

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

Nathaniel Hall Parks of Chardon, Ohio

by Jean Churchill PS#934, Missing Links Ed.

Nathaniel Hall Parks was born 9 July 1793 in Suffield, Connecticut. According to one source, his parents were Stephen and Delight Parks of Suffield Township, Hartford, CT, with his birth date given as 10 July 1793. Nathaniel served as a Private in the 1st Regiment (Brainerd's) Connecticut Militia during the War of 1812 and was stationed on Long Island, New York. Sometime after his discharge around 1815, he left Connecticut for Ohio, spending a short time in Painesville, Ohio before moving on to Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio.

Although Western Reserve was ceded by Connecticut in May, 1800 and became Trumbull County in July, only the eastern part of the county was free of Indian titles.

In 1806 Geauga County was created from part of the Trumbull County area but its final boundaries weren't set until 1843. In 1810 Geauga included all of the present county and most of Lake County along with part of Ashtabula. Chardon Township is No.9 of range 8 of the Western Reserve and in 1808 came to be distinguished as the Shire town of Geauga County, although several of her sister townships were settled some years before. This was because Peter Chardon Brooks, a large land owner, offered to donate land to the county for the county seat with the provision that it be named Chardon. This proposal was accepted by the county commissioners in March, 1806. Chardon Hill in the southeast part of the township was selected and approved by the Court in June, 1808. A deed was made of the site to S.W. Phelps as Director on September 16, 1811 and by him dedicated in December, 1812.

The year 1815 had brought peace if not prosperity to all the western borders and trees in the Hambden wilderness were cut to provide lumber for cabins for the settlers. Jonathan Allan, Nathaniel H. Parks, and Hezekiah Stocking, all arriving from Connecticut, built homes in this area soon after the war. Also coming from CT in 1815 were two brothers, Luther and Jacob Pease, who were blacksmiths. Once their shop was set up, the townspeople no longer had to

In This Issue:

Nathaniel Hall Parks of Chardon, Ohio.....	33
Society News and Notes.....	37
Historian's Corner.....	38
The Other Parks Connection...?.....	40
An Adventure with the Census.....	42
Lineage Key Catalogue, Part 9.....	44
Corrections.....	47
Call to the 48th Annual Meeting.....	47
Welcome, New Members!.....	48

continued on p.35

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. Joanne G. Rodgers, PS#1523
108 Crestview Drive
Duncansville, PA 16635-6938

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
P.O. Box 4854
Youngstown, OH 44515

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.

THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER VOL. 47, No. 3

© 2011 The Parke Society, Inc.

THE PARKE SOCIETY (org. 1963) serves as a clearinghouse for research on all Park/e/s immigrants from the British Isles. Regular membership is open to any descendant. Associate membership is open to any interested person. Inquiries and requests for membership should be directed to the Registrar. Fees are:

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

THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER is published by the Society for its members three times per year. Copies sent to libraries and genealogically oriented societies on request. Articles on research, historical records, as well as news items and queries are always welcome, as are photographs, document scans, and other significant visual materials.

Editor: Dr. Paul Jordan-Smith

Email: parkenews@csedl.org or parkeditor@csedl.org
(Please use one or the other; please do not send to both.)

Immediate Past Editor: Percival D. Park #140

Publisher and Editor Emeritus: David L. Parke #13H
Email: davcel080@aol.com

President: Curtis H. Parks #1166L
Email: chparks@mdo.net

Immediate Past President: Keith Harrison #710

Vice President: Ken M. Parks, PS#1406
Email: kenparks@earthlink.net

Executive Director: Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks #425H
Email: 70741.2122@compuserve.com

Secretary: Mrs. Joanne G. Rodgers, #1523
108 Crestview Drive
Duncansville, PA 16635-6938

Treasurer: Lu Terock #861

Registrar: Ronald Neal Parks #1458
Email: registrar@parke.org; pennstate8ron@hotmail.com

Registered agent: W. Scott Park #264

Historian: Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks #425H

DNA Group Administrator: Ken M. Parks, PS#1406

Archivist: Mrs. Corabelle E. DeClerg #842H
873 Kent St.
Portland, MI 48875-1741

Website: <http://www.parke.org>

Webmaster: Curtis H. Parks #1166L
Email: chparks@mdo.net

Nathaniel Hall Parks of Chardon, Ohio

cont'd from p. 33

travel to Painesville to get their blacksmithing done. In 1818 John Roper built a grist and saw mill in the northeast part of the township on Big Creek, the tributary of the Chagrin - the first grist mill in Chardon. The Roper family arrived in Geauga County about 1812 from Wilbraham, Hampden, Massachusetts, and it was their daughter, Almena, who married Nathaniel H. Parks on 14 February 1822 in Chardon.

Hambden and Chardon are located quite near each other and although Nathaniel is identified with Chardon history through a long period of fifty years, he did not live all his time there since in 1827, he voted in Hambden and was also elected as Town Clerk.

About 1820-21 Nathaniel Parks operated a wool-carding machine on the northeast corner of Chardon's public square. The driving or moving power of this machine was not water or steam but two faithful horses who by persistent circling in the ground story caused the machinery to move in the second story. This machinery was made in Painesville by Marvin Huntington and Daniel Olds, and afterwards was used by Nathaniel Spencer for similar purposes. On United States census data, Nathaniel listed his occupation as a carpenter and in 1860 had real estate valued at \$2,000, with personal worth of \$300. He also served as Town Constable for many years.

Nathaniel and Almena celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in February, 1872. The news article states that although no formal invitations were issued there were many who chose to "testify by their presence, words, and gifts to the universal esteem in which this venerable couple are held, in the community where they have resided during the whole of their long, eventful and happy married life." The writer felt this couple who had been active participating citizens throughout their marriage mirrored the history of Chardon almost from the time of its organization.

Nathaniel died 10 February 1875, during his 82nd year, of pneumonia. He is buried in Chardon Municipal Cemetery. His long obituary in the Geauga

Republican characterized him as a man below medium height, compactly built, possessing a robust constitution, well fitted to endure the hardships of the frontier. He would be missed by his family and from society. His wife, Almena, who was younger, being born 14 September 1803, died 5 May 1883 in Chardon. She was a member of the Disciple Church and always exemplified its Christian ideals.

Nine children were born to this couple:

1. Edwin H. Parks (1823-1868) m. (1) Olive Butts (1830-1852); m. (2) Loretta Butts (1831-1884). Settled in Auburn, OH. His daughter, Lenora Parks (b.1851) mar. Dwight W. Sprague. Family lived in Auburn, OH.
2. Arletta D. Parks (1827-1894) m. Charles H. Marsh (1823-1879) 2 sons: Charles Henry Marsh (b. 1851) and George P. Marsh (b. 1858)
3. Maria E. Parks (1829-1905) m. Lemuel Rider/Ryder (1823-bef.1900) lived in Lake Co, OH. Two daughters: Delight Rider/Ryder (b.abt.1856) mar. Orator L. Pinney; Addie Rider/Ryder (b.1862) mar. David F. Galloway.
4. Samuel Griffith Parks (1831-1853) buried in Chardon Village Cemetery.
5. George N. Parks (1835-1916) m. Maria A. Chase (1843-bef.1916). George started out in life for himself at the age of fourteen years, learning the tinner's trade in Chardon and Painesville. At age of 20, in company with J.K. Marsh, he engaged in the tin and stove business at Painesville as a member of the firm of Marsh and Parks, remaining there for three years. After selling this business, he was for eight years engaged in the manufacture of tinner's machines in partnership with L.T. Herbert of Painesville. Coming to Warren, Trumbull County in 1865, he managed the National Hotel for five years with his father in law, Phineas Chase. He then went on to become a general merchant and city property owner. Two sons: Harry C. Parks (b.1868) of Chicago, IL and Frank E. Parks (b.1870) of Pueblo, CO. Ac-

continued on p. 36

Nathaniel Hall Parks of Chardon, Ohio

cont'd from p. 35

- ording to one source, Harry Parks was secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Coated Board Company, Chicago, IL. In 1900 Frank Parks was Supt. of O.H. Dept. Mill, Allegheny Co, PA and by 1920 was manager of the C.F. and P. Open Hearth Furnace Company, Pueblo, Colorado.
6. Henry L. Parks (1837-1909) m. (1) Mary A. Pike (1840-1892); m. (2) Eva Unknown. Four sons and 1 daughter from first marriage: Henry Dunwreath Parks (b.1862); Everett P. Parks (b.1864); Lyman Seymour Parks (b.1869); Lucia A. Parks (b.1870); and John W. Parks (b. 1879).
 7. Mary E. Parks (1839-1883) m. Abram Parnell Tilden (1816-1909). Two daughters: Martha S. Tilden (b.1872) and Almana P. Tilden (b.1879)
 8. Charles A. Parks (1842- ?) m. Liza E. Unknown (1860- ?). One daughter: Almena Parks (b.1879). Family lived in Painesville, Lake, OH
 9. Orrin R. Parks (1845-1918) m. (1) Virginia Stone (1850-1872); m. (2) Chloe Barker (1858-1933). One son from mar.#1 and one daughter from mar.#2. Orrin was a tinner and hardware merchant who subsequently organized and became senior member of Parks Brothers - later Parks and Warriner, a hardware firm that for many years has stood in the front rank of Chardon business enterprises. In the Civil War he was a Union soldier, a member of Battery C of the First Ohio Light Artillery serving through the last two years of the war. His son, Robert Stone Parks (b.1872) graduated from high school in 1891, then entered the law dept. of the University of Michigan receiving the Bachelor of Laws degree with the class of 1894. He was admitted to the Ohio bar June 6 that year and immediately engaged in practice at Chardon and his active membership in the bar of that city was continuous except for a few years when he was engaged in practice at Lorain, OH and at Willoughby. He also served for

over twenty years as village clerk of Chardon. Robert mar. Nina Ames. Orrin Parks's daughter Mildred Parks (b.1879) mar. E.E. Clark Parks.

Sources:

Record Title: Connecticut Births and Christenings 1649-1906

War of 1812 Service Records

Geauga Republican 21 February 1872

Geauga Republican 24 February 1875, page 5

Geauga Leader 25 May 1883, page 2

United States Census data, various birth and death records

"The Henry R. Baldwin Genealogical Records" 34 books of handwritten records from 1867-1918

History of Geauga and Lake Counties, OH with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Pioneers and Most Prominent Men 1798-1878, pub. Williams Brothers of Philadelphia.

A Twentieth Century History of Trumbull County Ohio by Harriet Taylor Upton, Vol. II, pub. 1909

History of Ohio by Charles B. Galbreath Vol. IV, pub. 1925

Pioneer and General History of Geauga Co. with Sketches of some of the Pioneers and Prominent Men, 1798-1880, pub. by The Historical Society of Geauga County

"Gauga County Cemetery Inscriptions" copied by Edith Sherman.

I especially want to thank the Information Services Center of the Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County, and the Genealogy and Local History Reference Department of the Chardon Library for their help.

The Society does not presently appear to have any members from this lineage. For more information, please contact me at sdtjs2001@yahoo.com.☺

Society News and Notes

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

48th Annual Meetings of The Society – 2011

As you will note elsewhere in this newsletter, we are calling your attention to the Annual Meetings of the Trustees and Corporation of The Parke Society, Inc. to be held in at the Holiday Inn Express Civic Center, located at 100 Civic Center Drive, Charleston, West Virginia on the 16th and 17th of September, 2011. Core staff, officers and trustees are especially encouraged to attend. The corporate meeting is open to any member of the Society.

We have been quoted a rate of \$92 per night plus the applicable taxes. A limited number of rooms is blocked out for us for the Friday and Saturday nights for any Society members who will be joining us. A complementary breakfast is included in the room rate. The hotel is located near the junctures of I-79, I-77, and I-64. To reserve your room you need to call the Hotel directly at 304/345-0600, or 1-800-HOLIDAY.

You can also make reservations on-line at www.holidayinnexpresscharlestonwv.com. In all cases you need to use the group code PSI in order to get the special room rate.

The cutoff date for room reservations is currently set for Friday, 2 September 2011. After that, any un-booked rooms go back into the general inventory, and reservations will be accepted on a space and rate available basis only.

Further or late breaking information will be found on the Announcements page on our Web site at <http://www.parke.org>.

About Charleston, West Virginia

Country roads, take me home
To the place I belong
West Virginia Mountain Momma
Take me home, country roads
Almost heaven, West Virginia

So wrote John Denver in 1971 in a song known around the world.

As they say on their on their website, it may not have the lights of Las Vegas, or the skyscrapers of New York City, but what they do have is mountain beauty, a temperate climate, and a walkable city where people actually smile and are helpful.

Located on the confluence of the Elk and Kanawha Rivers with a metropolitan area population of over 300,000 people, Charleston is the state capital and home to a minor league baseball team, beautiful mountains, and so much more.

To learn more about what Charleston, WV has to offer go to the Visitors and Convention Bureau at: <http://www.charlestonwv.com/>. There is available at the website a downloadable 45 page Visitor's Guide with complete information about what's going on in and about Charleston. Unfortunately they don't appear to have an option to send you a copy by USPS mail. Perhaps a phone call will achieve that.

Proxy ballot and notification

Enclosed with this Newsletter is the 2011 Proxy Ballot for the Annual Meeting. Please take a moment right now to complete the ballot and to drop it into the mail.

Remember that if you are coming, you need to complete Part A, and let us know if you want to work on your genealogy. We no longer bring the entire Lineage Library with us to the annual corporate meetings; we need to be forewarned so that we will bring whatever is appropriate for your line.

If you do not intend to be with us in September, please complete Part B of the Ballot, indicating your preferences on the Trustee balloting. For the Proxy Ballot to be valid you need to sign, date, and include your PS#. If you are unsure of that number, take a look at the mailing label on the newsletter envelope. It's the first number on the top line of the label. Don't forget to put the right postage on the ballot.

Please mail your ballots so that they will get to the Proxy Secretary by 9 September 2011. Do it now, so you don't forget it.

continued on p. 38

Society News and Notes

cont'd from p. 37

Business at hand this meeting

According to our By-Laws, most of the operational business of the Society is in the hands of the trustees who are elected, three each year for three year terms by the membership of the Society at the Annual Corporate meeting. All three candidates on the slate this year are incumbents and are being re-elected for another term. The trustees in turn elect the officers, such as President, Vice-President, etc. There are no term limits except for the President who can only serve for a period of five years before he or she must step down. The main reason for this is to prevent the Society from becoming the personal fiefdom of one particular individual.

It is at the trustee's meetings that most of the on-going business of the Society takes place, with reports on the state of the Society (given by the Executive Director, who is appointed by the Trustees), the finances, and the status of any particular projects that are on going. In the past we have discussed a number of good and worthy projects but they have not necessarily gotten off the ground due to work and time constraints.

Of course at the Corporate Meeting any and all questions that members might have are welcomed and will be gladly answered to the extent that we have the information readily available.

We continue to discuss succession issues. As your Historian, (and Executive Director), I expect (hope?) to be working with the Society for at least another ten years, the Good Lord obliging and the creek don't rise. By then I will be in my late 70s and will probably be thinking about cutting back my involvement. In the mean time we need to figure out how we will deal with finding a successor. We need someone ready and willing to be involved with any and all Park/e/s lines and will have the space to handle all of the materials that are now here at the Milwaukee Head Office. A number of thoughts have been put forth on the latter, but most of them tend to have a fly in the ointment that makes them impractical. Anyway, that is where we are, and what will be

going on at the September meeting. I hope we will see some of you there. Remember, if you are coming and want to talk about your line, do let us know so that we can bring the appropriate materials in order to be of service to you. ☺

Historian's Corner:

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

Primary records and the Internet: to subscribe or not.

When I was learning navigation (so many decades ago!), our instructor, a seasoned Naval officer, pointed out that the navigator who used a sharp pointed pencil to indicate to the Captain the ship's location was probably just out of navigation school, whereas the navigator who placed his hand on the chart and said somewhere around here, was most likely the more correct, and certainly a well seasoned veteran.

So it is with genealogy. It can be hazardous to our research to point to one particular record and assert that it reveals the complete picture, as often that will be far from true. We need to make use of all of the records we can find, and to look at them always with a jaundiced eye. The words "before," "after," "around," and "perhaps by" should be a part of our genealogical vocabulary more often than not.

Certainly, records can be maddeningly inconsistent. In some cases, recording officials were not as careful with the information that they were putting into the official records as they should have been. Sometimes people's memories were faulty, accidentally...or on purpose. More than once, I have seen a marriage year reported a year earlier than found in other records. As Mother used to say, the first one comes any old time, thereafter it takes nine months.

Unfortunately, inconsistency is the name of the game in genealogy, and our task as genealogists is to gather up as much collaborating evidence as possible to determine what the truth really is. We may never know for sure (hence the use of the words above), but we can come to a reasonable assuredness that we are fairly close to the truth of the matter.

So the name of the game is to gather up as many related records as possible in an attempt to ascertain the actual truth of the matter. Finding all those possible records can be a very time and money consuming chore.

Thanks to the Internet and the World Wide Web, however, the scene has been changed radically. Now, from the comfort of your desk chair, computer and Internet connection, you can have a multitude of records at your fingertips. All you need to do is to know where and how to look for them, and to click away with your mouse.

To take full advantage of these resources, it would be best if you have some sort of a broad-band hi-speed connection to the Internet, either via a telephone DSL line, cable, satellite, WiFi, or perhaps one of the newer services such as the Verizon FiOS, or ATT U-verse if available in your area. While you can still access the Internet with the older and much slower dial-up connections (and still in many places in the US this is your only option), many of the applicable web sites will have images which can be tediously slow to download to your computer and to view.

It is also good to have a printer connected to your computer so that you can print out the pages that you view and want to keep track of in your research. Web pages can come and go, and while you may have the URL (Universal Resource Locator) address for the data that is important to you, it can always disappear, never to be found again. So if you discover something that is worthwhile to your research, save it to your hard drive, and print it out for your records. (And of course, need I add, back up your hard drive from time to time?)

There is a lot of data out on the Internet that is free (and yes, there is also a lot out there that is worthless: seeker beware!), and there are various services that you can subscribe to, such as Ancestry.com.

My first stop however would be Cyndi's List, (www.cyndislist.com), a comprehensive listing of sites all across the Internet for all kinds of genealogical data and resources.

For example, say you want to check out the 1850 census for Green County, Tennessee. Going to United States Index and then U.S. – Census, and from there to 1850 U.S. Federal Census, you'll find a list of places with information, transcriptions, or even the actual images (as at Ancestry.com). You'll be in luck because someone has actually taken the time to index that particular census and transcribe it onto a facsimile of the 1850 census form.

Now, there is a caveat here. Transcriptions, like translations, are interpretations. And what you and I might see when looking for the name of, say, Parks, might have appeared to whoever was doing the transcription as Karks. So while indexes are wonderful, they can also be misleading. If you really believe your ancestor to be in, say Green Co., TN, and he does not show up in the index, then it is time to go to the actual images and search, page by page.

One could spend days talking about Cyndi's List. It is by far the best place to start when looking for any particular set of records or sources. And it is regularly updated. They do a great job of making genealogical research easier for us.

Another resource to check out is the USGenWeb Project (<http://www.usgenweb.org>). This site is maintained by a group of volunteers working together to provide free genealogy websites for genealogical research in every county and state of the US. The project is non-commercial and fully committed to free genealogy access for everyone. They have some really good information out there. Most of it is also indexed in Cyndi's List, but sometimes it is easier to just go to the county and state in which you have an interest and see if what you want is already out there. (They're also always looking for volunteers to help them with this massive effort.)

For census data, a good starting point in any genealogical endeavor, two other sites that might be of interest are: <http://www.us-census.org/> and <http://www.rootsweb.com/~census/states.htm>. Be sure to check them out.

continued on p. 40

Historian's Corner

cont'd from p. 39

I cannot emphasize strongly enough that one must be open to the possibilities of misinterpreted handwriting, or informants lacking the correct information in the first place.

So what about the subscription fee based services, such as Ancestry.com. Are they worth the cost? Well, that depends. If you're only working in a limited area and time frame, probably not. But as your scope enlarges, it can be quite handy to have all of the census records, and a lot of other data readily at hand without having to find and then navigate to several different web sites.

Here in the Parke Society, I use Ancestry.com extensively, especially for the actual scanned images of various original images. If I have a question about what is coming up in the index, I can always click through to the actual page and evaluate it for myself. That has solved more than one mystery for me in my work for the Society.

The US Deluxe gives you access to all of the United States records, and costs (at this writing) \$155.40 a year, which comes to \$12.95 per month. They also have three-month and monthly plans at \$16.95 and \$19.95, respectively. Their World Deluxe membership subscription gives you access to records from all over the world, and accordingly is somewhat more expensive. They continue to add records day by day.

While Cyndi's list might help you find all the records you need, it does require looking for the needed locations and hoping that someone has done the transcription or index. On the other hand, using a subscription service like Ancestry.com gives you all the records in one place without having to do a lot of additional work. Plus, once on the trail of a particular individual, Ancestry does a really good job of pulling up related records in other decennial censuses as well as other resources they have without further ado.

I hope this gives you a handle on how to make better use of your computer in searching for the data you

need to find your ancestors. I probably haven't been to a census archive in 15 years, since finding what is really already available out on the Internet.☺

The Other Parks Connection...?

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

The scope of the Society has always been to be a surname genealogical society dedicated to tracing all families that carry the name Park/e/s in any of its variants that originally hail from the British Isles. That sounds pretty straight forward, but as they say, sometimes the devil is in the details.

One such case turned up as I was recently working on the lineage key LY which is a secondary line for the late Homer Lloyd Parks, which is being researched by his wife, Maxine Parks, PS#328. Now, this does get a little convoluted so we need to proceed slowly.

Mr. Parks, has a definitive line from the immigrant ancestor Roger Parke, lineage key K. That line is Roger-Roger-William-Zebulon-John-Cornelius-William Henry to Minnie Irene Grace (08K11595) Park. At this point, Mr. Parks would normally fall out of the Park/e/s surname except that Minnie married a person by the name of Harold John Parks. But Harold John (04LY83) Parks presents an interesting situation.

Harold John's line starts with a William (01LY1) Parks who came from England in 1849 together with his wife, and four children, all who were born in England, one of which (J. Alfred) was married to yet another Sarah. They ended up in Wisconsin and Iowa. I was able to find William and family on the passenger list which has been digitized, and is available on Ancestry.com. The William Parks household in the census shows his wife Sarah, Alfred, with his wife Sarah, together with Thomas and S. P. Parks. I last see William in the 1870 census with wife Sarah, both aged 69.

J. Alfred (02LY2) Parks, born 1828 in England, married Sarah Simms in 1849 in England. They appeared in the 1850 census with his father William,

but I could not find him in the 1860 census for love nor money. Since his father continued to be close by, in Dane Co., Wisconsin, I figured he had to be there somewhere. I found him finally, going page by page. He was listed as Alford Karks in the transcribed index. This is another example of where the interpretation of the handwriting would have led us astray (see Historian's Corner).

Looking at that original document, to you and me it would be obvious that it is really a very fancy P, but because of the way it is written, and the fading of the ink, the transcriber took it to be a K. I might have eventually guessed where he was in the census, but it might have taken a goodly length of time to find him.

The lesson here is that the transcribers are not always right. They transcribe what they think they see. We, on the other hand, since we are looking for a certain string of letters, would more likely have correctly transcribed the name as Parks rather than Karks. Keep this in mind as you search the census indexes. If the individual does not seem to be where you would expect him to be via the index, it may be because of how the enumerator's handwriting was interpreted.

Unfortunately J. Alfred Parks died in 1864, after the birth of seven children (William Thomas, Emma(rett), Minnie Ann, James Francis, John Frederick, Frederick William, and Mary Ellen.

Now this is where things get interesting. In the 1860 they have a boarder by the name of Alfred Slack (transcribed as Sluck). Apparently, after Alfred Parks died, he married his widow by 1866, and they had two more children, correctly surnamed Slack (Elza in 1867, and Henry Oscar in 1871). Hence they would have been considered as "not Park/e/s" and so marked on the Family Group Sheet, and Mr. Parks would have been Mr. Slack instead.

But apparently the marriage did not go well and a divorce ensued in 1871. In the 1880 census we find Sarah (Simms) Parks Slack living in White Cloud, Mills Co., IA as the head of the house hold with the remaining children living at home listed as Francis J Parks, John Parks, Eliza Parks, and Henry Parks.

The marriage must have been such a disappointment to her that she shed the married surname of Slack in favor of Parks, (she is listed as Sarah Parks in the census) and those two children (Slack) were henceforth to be known as Elza Parks, and Henry Oscar Parks.

Henry Oscar Parks begat Harold John Parks who married Minnie Irene Grace Park (of the Roger line) and had Homer Lloyd Parks among other children.

So why is this line of concern to us? Because even though Harold John Parks was technically not a Park/e/s in terms of DNA, he was still carrying the Park/e/s surname and hence is a line in which we have an interest.

Our mission and goal as a Society is to track down every Park/e/s-surnamed individual that has come to this side of the pond, and had progeny. Notice that the scope is pointed at those carrying the Park/e/s surname, not necessarily having the Park/e/s DNA. I suspect that there are more than a few such instances to be found in our work. Things happened on the frontier and even in the more urbanized arenas. Mothers died, babies were passed over the fence to be raised as the recipient's children, family names were changed for one reason or another. In a generation or two, who would ever know any different? And yet today they are known as Park/e/s. And because they are known as Park/e/s we need to document their line as best as we can, and perhaps be able to explain how things came to be. This also is why we always put a cautionary caveat out there for anyone who is doing a DNA test: it may turn up a surprise that you were not expecting. But such is life, and we deal with it.☺

Be sure to renew your membership!

The next editorial due date is
October 15, 2011

An Adventure with the Census: Finding the Ancestry of PS#287 using only Census Returns.

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

As I was recently working on the next section of the Lineage Catalogue (AY-LY), I noted that the Lineage Key BY had the notation of "Lineage Key not assigned at this time."

I thought this was a bit strange as I did not remember it being part of any consolidation or merging of Lineage Keys, so I went to the membership database to see if anyone happened to have BY as their assigned lineage key. If not, well then, it truly was unassigned. Alas, such was not so, for PS#287, Dr. G. L. Park was indeed reported as being in this Lineage Key.

Checking his file and Lineage Application Form B, I discovered that his line went back four generations to a John Wesley Park, born 1840 in Ohio, died 1924 in Wisconsin, and who was married to a Philora Hammond in 1862 in Ohio.

For whatever reason, he had not previously provided any Family Group Sheets (he was one of the earlier members, and sometimes those details fell through the cracks) and so I supposed that sans those sheets, we just never wrote up the materials needed to properly catalogue the line in Lineage Binders.

I could have just listed the first two generations that he showed on his Lineage Application Form B (John Wesley, and Ira Hosea) but then thought that this would be a good exercise in seeing what can be gathered using basically only the census records.

I had some key information at hand which was a very good starting point. I always start working with the 1850 decennial census as that is the first one that listed not only the head of the household, but also all members within that dwelling or family unit, by name with age and gender.

So I started with John W. Park, 1850 census, State of Ohio, Crawford Co., as Dr. Park had indicated on his Form B. No such luck. While there were a number of people named John Park in Ohio, none fit the bill

for the John Wesley we were looking for. So I went to the 1860 census knowing that he did not marry until 1862, and hence would hopefully still be at home.

There I found John W. Park in Lukens Twp., Crawford Co., OH in the household of Amos Park and his wife. Sarah, together with siblings Susannah, Mary Jane and Lette Ellen Park. I now had made a major leap. I knew who his father was and what his mother's name was. Armed with this information, I returned to the 1850 census looking for Amos, with a wife of Sarah in Crawford Co., OH.

And there it was, John W., going by the name of Wesley in that census with his parents and siblings Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary J. and Ellen Park. Elizabeth, having been born in 1832, was most likely married and hence out of the household by the 1860 census.

Out of curiosity, I looked for Philora Hammond in the 1850 census and indeed she was in the household of Albert and Catharine Hammond, also in Lykens, Crawford Co., Ohio, aged 7. Individuals tended to fall in love with and marry others who were close by in the early decades at that time.

What should be instructive here is that it is not at all unusual for people to be listed by different forms of their names, or even somewhat different names in succeeding census enumerations. We should always remember that what is told to the census enumerator was not necessarily the full legal name held by the individual in question. The census taker's task was to enumerate people, not to establish any kind of a legal record. So they were happy as long as they had some sort of name for the individual. Instead of skipping to the 1860 census, had I simply looked for the middle name of Wesley in the 1850 census, I would have saved a step. However, I found him and I found his parents which was a major breakthrough for me, as I will note below.

Once I have pinpointed an individual, I then work them through succeeding census enumerations, seeing how the household has changed, and if and when they may have moved. In this case I found John W. in the 1870 and then 1880 census still in Ohio.

Now comes the hurdle: what about the 1890 census? Unfortunately, it was essentially destroyed by a fire in the basement of the Department of Commerce in 1921, and what the flames didn't get, the water used to fight the fire did. No real attempt was made to recover the documents, and in 1931, it was finally tossed out. All that is left are a few scattered fragments from all over the then US. Just for the devil of it, you might want to check the fragment list just in case the area you need was preserved. However, the loss of the 1890 census leaves us with a gap; in 20 years, much can happen. People are born, marry, and die without a definitive record of those events for that period.

By the 1900 census, John Park had now relocated to Northern Wisconsin (Balsam Lake, Polk Co.) with son Alva D., and daughter Olive Park. At this point, I did a brief excursion into the Wisconsin State Census, and did find John W. listed in the 1895 and 1905 census.

John Park is found in the 1910 census as head of the household with daughter Olive, and a son, Willis. While his wife Sarah was in the 1900 census, she is missing here. Dr. Park had indicated that she had died in 1902, so we seem to be on the right track.

The mystery here is, who is Willis? He should have shown in the 1880 census, but did not. Is he really a son of John, or some other relative? Further research would have to be undertaken to determine his correct identity.

In that household are also listed grandchildren by the surname of Elvin. Probably further research would turn up the fact that one of John's daughters married an Elvin who had perhaps subsequently died and Ella moved back to live with her father. Now who is this Ella? Being born circa 1876, I would bet this is the Arelie shown in the 1880 census. A rose by any other name is still a rose.

Following through, I found John once again in the 1920 census, still in Balsam Lake now 79 years old, and again with son Willis, and grandchildren John C. and Roxie M Park. There is a daughter-in-law named Olive which may be the wife of Willis, but once more some further work would need to be done to verify

that fact. John Wesley Park is missing from the 1930 census, in line with the death date of 1924 given by Dr. Park.

So from the single entry on the Form B, we now have the parents of John Wesley Park, and of Philora Hammond, together with a sketchy picture of his household through the years. Further research on the other names and in the similar locations would probably generate a more complete family group sheet, but at least we now have a lot more than we started out with: all from just tracing the family through the various censuses. Additional resources, such as an obituary for John Wesley, would probably clear up the Willis mystery, but at this time I did not do any further digging.

I did census searches likewise for John's son Ira Hosea, and grandson, Leslie Cecil Park, based on the entries from Dr. Park's Form B. and was able to piece together rudimentary family group sheets for each of those generations.

Now comes the question the parentage of John Wesley Park, and the question of whether he was a descendant of any know Park line. We know that the parents were Amos and Sarah Park, from the 1850 and 1860 censuses, and we know the name of other children in that household, so where do we go from here? Census enumerations before 1850 are of little use to me as they only list the head of the household and the members of the household by age groupings, no names included. I hate to try to figure out who the members of the households were from that data. So I turned to our Givename Index, which lists all Park/e/s surnamed individuals that we have group sheeted in our Lineage Binders, just on the chance that I would have an appropriate entry.

Searching for an Amos Park who married a Sarah, I found one such individual as 06K42. I learned from the data found in the census that both Amos and Sarah were born in Virginia, and both are in Ohio, and are of the right ages—again agreeing with the census entries. Last of all, the marriage date, circa 1832, agrees with the birth records we find in the census.

continued on p. 44

An Adventure with the Census

cont'd from p. 43

It is here that I take a small leap of faith. I have now found enough points of agreeing data that I am willing to say that the Amos, father of John Wesley is the same Amos (06K42) son of Samuel (05K17), and the line back from there then would be: John 04K2, John 03K1, John 02K1, and thence to Roger 01K1, the immigrant ancestor.

So here is an example of what can be accomplished merely by working with essentially only the available census data. Of course, further original research with other available records would most likely flesh out the family group sheet of Amos 06K42. Likewise further work might also answer the question of just who this Willis C. Park was who is named as a son in later census entries of John W. Park in the later census records.

Of course the proof of the pudding would certainly be DNA testing since Dr. Park is a male heir in what seems to be an unbroken line from Roger Park.

As for the Lineage Key BY, since we have now found a connection back to an immigrant ancestor (Roger of West Jersey) the Lineage Key BY is merged, and the group sheets are renumbered to the K lineage. And once more, Lineage Key BY becomes vacant, but now for an honest reason.☺

Lineage Key Catalog—part 9 by Society staff

Starting with Vol. 45, No. 1 of the Newsletter, we have been publishing the index to the Society's 250+ lineage keys, including data as to the founder and other details for the general information of Society members.

As most Society members know, we keep track of the various Park/e/s lines by assigning them individual lineage keys. A lineage key consists of one or two letters like A, or JJ or RX. When new members join the Society, we try to find if their Park/e/s ancestry matches any existing lineage key. If not, we create a new key. Some lineage keys represent immigrant lines, but often they represent fragment

lines: for example, Park/e/s who suddenly appear in Ashton, Ohio with no reference to where they came from or to whom they are related.

In the course of our work, either through identification of matching individuals, or via DNA evidence, we might discover that a fragment line is actually part of another line, either fragment or immigrant. When that happens, with positive identification, the one line is merged or consolidated into the larger or earlier line, and all group sheets and related materials are relabeled with the new lineage key. Line mergers are indicated in the narrative.

Not all lines have Society members in them, and not all Society members are still alive or otherwise active in the Society. If any members are attached to a line, the word "represented" appears after the lineage key in the description. At first, we transcribed lineages from various available compilations. Where children are listed, if the name is in boldface, then we have descendants from that child; otherwise, we know nothing further. The word "DNA" appears after the lineage key if the line has had DNA testing.

The current Lineage Key catalogue was created in 1976 by the then Historian, David L. Parke, PS#13. None of the materials that were in the possession of the Society at that time had been catalogued. He started with whatever the Society had, and then branched out into some of the available popular genealogical sources, assembling as much Park/e/s information as possible. Many lines catalogued under double letters were picked up from such sources as members' lineage papers, wills that had been sent to the Society, and sources like the *American Compendium of Genealogy* or the *National Cyclopedia of American Biography* (both of which must be used with caution). Many of these lines have no representation in the membership of the Society.

The following keys have been published to date:

All single-letter keys (Vol. 45, No. 1 through Vol. 46, No. 1), double-letter keys AA-ZZ and AX through ZX (Vol. 46, No. 2 through Vol. 47, no. 2).

The present issue shows lineage keys AY through IY. Further Lineage Keys will appear in subsequent issues of the Newsletter.

AY **William Rufus Parks** (1817, NC – 1882, MS) (represented) m. Jane Kinner Willis, Bef. 1838. Eleven Children known, first four born between 1838 and 1844 in Tennessee, remaining six born in Mississippi.

Source materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members.

Marion Francis (1862, MS – 1910, TX), m. Cornelius Virginia Overstreet, 1887 in MS. Seven children known.

Other children who died young were: Matilda, Melvina M., Felix Monroe Parks.

Harriet m. Francis M Haygood; Eily m. J. Slawson; Mary L. m. J. S. Nowell; Hampton H., m. Frances Mitchell; Reuben A., m. Nanny Bryant; Leander Lawrence m. Alice Maud Liddel; and Emily J., m. S. T. Lowry.

BY Lineage Key BY is currently vacant, and not in use.

Formerly, This key was used to describe 01BY1 Micajah Parke, (c1759-c1844), married Mary Beemer in 1789, who is now classified as 05K295.

CY **Andrew Park** (b. 1815, Sct – 1897, NY) (represented) m. Sophia Milligan in Scotland in 1840. Immigrated to the US by 1859, the birth of his last child. Originally the Family Group Sheets were based solely on the member's Lineage Application Form B. Subsequent census reviews has supplemented that data to its present state. Immigrant Ancestor from Scotland, 1857 on the Pomora from Liverpool, England to New York, New York, arriving 10 July 1857.

Source materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members.

One child known from Form B, remaining children are from census work by Historian.

Thomas (1845, Sct – 1922, PA), married Christina B. Clephorn, 1877, IA. Had issue.

Other children: Jane, William, Jennet, David, Andrew, Isabelle, Sophia (Ann), all born in Scotland. Ellen Alice and Maggie born in Delaware Co., New York. Nothing further is known on these.

DY Lineage Key DY is currently vacant, and not in use.

Formerly, This key was used to describe 01DY1 Ozias Parke, (c1756, NJ – 1824, NJ, married Jane Robbins c 1786, New Jersey, and who is now classified as 04K80.

EY **William Parks** (c. 1837, NY – bef. 1880, KY) (represented) married Alta Ann (Unknown), Caldwell Co. KY, sometime before 1861. Early generation information is thin.

Source materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members.

Four known children.

Isaac R., born 1861, KY married Sarah Tinnie Bryant, 1881, KY, had issue.

Other children include Dosha E., Joseph H., and Francis Rufus.

FY **John Keith Park**, a tailor, (1803, PA – 1858, VA), (represented) (son of William Park who m. (1) Letitia Van Sant; m. (2) Eliza Jane More), m. (3) Margaret Henry Adams, 1830, Philadelphia, PA. Moved south to Virginia and then North Carolina.

Source materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members

John Keith and Margaret Adams had a total of ten children:

Matthew Alexander, b. 1846, m. Anne (Mamie) L. Crutchfield. Had issue.

Benjamin Franklin, b. 1839, m. Frances Caroline Beavers. Had issue.

continued on p. 46

Lineage key catalogue, part 9

cont'd from p. 45

Other children were John S., Charles Thomas Nelson, Thomas Adams, Margaret, Ellen. Mary, Letitia, and Judith.

GY John Abner Park(e) (01GY1) (no dates given, no marriage information known) to son Abner Park(e) (02GY1), (c1797, NY – 1880,OH) married Sarah Pennell by 1824, in New Jersey.

Scant materials exist for this line. Member's Lineage application gives the father of John Abner Park(e) as a David Park(e). Member cites Virkus, *Compendium of American Genealogy*, Vol. VI, Page 552 (1937). Virkus needs to be handled carefully as it has often been proven wrong. Search of records within the Society turned up no definite connection for the David-John Abner-Abner line, although circumstantial evidence does seem to point to a possible connection either to Roger, LK=K or Alexander, LK=KY, as these lines have definitely identified members in the same areas as the principals of this line at the same time. DNA testing on a known Park/e/s descendant would be most helpful. The group sheets we have are based on searches of the relevant census records 1850 and later.

Source materials: Virkus, *Compendium*, Vol. VI; Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members, census work.

Other than Abner who married Sarah Pennell we have no children for the purported John Abner Park

Abner Park who married Sarah Pennell, per the census had at least 7 children

Charlotte (3GY1), (1824, NJ-1910, OH) m Thomas Jefferson Alexander in 1845 in Ohio, had issue.

Other children include, David, Isadore, Sarah, William H., Cornelia, and Augusta E. Park.

HY Elizabeth Parks (1742, VA/NC – ????, VA/NC) (represented) married Nathan Britton/Brittain, 1760 in Greensboro, NC. Fragment female lines are often the most difficult to trace, unless one stumbles on some record showing a parent living with them. Thus far we have had no other traces on this Elizabeth.

Source materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members

Nine children known.

Sarah/Susan Britton (1766, VA – 1828, IN), married Hezekiah Applegate, c1781. Had Issue.

Other children include Nathaniel, George, Leci, Parks, William, Mary, James, and Joseph. Other than marriages little is known.

IY William Muir Park (1843, Sct – 1899, AL) (represented) m. (1) Margaret Coats, 1864, Sct, m2) Jennett McConnachi, c1883, AL. Had children by both marriages. We also know of William's father and grandfather, going back into the 18th century. This is an Immigrant Line.

Source materials: The Parke Family History, Billy Jean Petty, (1981), and Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member

Eleven children by Coats, three more by McConnachi.

John Coats Park (1877,Sct – 1918, AL), m. Susan Docherty. 1899. Had issue.

Other children of William and Margaret were: Robert Sampson, Alexander Coats, William Muir, James Coats, George Muir, Elizabeth, Hugh Coats, Helen Muir, Thomas Coats, and Adam Park.

Children of William and Jennett were: Jeannie, Samuel McConnachi, and Margaret.☞

Corrections

The following are corrections to the Lineage Key Catalogue previously Published.

In Vol. 47#2, page 24, Lineage Key TT was cited as being vacant, not currently in use. That was incorrect. The following is the correct entry for Lineage Key TT.

TT James Marion Parks (c1790, NC – a1860, TX) (represented), m. Anna Marie (Unknown) circa 1818, probably in Tennessee. Source materials: Descendants' lineage papers. Possibly a total of seven children:

William Marion Parks, (1818, TN – 1870, TX), m. Elizabeth Bengé 1847, TX, seven children.

Other children are: Newton, Charles m. Margaret T. Harmon; Minerva C. m. a Pinkston; James B.; Felix B.; John N.; and Robert F. (PS#439D)

A transcription error occurred in Vol. 47#2, page 25. The wife of Roland/Rowland Park is Hannah B. Mills, not Miller. The following is the corrected entry for Lineage Key CX:

CX Roland (or Rowland) Park (1807, NY – 1887, KS) (represented), married Hannah B. Mills, c. 1830, St. Lawrence Co., NY. 10 known children. Source: Lineage papers of PS# 470 (Deceased), #663, #1049 and #1561

Alonzo George (1835, OH – 1917, KS), married 1) Amanda Dye and 2) Angeline Stevenson, had issue.

Resolvo H. (1837, OH – 1902, KS), married 1) Mary E Bradshaw, and 2) Catherine Brown, had issue.

Chester Julian (1856, OH - ?) married Alice Henrietta Park, had issue.

Other children include Lorenzo D., Alfonso Charles, Mary Annette, Huldah L., Helen L., Hiram, and Cordelia R. Park. ☺

Official Notice of the Call to the 48th Annual Meeting of The Park Society Corporation

When: September 17, 2011

Where: Holiday Inn Express Civic Center Hotel
100 Civic Center Drive
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 345-0600

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1, Article IV of the By-Laws of The Parke Society, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut, that the 48th Annual Meeting of the Corporation will be held on Saturday, 17 September 2011, at 10 AM sharp, at the Holiday Inn Express Civic Center Hotel, 100 Civic Center Drive, Charleston, West Virginia, 25301. The specific meeting room will be posted in the Hotel Lobby.

Among the items to be considered at this annual meeting will be the election of three Trustees to serve three year terms each ending with the Annual Meeting of 2014. The nominees for Trustee are: (** indicates an incumbent)

Seat I: Mr. David Cole Parke PS#52 **

Seat II: Mrs. Jean C. Churchill PS#934 **

Seat VI: The Rev'd. Michael Parks, SSCPS#425 **

Other announced business to be covered at the annual meeting will be the report of the Proxy Ballot for the adoption of the revised By-Laws of the Parke Society.

All Regular and Associate Members, age 16 and over who are in good standing with the Society are eligible to speak and vote at the Annual Meeting. Members unable to attend the meeting are encouraged to submit the enclosed Proxy, pursuant to Section 5, 6, and 7 of Article III of the By-Laws, as soon as possible to reach the Proxy Secretary, Curtis H. Parks, 3609 Green Valley Road, Ijamsville, MD, 21754-9112, by noon on Friday, September 9th, 2011. To be effective the Proxy must be signed, dated, and contain the members PS#. Members may make comments concerning announced matters on their Proxy.

Given this 1st day of June, 2011 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

[Signed] Curtis Harvey Parks, President of the Society

[Signed] Joanne G. Rodgers, Secretary of the Society ☺

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

1568 Deidre Lord Cervini

Malvern, PA

Lineage is Arthur of PA, LK=A. Line is William¹, Arthur², John Sr³, John Jr⁴, Arthur⁵, Samuel Reynolds Sr.⁶, Samuel Reynolds Jr.⁷, Pollyanne Joan⁸, to member⁹. Deidre Cervini is a sister to Clohesy Lord Hale, PS#1531.

1569 Margaret Mary MaGuire

Langhorn, PA

Lineage is Roger of NJ, LK=K. Line is Roger¹, Roger², Thomas³, James Dixon⁴, Auley McCauley Sr.⁵, Auley McCauley, Jr.⁶, William Lyle⁷, Lyle Gartley⁸, Elizabeth Mary⁹ Park who married Ernest John Mormuth, to member¹⁰.

1570 Lynn Ayres

Markdale, ONT, Canada

Lineage is new Fragment Line, Elizabeth Parke Rainey (1799, Ireland – 1843, QUE) who immigrated to Quebec sometime around 1831, and who married James Orr in 1816 in Ireland. LK=ZO. Line is Elizabeth Parke Rainey¹, Mary² Orr, Henrietta Mary³ Kelly, Irene⁴ Carbray, Mary Thelma⁵ Carbray, to member⁶.

1571 Bryan Dean Parks

Cheyene, WY

Lineage is new Fragment Line, Joseph Parks, (c1796, PA – c1882) who married Susanna Stoneking sometime before 1860. LK=ZO. Line is Joseph¹, James Crawford², William Bryan³, William Dean⁴, to member⁵.

1572 Theo Marie Flint

Carson City, NV

Lineage is Peter Park of CT, LK=P. Line is Peter¹, Melvin², William³, Anson William⁴, Francis B⁵, William Clifford⁶, Theodore Ivan⁷, to member⁸.

1573 Sara Elizabeth Churchill

Youngstown, OH

Lineage is Robert (MA, 1630) through his son Thomas (02T2), LK=T, Chart 6. Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Thomas³, Thomas⁴, Josiah⁵, Thomas⁶, Elizabeth⁷, who married Elijah Wolcott, to Samuel P⁸ Wolcott, Oscar F⁹ Wolcott, Lenora Pauline¹⁰ Wolcott who married John Corbin Bensley, to Walter Emerson¹¹ Bensley, to Jean Carolyn¹² Bensley, who married Norman J Churchill, to member¹³.

1574 Philip Mallinson Park

Thomasville, GA

Lineage is Robert (MA, 1630) through his son Thomas (02T2), LK=T, Chart 12. Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Nathaniel³, Jacob⁴, Jacob⁵, Jacob⁶, Jacob⁷, Francis⁸, William Junius⁹, Junius Andrew¹⁰, Albert Mallinson¹¹ (PS#768), to member¹².

The next editorial due date is

October 15, 2011

Have you renewed?

Check the date on your envelope.

Don't miss the next issue!