and James Piner⁹ to James Hosea¹⁰ Park.

Submitted by J. Douglas Park, PS#749.

Mr. Quentin Robert “Whit” Whitmore, PS#114, of North Attleboro, MA, passed away 22 April 2010, at the age of 90 years. Whit was one of our longest standing members, having joined the Society well before 1976.

Born in Orchard, NE in 1919, he was the fifth child of Sylvanus Bertrand and Nanna (Carson) Whitmore. After high school (where he graduated with honors in 1937) he attended Wayne State Teachers College graduating with an AB in Mathematics and Education in 1941 and then went to MIT to study meteorology. However, his studies were interrupted by the US Navy’s quest for meteorologists. As luck would have it he ended up going to flight school instead, first in Pensacola, FL and then at Whidbey Island, near Seattle.

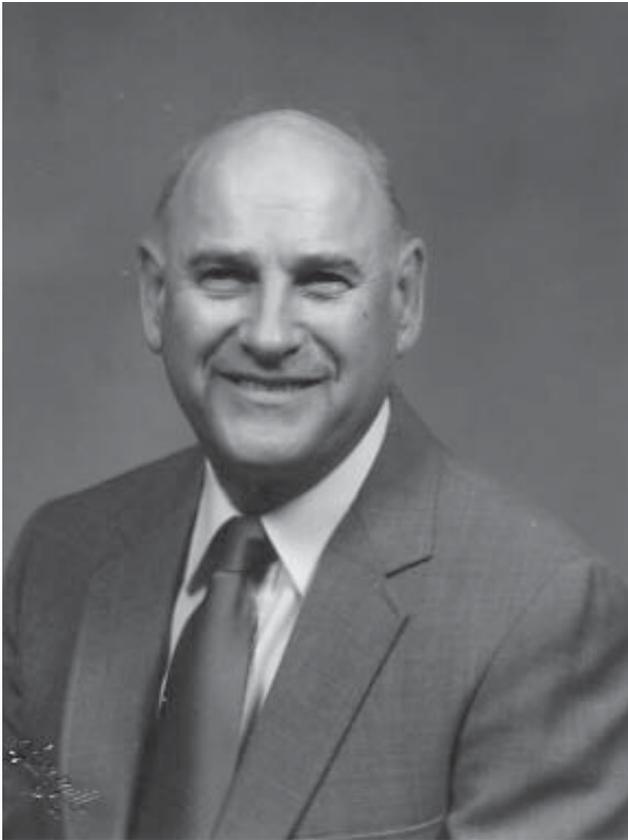
Learning in 1943 that he was to be shipped off to the Pacific Theatre, he enticed his college sweetheart, Marjorie Parry Hook, to journey from Nebraska where she was a second grade school teacher, to Seattle, to get married before he shipped out. During WWII, Whit saw tours in Alaska and the Philippines.

Following the war, Whit made the Navy his career, becoming an Aeronautical Engineer with attendance at the California Institute of Technology in 1947. He retired from the Navy in 1967 with the rank of Commander.

Following his naval career, Whit went to Boeing Vertol for the next eight years. In 1975, Whit decided to leave Boeing and to get a degree in photography from the Antonelli School of Photography in Philadelphia, where he remained as an Instructor for the next seventeen years until his retirement in 1994, at the age of 75.

Having been an Eagle Scout, Whit remained active in Scouting throughout his life. He was also involved with the Masons, and in choral singing.

He was without a doubt a most ardent of golfers, quitting only after he became the only remaining member of his foursome, and was unwilling to break in a new foursome.



Quentin Robert "Whit" Whitmore

He was preceded in death by his wife of 65 years, Marjorie, all of his five siblings, and their spouses. He is survived by his two sons and one daughter, four grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

Quentin Robert Whitmore is an 11th generation descendant from Robert Parke (LK=T, Chart 7), who came to America on the Winthrop Fleet in 1630, through Robert's son, Thomas (02T1) Parke. The line from there is Thomas³, Eleazer⁴, Simeon⁵, Elijah⁶, Elijah⁷, Robert⁸, Octavia⁹ Parks who married Sylvanus Llewellyn Whitmore to Sylvanus Bertrand¹⁰ Whitmore, to Quentin Robert¹¹ Whitmore.

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

1549 Susan Hale LeRoux

Port Charlotte, FL

Lineage is Roger of NJ, LK=K. Line is Roger¹, John², Andrew³, Samuel⁴, Aaron⁵, Samuel⁶, Albert Emmet⁷, Regina Anna⁸ Park who married George Henry Rowlinson to Katherine Mavis⁹ Rowlinson who married Kenneth Hale, to member¹⁰.

1550 Kathleen Louise Luiz

Fairhaven, MA

Lineage is Robert Thomas, LK=T, Chart 10. Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Robert³, Hezekiah⁴, Paul⁵, Hezekiah⁶, Asa⁷, Prentice Avery⁸, Oliver Prentice⁹, Ernest Chester¹⁰, Winfred Prentice¹¹, Walter Howard¹², to member¹³. Also has secondary lines to Thomas and Samuel.

1551 Russell Charles Parke

Taswell, IN

Lineage is Roger of NJ, LK=K. Line is Roger¹, Roger², Joseph³, Timothy⁴, Joseph⁵, James⁶, Levi⁷, George McClellan⁸, Joseph Daniel⁹, to member¹⁰.

1552 Mary Kaytherine Keppel

Cinnaminson NJ

1553 Carol Ann Park

York, PA

1554 James Allen Park

Benton, PA

1555 Steven Gregory Park

Philadelphia PA

These four are children of William Harold Park, PS#1117L. Lineage for

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New members

cont'd from p. 47

all is Robert--Thomas, LK=T, Chart 6. Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Thomas³, Thomas⁴, Josiah⁵, Thomas⁶, James Nesbit⁷, Orrin James⁸, Arthur Clinton⁹, Harold Elmer¹⁰, William Harold¹¹, to member¹².

1556 Susan E. Ryan

Denver, CO

Lineage is Fragment Lineage Key LK=CU, Silas Leonard (01CU1) Parks who was married to Elizabeth Betsey Brown, and thence to Amanda Mulo-
nia², who married Francis Clark, and then to Ardella Jane³ Clark who married Edward Stalzle, to Anson Goerge⁴ Stalzle, Richard Lewis⁵ Stalzle, to member⁶.

1557 Donald Albert Parke

Plant City, FL

Lineage is Fragment Lineage Key LK=EP, James (01EP) Parks who was married to Margaret Noble, and thence to, James Jr.², William Henry Weldon³, William Henry⁴, Lorenzo Edison⁵, to member⁶.

1558 Dennis Richard Whiteherse

East Lansing, MI

Lineage is new Fragment Line, John Wilson Parke (1806, PA – 1900 MI) who married Catherine Santee, LK=TO. Line is John Wilson¹, Damia A², who married Samuel Whiteherse, to Franklin³ Whiteherse, who married Mary Olive³ Simpson, to Roy Warren⁴ Whiteherse, to member⁵. Also note that there is a connection through Mary Olive³ Simpson, who was the

daughter of Charles Simpson and Sarah Frances² Parke, the daughter of John Wilson¹ Parke and Catherine Santee.

1559 Sarah E. F. Chandler

Lillooet, BC

Lineage is new Fragment Line, John A(Ilen) Parke (1847, PA/WV – ??, MD) who married Mary Elizabeth Clif-
ford, LK=UO. Line is John A(Ilen)¹, Clyde Myers², to Donald Clyde³, to member⁴.

1560 Elissha C. Park

Seattle, WA

Lineage is new Fragment Line, Wil-
liam Park/s, (1821, NJ – 1856 IL) who married Mary Ann Mann in 1840, NJ, LK=VO. Line is William¹, Theodore Wesley², Frank George³, Floyd Har-
old⁴, Steven Alan⁵, to Brian Alan⁶ Park spouse to member. This could very well be a part of the Roger, or Alexan-
der lines out of New Jersey.

1561 Jerry Eugene Park

Centerville, UT

Lineage is yet another new Fragment Line, Rowland W. Parke, (1806, NY – 1887, KS) who married Hannah B. Mills in 1830 in NY, LK=WO. Line is Rowland W.¹, George Alonzo², George Bradley³, Eugene Ernest⁴, Frank George⁵, to member⁶.

The next editorial due date is

October 15, 2010