

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

Park/e/s DNA Surname Project: an update

by Ken Parks PS#1406, DNA Group Administrator

As some of you may have noticed, I haven't written about the DNA project for several issues. I must admit, life got very busy for me in other areas and I couldn't devote the same time and energy to the project as I had in the past. As a consequence, while the project has continued to add new members, and existing members have continued upgrading or ordering new types of tests, the pace has slowed considerably from that of a few years ago. I'm sure the lack of attention on my part, in addition to the project being "off the radar" by not writing about it here in the newsletter, have both contributed to the slowing of the project's growth. Time to "reboot"!

Where we stand

The project database currently stands at 195 participants who have tested at the basic 12 marker level.

Of those 195, 156 have also tested to the 25 marker level, 137 of them have tested to the 37 marker level, with 74 testing to the 67 marker level. There is now a 111 marker test available, but to date no participant has tested to that level.

As I have mentioned to numerous people in private correspondence, I still believe the optimum test level for the majority of participants is the 37 marker test (Y-DNA37), with the need for testing to a higher level only desirable when the 37 marker test results fail to provide a clear answer to whether one participant matches another within a genealogically significant time frame, or when mutations may occur which could help identify a branch of a particular lineage.

It has been my experience with the 38-67 panel of markers that the majority of them have not added much to our knowledge in either of those instances, so the additional expense is not always justified. Of course, there are exceptions to this, and we continue to judge each case as results come in. The jury is still out on the new 111 marker test, and even FTDNA, the testing firm, only recommends this level when circumstances suggest it might help answer unresolved questions. As with any of these tests, the additional markers are only of significance when

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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. 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@cseidl.org or parkenews@cseidl.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
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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	\$250.00
(US funds only)	

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

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compared to others at the same level, so a 111 marker test will mean little if others in the same genetic group have not also tested to that level.

There is a new type of test, the Family Finder, which can be of use to us in our surname project, but its value is harder to ascertain. This test utilizes the autosomal DNA, that mixture of DNA we receive from both our parents, which in turn is a mixture of DNA our parents inherited from their parents. Unlike the Y-DNA, which tracks the direct male lineage, or mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) which tracks the direct female lineage, our autosomal DNA will include bits, in varying sizes, of DNA from our family lines on both sides. Thus, we will have traces of maternal grandpa's and grandma's DNA along with portions of our paternal grandparents' DNA as well, with smaller bits from each generation going back in time. That mixture will be different for everyone, so two siblings will have inherited different mixtures in their autosomal DNA.

The Family Finder test looks for those small portions of autosomal DNA you might share with another person taking the test, with the size of the shared DNA portion giving an indication of how recently that common ancestry may have occurred. One of the advantages of this test is that both males and females can participate, and DNA can be compared with others of the same or opposite gender. The drawback is that the results are not as clear-cut as with Y-DNA or mtDNA tests. When taking a Family Finder test, participants need to know the surnames in their maternal and paternal lineages, going back several generations. When a match is found with another participant, you must then compare your lists of surnames to see if you have any in common. If common surnames are found, that would suggest which surname the matching DNA belongs to, but this can still be difficult to pin down. Should the two participants share multiple surnames, not an uncommon occurrence in many families, then determining which surname attaches to the common DNA can be difficult without additional testing by others with

some of those common families. While many are using the Family Finder test to track genetic connections to families not in their direct male or female lineage, the practical use for us in the Park/e/s surname project will likely be confined to cases where a male Park/e/s DNA donor cannot be found.

Where we're headed

As Parke Society members, you should already be aware of our Lineage Key (LK) system of identifying the various Park/e/s lineages of our members. A lineage key may be connected to a known immigrant ancestor or may represent what we call a "fragment line," where research on a lineage hits a brick wall after a few generations. We have seen many instances in the DNA project where Y-DNA testing has enabled us to link fragment lines to known immigrant lines, or link fragment lines to each other genetically. By eliminating genetically unconnected Park/e/s lines in our research, DNA testing can help narrow the focus of one's research. By researching lines known to connect genetically, we can hope to discover where those lines may share that common male Park/e/s ancestor.

To date, our project represents about 60 different lineage keys identified by the Parke Society, as well as a few lines in the project from participants who are not Parke Society members and whose lines have not been assigned a lineage key. Without doing an exact count, I believe we have in our Lineage Key system well over 250 distinct lineage keys. Our goal for the future of our DNA project is clear: to have as many lineage keys represented and identified genetically as possible. As we've already seen, many of these unrepresented lineage keys will likely show a genetic connection to others in the database, thus enabling the Parke Society, as well as the affected members of those lineage keys, to add to their knowledge and perhaps resolve some questions about the numerous fragment lines.

As I've stated in past articles, if you are a member whose lineage key is not yet represented in the DNA project database, then you should not consider your family research complete until you've explored this area of genetic genealogy. If you are a male Park/e/s,

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you can participate by testing your own Y-DNA. If you are a female member, or a male of a different surname, then enlisting a male Park/e/s relative as a DNA donor is the way to go. If you are so far removed from your Park/e/s ancestral connection as to not have any known eligible relatives, then you might consider offering to pay for a test if a DNA donor can be found through researching your family line. In such a case as this, you should contact me directly and we may be able to help find an eligible donor. While our time as volunteers is limited, Fr. Michael Parks, our Historian, or Jean Churchill, who does extensive research on fragment lines through her "Missing Links" project, or I myself may be able to help.

In the coming months, I hope to find time to systematically contact members whose lineage keys are not represented in the DNA project. However, I urge anyone reading this who falls into that category to proactively contact me about joining the project. My email address is listed here in the newsletter, and can also be found on the Park/e/s DNA project website: <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/park-e-s/>

Society News and Notes

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

48th Annual Meeting

Due to circumstances beyond our control, we had to change the venue of the 2011 (48th) Annual meetings, scheduled for September 16-17, from Charleston, WV to Austintown, OH, just west of Youngstown. Since we rely totally on the mailed-in Proxy notices, we certainly hope that no one in the Society decided at the last moment to drop by for the meetings in Charleston, only to find us not there. The group attending being rather small, we found suitable accommodations in the Youngstown area that fulfilled our immediate needs on short notice, despite the number of activities that were going on in the Youngstown area that weekend.

Now that we no longer hold convocations, the main purpose of our annual meetings is to do what is needed to maintain our corporate standing and to comply with statutes and our own By-Laws. We also review the health of the Society, and look for ways to improve our value to our membership. This is a recap of the discussions and reports heard at those meetings together with the results of elections held.

Members submitted some 86 Proxy Ballots, and four individuals were present at the meetings: President Curtis H. Parks, PS#1166; Vice President Kenneth M. Parks, PS#1406; Historian and Executive Director Fr. Michael Parks+, PS#425; and Trustee (Seat II) Jean C. Churchill, PS#934. In accordance with our By-Laws, this constituted a quorum.

The results of the Trustee Elections at the Corporate meetings were as follows:

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

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

Seat VI: Fr. Michael Parks+, SSC, PS#425

At the Second Trustees Meeting the following officers were elected unanimously for a one year term ending at the Annual Meeting 2011:

President: Mr. Curtis Harvey Parks, PS#1166

Vice President: Mr. Kenneth Melvin Parks,
PS#1406

Secretary: Mrs. Joanne G. Rodgers, PS#1523

Treasurer: Ms. Lu Etta Terock, PS#861

Historian: Fr. Michael Parks, PS#425

Registrar: Mr. Ronald Neal, Parks, PS#1458

Librarian: Mr. Kenneth Melvin Parks, PS#1406

Fr. Michael Parks+, SSC, PS#425, was re-confirmed as Executive Director for the following year.

A list of officers, trustees and other appointees will be available for download from the Parke Society Members Only Web page.

The First Trustees' Meeting, held Friday evening, is usually informational, consisting of reports and status commentaries. Ideas launched at this session are discussed in further detail over the next day before we take action.

Our active membership now consists of about 440 members in the United States and Canada. We don't encourage foreign memberships (beyond Canada), as we can offer little help abroad, and we would have to double our annual dues for overseas members to cover costs of foreign mailing. We probably do not break even on mail to Canada, although we have been very reluctant in the past to charge them more for a membership as long as they pay their dues in US funds. If they pay in Canadian funds, we take a loss. In the past, we were somewhat forgiving on non-renewals, giving members benefit of doubt as to their intentions. Now we mail renewal notices around November 15th, with reminder notices in the following February or March. If members do not renew by that time, they are dropped from our active rolls.

Otherwise, our financial picture holds relatively steady. This fiscal year we had a small (\$233) operating deficit; last year we had a surplus of a similar amount. We again voted to transfer \$1,000 from the accumulated interest on Life Reserves to Operations, as intended years ago. We do not expect any sizeable outlays this coming year, although such an expenditure (like a new copier or computer) could put a significant dent in our finances.

The Trustees decided against discussing a dues increase, because of the continuing recession and the depressed nest eggs of many of our members, many of whom may be on fixed incomes. It was felt that without substantial added value, it could be detrimental to our membership numbers.

The Society runs a fairly tight ship. Our biggest expense is the production and publication of our triannual newsletter, which takes up about 60% of our total expenditures. The only variable expense in newsletter publication is mailout. We discussed offering the Newsletter as an electronic edition instead of via the current Standard Class mailing. The discussion of pluses and minuses was fairly long. Here are some of the comments made.

As a plus, members would receive the newsletter when released instead of a week or more later. And now it is rare that we get a member that does not have Internet access and an email account.

On the other side of the coin was the question of just how much savings impact would this have unless a substantial number of the members opted for electronic delivery instead of printed copy by mail. The logistics of such a process would also entail some additional work on the part of the Society. The Executive Director stressed that (a) it should be only at the choice of the member; (b) it should be sent to the member (rather than requiring them to download it, an extra step that sort of negates other positives); (c) whoever handles this process would have to be unfailing in completing the process, which should not be foisted upon the Executive Director or the Editor; (d) there would need to be positive follow-up in the case of email bounces; and finally (e) the Executive Director is not available to handle this task. There was also a question about print copy cost break points. If printing fewer hard copies actually cost more, the cost savings would really not be there.

As was mentioned, the choice of electronic delivery versus a hard copy would be entirely up to the members. The Board would like to hear from you if you might be willing to get your Society Newsletter in an electronic (PDF) format. Contact the President at chparks@mdo.net with your comments pro or con.

In terms of organizational functions, it was decided to hold the 2012 Annual Meetings (Trustee and Corporate) in the Youngstown area again as it was a reasonable compromise for the usual principals in view of travel time and expenses. Trustee Jean Churchill will do a site search once the final date has been set. At this point we can tell you that it will be in the latter part of September, but is also dependent upon a retreat schedule of the Executive Director/Historian which also happens in September. Further information will be provided in the next issue of the Newsletter.

There was an extensive discussion concerning our Web site and the related Parke Society Facebook page. We will soon be adding the published portions of the Lineage Catalogue to the public page of the Parke Society Web page. There was also a discussion concerning the Missing Links pieces that are addressed on the website. The Missing Links Editor

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will work with the Webmaster to see that the pages are current and appropriately labeled.

There was also a broad discussion of our DNA testing program, and how this information might be made available to members somewhere other than in the DNA testing area itself.

There also appears to be a need to review and update the Website Library listing, as a number of the books (basically all general works without specific reference to Park/e/s) that were previously in our physical library were moved to the Honesdale Historical Society as a result of the downsizing or the Circulating Collection.

In what some individuals might refer to as rearranging the deck chairs on the Titanic, the Board of Trustees took up the issue of Successor Planning and Society governance. There are two main areas of concern for The Board.

Our By-Laws restrict the President's tenure to 5 one year terms. This rule is in place to prevent the presidency, and the Society itself, from becoming a one man show. Usually, the Vice President steps up to the plate at the end of a President's 5 years. The current President is now going into his last year in office, so there will be a change in 2012. The current Vice President is ready and willing to become the next President, but that leaves a vacancy for the Vice Presidency of the Society. Essentially, the VP position is the president-in-waiting, which gives time to grasp the Society's overall operation. The candidate must be willing to attend annual meetings and participate in the life of the Society on a broad basis. If you might be interested in such an involvement in the life of the Society, let the President or the Executive Director know by email. (Oh yes, having email access is pretty much a given in today's world.)

The second issue relates to the current make-up of the Board of Trustees as an elected body of nine members. That number has been in place for some time, even predating the regionalization of the Society which was discarded about 4 years ago as not really practical. Since then, every active officer

has been elected to a seat on the board, and it is they who generally participate in the annual meetings. When the Society arrived at that number of Trustees, most of the members lived in New England and New York and could travel to a convenient location for meetings. That is no longer the case, the officers (and therefore active Trustees) being spread between Wisconsin and the east coast.

It makes no sense to have a Board of nine members when only four or five of them can reliably and actively participate in the governance of the Society. The present board is therefore considering amending the By-Laws to reduce the size of the Board to five trustees. This must be done in stages. No one already elected will be deprived of office, though they may choose to resign early. The proposed change must be published in the Newsletter and voted on by the Society. The first publication of the amendments will appear in the Spring issue, with the second publication in the Summer issue, together with the By-Laws Proxy Ballot. The transition will be a bit tricky. Starting in September 2012, the Board will elect fewer Trustees each year until the designated Board size has been reached.

Your input on this matter would be appreciated, by writing either the President or the Executive Director. The intention is to have these changes in place for the elections of September 2012.

As usual, it was good to be together as the governing board of the Society to discuss our state of affairs, and to plan for the future. Our meetings are generally open to the membership, and we would certainly welcome those who want to see and hear about the bigger picture of how the Society operates and accomplishes it goes. ☺

When they're gone, they're gone!

With each issue of the Parke Society Newsletter, extra copies are printed for use by the Registrar and other officers for replacing issues lost or mutilated in the mails, and as promotion for the Society. We rarely use up all extra copies, so they accumulate in somebody's house — usually mine. Rather than discard them, we want to give members of the Society

a chance to add to their collection of the Newsletters by buying back issues they don't have.

A caveat: with any printed source, be it in hard copy or on the Internet, things change, new evidence is found, new documents are unearthed, once solid connections are sometimes proven wrong. Just because something is in print doesn't make it gospel. The older the published material, the more likely it is that new information has recently come to light. Even so, what has been published can always be a starting point either to prove connections again or identify a problem in that source. And who knows how a tidbit published ten years ago might be the one clue you've needed for years to solve a genealogical mystery?

So, with that caution in mind, here's the deal. A recent inventory of the back issues shows that we have surplus copies going back over 20 years. By the time you read this, our Website will have a listing of available back issues, with their tables of contents.

They'll be available for \$2 each, or 5 issues for \$7.50, first come, first serve, and when they're gone, they'll be gone. I'll keep remaining stock for perhaps another 18 months or so, and then probably discard what remains. So check out the Website list, and see if there are any issues you might need or want. ☺

The Sons of Temperance

by Jean Churchill PS#934, ML Editor

Most of us are familiar with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) which was founded in Cleveland, Ohio in 1874. Probably the image that comes to mind is that of Carrie Nation wielding her hatchet in the saloons. Actually, it was Frances Willard's emphasis on social reform as well as abstinence that succeeded in establishing this oldest continuous voluntary, non-sectarian woman's organization in the world.

However, I had never heard of the Sons of Temperance until the Journal of Enos Talmadge Parks mentioned receiving The Charter of the Sons of Temperance of Nichols and Tioga Lodge No. 552 on October 11, 1849. Then, on the evening of June 11,

1850, Enos, his brother, Alonzo Parks and F. White attended the organizational meeting of the Barton Chapter #208 in Barton, Tioga County, New York. Enos and his brothers Alonzo and Joel were active members of this organization.

From Wikipedia I learned that the Order of the Sons of Temperance came into being by the formation of New York Division No. 1 on September 29, 1842. It was a brotherhood of men each of whom made a personal pledge that: "I will neither make, buy, sell nor use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider." The organization grew rapidly and on June 17, 1844, the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of the United States was instituted. General S. F. Cary, the Hon. Neal Dow, and Presidents Hayes and Grant were members. The Sons of Temperance was the only order Lincoln ever joined and in 1863, during his presidency, he welcomed a delegation from the Order on the occasion of its twenty-first anniversary.

Membership in the organization was restricted requiring a nomination from a member then the prospective member would be investigated by three other members of the Chapter. The initiation fee was two dollars (a large amount in those days) and there was also a weekly membership fee. It acted as an insurance company. Its constitution's rules also included provision for payment toward funeral cost for the member and his wife. There were other rules regarding visiting members who were ill, and there were secret rituals, passwords, etc. By the 1850s there were approximately 5,000 chapters.

Unlike the WCTU, this organization did not survive in our country but chapters are still active in Great Britain.

This Parks lineage, which includes the famous Folk Artist Joel Parks, is still a work in progress. Watch for more in later newsletters. ☺

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

Park/e/s in the Arts: George Richmond Parks – Actor by Ken Parks PS#1406

I stumbled upon the subject of this article quite by accident. As a Park/e/s researcher, I keep an eye open for any Park/e/s name that pops up anywhere: in a news article, movie credits, on someone's friends list on Facebook among many possibilities. I'm currently researching the 112 founding members of Actors' Equity Association for the stage actor union's upcoming centennial in 2013. While reading *The History of the Boston Theatre 1854-1901*, I noticed a photo of an actor named George R. Parks. Curiosity getting the better of me, I put my original research subject to one side and was off on a hunt to see what I could learn about my fellow actor.

Career and romance

George Richmond Parks was born in Boston in 1856, and after first appearing on stage in Salem, Massachusetts, became a young member of the stock company at the Boston Theatre in 1877. He was described as tall, fair-haired, and known as "Handsome George." He appeared as a member of the company every year through the 1881-82 season, when he left to join the acting company of the Boston Museum Theatre. It was there he met and fell in love with Elizabeth Robins, a fellow company member. Initially, Elizabeth resisted his attentions. She felt any romantic involvement, especially one leading to marriage, would not be conducive to a successful career on the stage. In time, though, she fell victim to the charms of "Handsome George," and they were married on 12 January, 1885 at Grace Episcopal Church in Salem, Massachusetts in a secret wedding ceremony. Elizabeth spent her wedding night alone on tour. Such can be the life of an actor on the road.

George R. Parks and his new wife honeymooned in mid-January at the Sturtevant Hotel in Manhattan where George was now rehearsing Othello. However, he was already thinking of leaving the stage and re-entering the hotel trade, his late father's occupation. He was not altogether keen on Elizabeth continuing her theatrical career, wishing her to assume the domestic role of wife. By late February, the manager of the Boston Museum wrote to Eliza-

beth, releasing her from her contract. He was not keen on the marriage, and told Elizabeth what he would have done for her career had she not married. Clearly, marriage and career were not an easy fit for this couple, despite their love for each other.

There followed a period of family problems in Ohio which required Elizabeth's presence, then long separations from her husband due to her return to the O'Neill Company. Desperate for work, she had taken the role of Mercedes in *The Count of Monte Cristo* for \$40 a week. (James O'Neill, father of playwright Eugene O'Neill, achieved great success in this play, which he went on to perform over 6,000 times. Many thought he sold out a promising career for financial success. He is the model for James Tyrone in Eugene O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey into Night*.) Bored with the repetition of the role, grief-stricken at the recent death of her grandmother, Elizabeth's health began to suffer from a daily routine of studying by day and performing in the evening, followed by long hours of travel between engagements. When she and George met at the end of the tour, their discussion of finances ended in a scene "& a terrible 'facing of the end' ...poor poor G. what's to be done."

There followed more periods of separation due to work, and both suffered illness. George became ill in Cleveland at one point and had to leave the company, thus adding to his financial distress. Finally, in late May of 1887 life came to a crisis point for George R. Parks.

Tragic end

Alone in Boston, with his wife and mother both in New York, George's mental state became such that he contemplated suicide, and there was no one close enough to recognize it or sway him from his desperate intentions. He sent letters to both, timed to arrive after his demise. In an article from the *New York Times* from June 8th:

The opening sentence in the letter to his mother is, "I die as I have lived," and it continues in the same strain without stating distinctly his suicidal plans. That to his wife states plainly that he intended to kill himself, and details his plan for self-destruction, which was in brief to tie a suit of

heavy armor to his feet and throw himself into the water. It is believed that he did this, as it is known that he carried from the Tremont House on the night of his disappearance a suit of armor used by him on the stage. If he met death in this way there is nothing strange in the fact that his body has not been found.

In the letter to his wife, George stated: "Your love for me is dead." Disillusioned with life in the theatre, and aware of his wife's ambitions for a greater career, he also wrote, "I will not stand in your light any longer." Unable to bear the thought of life without her, ending his life seemed his only option. His letter to Elizabeth ended:

Think the best of me you can. I die loving you if possible more than ever—I die to save you pain and suffering in the future—may your lines be cast in pleasanter places than in the past four years.

Good-bye good-bye
good-bye
Yours in death
George

Finally, after nearly two weeks of hoping against hope, George R. Parks's family received confirmation that his terrible plan had in fact been carried out. From a *New York Times* article datelined Boston, June 12th:

The mystery attaching to the disappearance of George R. Parks, the young actor, was solved today when the harbor police, in making their customary afternoon rounds, found his body floating in the harbor off the South Ferry, about midway between the city proper and East Boston.

At first the police were inclined to think that the bloated remains were those of some other victim. They were frightfully disfigured by decomposition, and the features were effaced by the gnawing teeth of fishes; but once ashore an examination of the clothing set all doubt at rest. The clothing was of good quality and answered to the description given of that worn by the missing man. In the overcoat pocket was found a theatrical date book, inscribed with his name, and giv-

ing the route of the "Held by the Enemy" company, the last with which he was connected. All his jewelry was in place, the gold shirt studs and sleeve buttons bearing the initials, "G.R.P." ...

Mr. Parks left the Tremont House at 12:30 on the night of Tuesday, May 31. A watch in his pocket stopped exactly at 1 o'clock, showing that he must have gone directly from the Tremont House to his death.

Elizabeth had her husband's remains brought to New York, where he was buried in an unmarked family plot in St. Andrew's Cemetery on Staten Island. The Parks family blamed her for the tragedy and connections with them ceased. Elizabeth Robins never remarried, and she would remember anniversaries with great tenderness. Years later, when she bought her first home, she burned his letters (though not his final note) and buried the ashes under a fir tree where she had planted white violets.

In the immediate aftermath of George's death, Elizabeth veered between 'a sort of twilight of semi-consciousness' and a 'dry-eyed agony.' She threw herself into her acting career, joining Edwin Booth's company in a coast-to-coast tour. This would be her last American tour, as she then moved to England and enjoyed a successful career, championing the plays of Ibsen, especially. She was also a published author, penning several novels as well as nonfiction works. After retiring from the stage at age 40, she became active in the Women's Suffrage movement. Except for extended visits to the United States to visit family (including a trip in 1900 to the gold rush camps in Alaska to search for her brother) she remained in England for the rest of her life. Elizabeth Robins died in 1952, just months shy of her 90th birthday.

Ancestry of George Richmond Parks

As stated earlier, George Richmond Parks was born in 1856 in Boston, Suffolk Co. Massachusetts, son of John Armington Parks, a hotel keeper, and Helen Richmond. He had siblings: Emily Tuesey Parks, b. ca. 1858 – d. after 1930 (married 25 November 1885 Medford, Middlesex Co. Massachusetts Dr. Franklin M. Eaton), John A. Parks, Jr., b. 28 January 1860,

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Park/e/s in the Arts

cont'd from p. 9

Freddy, who died young, and Helen M. Parks, b. 14 December 1864.

John Armington Parks was born 28 December 1817 in Barnet Township, Caledonia Co., Vermont and died 27 June 1879 in Medford, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. He married Helen Richmond, daughter of Col. John W. Richmond of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and Eliza Robinson on 11 August 1853 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts. John A. Parks was the son of Levi Potter Parks and Ruth Armington.

Levi Potter Parks was born 19 May 1792 in Hanover, Grafton Co., New Hampshire and died 4 February 1856 in Barnet Township, Caledonia Co., Vermont. Levi Potter Parks married Ruth Armington on 17 December 1816 in Waterford, Caledonia Co., Vermont. Ruth Armington Parks was born ca. 1795 and died 1836. Levi Potter Parks then married Harriet Swasey on 23 March 1836 in Newbury, Orange Co., Vermont. Levi Potter Parks was the son of Levi Parks and Persis Potter.

Levi Parks was born ca. 1769 and died 3 November 1839. Levi Parks married Persis Potter 12 February 1792 in Concord, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. Persis Potter Parks died in June 1792 in Concord, Middlesex Co. Massachusetts. Levi Parks then married Jane Curtis on 7 April 1796 in Hanover, Grafton Co., New Hampshire. Levi Parks and his second wife, Jane Curtis (b. ca. 1774-d. 15 March 1838) are both buried in Ammonoosuc Meadows Cemetery in Littleton, Grafton Co., New Hampshire.

Levi Parks's father is unknown at this time. There is an Abel Parks found in Hanover, Grafton Co., New Hampshire who is likely related. He appears to be of the same generation as Levi, making them possible brothers or cousins. More research is needed to connect this Parks family to a known lineage. I have recently made contact with descendants of Levi Potter Parks, including a male Parks descendant, and a DNA test will likely shed more light on this subject. Of course, should anyone reading this have information pertaining to this Parks family, the Parke Society would be very interested in hearing from them. ☺

Anson Parke, his sons, and their love of horses

by Sara E. Churchill PS#1573

This article came about because my mom (Jean Churchill PS#934) was having some difficulty finding topics for new Parke Society Newsletter articles. Luckily for her, I recently transferred to full-time reference at our main library where all the genealogy materials are located. Even more fortunately, the local paper, the Youngstown Vindicator, recently made available a link to their digitized archives from 1869 through the 1980s. (Thank you Google, ProQuest and Heritage for this great project to digitize newspapers which began in 2008 and unfortunately ended in May 2011.)

I was searching the surname Parke in the Vindicator's digital archives when I found the first clipping relating to one of his sons, who had been inducted into the National Racing Hall of Fame. I continued my search, finding that this family was very prominent in the horse racing field.

Anson Parke was born in Centerville, Utah on June 13, 1879. In 1900, Anson and his older brother, Lineous B. Parke were living as boarders in Albion Village, Cassia County, Idaho. On November 8 of that year, Anson and Julia Harris were married by Thomas E. Harper, Probate Judge in Albion. They were the parents of eight sons and three daughters.

Anson Parke settled down on a 200 acre farm in the town of Declo, where he raised horses and enjoyed a career in racing in fairs and match races around the state of Idaho. Although his fame never became nationwide, he was certainly well known throughout his home state. His love of horses and racing was evidently shared by his sons, since five of them took part in some aspect of the sport. Anson died May 3, 1935, at Burley, Idaho and was buried at Declo.

His second son, Vasco Anson Parke, was born April 18, 1903 and married Teresa Leone Anderson on June 5, 1924 in Salt Lake City. Vasco extended his racing career to the rodeo circuit. In 1966, he was listed in Who's Who In Thoroughbred Racing. In later years, he divided his time between Oregon where he spent the summer months as a Oregon state

racings commissioner and winters as a steward at race tracks near Phoenix. He was a charter member of the Society of Racing Officials. Vasco returned to Declo from Phoenix, Arizona where he died January 26, 1967.

His third son, Burley E. Parke, was born at Albion, Idaho on March 21, 1905. His first marriage was to Marion Eddy on January 28, 1924, at Pocatello, Idaho. His second marriage was in December, 1964, in Dale County, Florida. Burley died in October, 1977, in Phoenix.

Burley began as a jockey in Reno, and became successful at the Santa Anita and Tijuana tracks. He had an excellent year in the country in 1921, but by about 1924 he was too heavy for a jockey and moved on to become an assistant trainer. Charles Howard hired him to run his racing stable in the late 1940s, about the time he had purchased the future Hall of Fame horse Noor from the Aga Khan. Burley saw that Noor had great promise but needed a lot of work to become used to the American race tracks and to overcome a bad temper. He considered training Noor to beat Citation in four consecutive stakes to be the highlight of his career. Burley then retired from the sport to his fruit ranch in California for ten years before Lou Wolfson convinced him to return to the race track. While working for Wolfson, he trained Raise a Native and the 1965 Co-Horse of the Year, Roman Brother. Burley ranked among America's top five trainers on seven occasions before his death in 1977. Burley Parke was inducted into the National Racing Hall of Fame as a trainer in 1986.

Anson's fourth son, Ivan Harris Parke, was born November 1, 1908. His first marriage was to Ione Haight on October 9, 1926 in Jerome, Idaho. They were divorced before 1930. His second marriage was to Vera Creech, daughter of Bennett and Audry Creech. Ivan died January 20, 1995 in Alachua, Florida.

Ivan was riding Quarter Horses at county fairs when he was spotted by Western horseman Bennett Creech, who introduced the young rider to thoroughbred racing. He was immediately successful as a rider. As an apprentice in 1923, he led all North

American jockeys with 173 wins. The next year, as a journeyman, he again topped the standings with 205 wins, and also led all riders in purse earnings as a contract rider for H.P. Whitney.

One of Ivan's most notable victories was the inaugural Wood Memorial aboard Backbone in 1925. He also rode the winner in the first race ever won at Hialeah in 1923. He won the Ashford Oaks, Bowie Handicap, Breeders' Futurity, Capitol Handicap, Pimlico Cup Handicap, Thanksgiving Handicap and Washington Handicap. By the time he was nineteen, he had to retire because of his weight but he later returned as a steeplechase rider for Greentree Stable in 1930 and 1931, finishing second in wins among steeplechase jockeys in 1931.

Ivan switched to training Thoroughbreds in 1935 and went on to saddle 27 stakes winners. He conditioned Fred Hooper's Hoop, Jr., winner of the 1945 Kentucky Derby, as well as top sprinter Olympia. Parke bred Olympia and then sold him to Hooper. When Olympia won the 1949 Wood Memorial, Ivan became one of the few individuals to ride, train and breed a winner of a major stakes race. Along with Hooper, Ivan trained for Elizabeth Arden Graham and the Harbor View Farm of Louis Wolfson. Ivan Parke was inducted into the National Museum of Racing's Hall of Fame in 1978.

Anson's seventh son, Monte Del/Dale Parke was born December 18, 1918. He married first Ms McIntyre on November 22, 1936 at Burley, Idaho. His second marriage was to Evelyn Estella Colosia on December 22, 1956 at Clark Co, Nevada. They divorced in 1967. Monte died March 25, 1980 at Alameda, California.

Monte began riding at the age of three on a buckskin pony. By the time he was eight, he was racing in state fairs. His fame spread because he won so often on his pony, Old Buck. At home in the evenings, he would listen to the stories being told about his successful brother Ivan. When Ivan visited he would work teaching Monte. Thanks to Ivan's recommendation, Monte began working for Creech exercising horses at Agua Caliente, and from there he went to New York. His assignment there was to teach horses

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Anson Park, his sons, and their love of horses
cont'd from p. 11

how to start from the gate. His brother Burley acted as his manager and was very enthusiastic about his prospects.

As a beginning jockey, Monte was under the tutelage of trainer, Mose Goldblatt, the Cincinnati sportsman who developed his older brother, Ivan. Goldblatt was a trainer for the western division of the C.V. Whitney stables. At Lincoln Fields, Latonia, Kentucky in 1932, Monte was a sensation piloting home seventeen winners, eight within one week. He won over 80 races in a period of 71 days before he was seventeen years old. In 1933 Burley was the trainer for the Bennett Creech horses and Monte was under contract to ride all of the Creech mounts. Monte went on to become a successful trainer and it is interesting to note that in 1949 both he and his brother Ivan had horses entered in the Kentucky Derby. Monte trained Johns Joy from Calumet Farm while Ivan was the trainer of the horse Olympia owned by Fred Hooper.

Anson's youngest son, Charles R. (Chuck) Parke born August 4, 1921 in Declo, Idaho also was involved in the horse racing field but I have not found very much information on his career. He evidently did begin as a jockey but from the various newspaper reports, his career was primarily as a trainer. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, he was working for Fred W. Hooper with horses that were running in major races. Charles died December 5, 1981 in Hialeah, Miami-Dade, Florida.

What really struck me while writing this article was how young these boys were and what a short career span they had as successful jockeys before they became too heavy.

There is one more horse tie-in that deserves a mention in this article—that being Anson's youngest daughter, Ruby Parke. Ruby Parke was born March 31, 1919, in Declo Idaho. She married Elmer Kalensky. She died January 25, 2011, in Palm Desert, California, and is buried at Declo, Idaho.

As a young woman, Ruby Parke was a Cassia County Rodeo Queen. She went on to marry Elmer Kalensky who was involved in the thoroughbred rac-

ing industry. Also of note to those of us in the Parke Society, according to her obituary, she "loved doing genealogy. She was dedicated to writing and preserving the histories of her ancestors and family."

Using census data, Anson (8K9692) Parke was traced back to his parents Ira Curtis (7K2418) and Mary Parke. Ira was born in Terre Haute, Indiana on January 22, 1834. His wife, Mary Vashti Call, was born in Cleveland, Ohio on March 27, 1836. Ira Curtis Parke and Mary were married on April 10, 1853 in Bountiful, Utah. By 1860 they were living in Washoe Valley, Carson, Utah Territory. Anson was the youngest of their twelve children.

Ira Parke was found on the 1850 United States Census for Davis, Utah Territory in the household of Thomas H. Parke (all spelled Pach). Thomas Harris (6K602) Parke is proven part of the Roger lineage, LK=K. Two of his sons: Charles and Thompson have descendants who are members of the Parke Society, and now a third son, with descendants, has been added to our Society Data Base.

This research material has been forwarded to Susan Avery, Lineage Leader for the Roger (K) lineage. Please direct any questions to her or to our ML Editor at sdtjs2001@yahoo.com.

Sources:

- <http://www.racingmuseum.org/hall-of-fame/horse-trainers-view.asp?varID=48>
- <http://www.racingmuseum.org/hall-of-fame/horse-jockeys-view.asp?varID=52>
- Youngstown Vindicator*, Youngstown, OH 1-12-1924; 12-25-1925; 10-13-1932; 2-5-1933; 4-9-1933
- Long Beach Independent*, Long Beach, CA, 5-May 1947
- Syracuse Herald*, Syracuse, NY, 30-Jun 1933
- Idaho Evening News*, Twin Falls, Idaho, 2- Sept. 1937
- Waterloo Daily Courier*, Waterloo, IA, 6-May 1949
- Post Register*, Idaho Falls, Idaho, 12 July 1962
- Idaho Sunday Journal*, Pocatello, 1-29-67
- Bridgeport Post*, Bridgeport, CT, 25 Sep 1957, 4 May 1961
- Stars and Stripes*, 5 May 1961
- South Idaho Press*, Burley, ID, 30 January 2011
- United States Census data, Marriage Records, Obituary and Death Records

Lineage Key Catalog—part 10

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 Cyclopaedia 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), AY-IY (Vol. 47, No. 3). Further Lineage Keys will appear in subsequent issues of the Newsletter.

JY **Zephaniah (Seth) Parks** (1792, NY – 1874, IA); represented; married Leah Green, 1816, in Indiana. He had a brother named Samuel. He served in the 1812 War.

Source materials: lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member

Known children:

George Washington Parks (1838, IN – 1897, NE) married Martha Catherine Candle 1859, MO. Had issue.

Other children were: Norman, Emily, Lewis, and Corinthia.

KY **Alexander Park** (c.1709, Scotland or Ireland – ????, NJ); represented; married Unknown sometime before c. 1739. Possibly a total of five children of which three came or were born in New Jersey between 1739 and 1744. The two earlier children born in Ireland, stayed in Ireland. It is believed that Alexander perhaps came originally from Scotland, to Ireland, and thence to the Colonies.

Source materials: lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members, DNA evidence

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Lineage key catalogue, part 10

cont'd from p. 13

Children:

John Park (c1739, NJ – 1798) m. Mary Gordon, 1767. Had issue.

James Park (c1742, NJ – ????) m. Hannah Hendy, c1769. Had issue.

Alexander Park (1744, NJ – ????) m. Margaret (Unknown), c1763. Had issue.. Technically, there are descendants here also as Alexander's daughter Sally Ann (03K25), married James's son, Robert (03K14).

Two other children born in Ireland, and stayed there, whose names are unknown.

LY William Parkes (1801, Eng. – ????, probably IA); represented; married Sarah Redfern, 1825, England. This lineage key presents an interesting problem for surname/family genealogists, as there was a second marriage (and divorce), the two children of that second marriage taking the Parks name instead of using their birth name of Slack. This is an Immigrant Line.

Source materials: lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members, Census Analysis

Four children known:

J. Alfred Parks (1828, Eng. – 1864, WI) m. Sarah Simms, 1849 England, Had issue.

Other children were: Thomas, Sarah P., and William Parks

Though the descendant member does not have a verified Park/e/s line from this lineage key (they do have another verified line via Roger, LK=K), this line is catalogued because there were actual blood Park/e/s descendants, and further, because the "adopted name" ancestors carry the Park/e/s name.

MY Thomas Park (???? – ????) ; represented; married Abigael (Unknown), bef. 1793. Early generations are lacking in detail. Research currently on hand is in excess of 15 years old. Very possibly this Thomas is a descendant of the Robert-Thomas Line (LK=T), a possibility strengthened by the fact that a descendant of this Thomas is named Minor Robert, a given name found only in the Robert-Thomas line. Further research with newly available materials and DNA testing could probably prove or disprove this connection. Only two children are known and the documentation is thin.

Source materials: lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members, Census Analysis

Two children known:

Moses Parks, (1795, VT – ????) m. Amy Montross, bef. 1837, had issue.

Ashur Parks (1793, CT – ????) : Thomas, Sarah P., and William Parks

NY William Parks, (1813, KY – ????) ; represented; married Paulina (Perlina) (Unknown), bef. 1838, (1819, KY – ????) . Four children known. There is a clear DNA connection to the Thomas of Virginia line (LK=C) but the connection has not been found as yet.

Source materials: lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members, Census Analysis

Four children known:

Martha Ann Parks (1838, KY – 1914, MO) m. William E. Swaney.

William Thomas Parks, (1840, IN – 1920, KS) m. Mary Robinson, circa 1864, KY, (1845, KY – 1923, TX) had 12 children.

Isham M. Parks (c1846, MO – ????)

Willis H. Parks (c1849, MO – ????)

OY **Thomas P. Parke**, (????, KY – 1847, IA); represented; married Mary Ann Estes, bef. 1828, (c1807, VA – 1853, IA). Five children known. No active member in this line at this time.

Source materials: lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member, Census Analysis

Four children known:

Abraham Parke (c1828 – ???). Nothing further known

Perry Clayton Parke (1829, MO – 1913, SD), m. Olive M. Mitchell, 1852, IA. Nothing further known.

Thomas L. Parke, (1833, MO – 1903, SD) m. Harriet A. Sims, 1855, IA, (1836, NY – 1908, SD) had 5 children.

Catherine Parke (c1836, MO? – ???), Nothing further known.

William Marion Parke (1839, MO – 1909, MT) m. Rebecca Hart, 1862, IA. Nothing further known.

This key was formerly used to describe:

01OY1 Emaline (Emily) Parke, (c1821, NY – ???), m. Thomas Ford, circa 1843, who is now classified as 05T511.

PY The earliest generation is not well documented. Three members in the Society lay claim to this lineage, though they do not all agree as to the founding ancestor nor details related to said ancestor. Both instances are listed here. Further research is badly needed on this line.

1. James R. Park (c1789, SC or KY – ???); represented; married Charity (or Elizabeth) Lewis circa 1820 (1790, SC or VA – ???). Nine children known.

2. William James Park (1798, KY – ???); represented; married Maria Gunter 1818 in Williamson Co., TN, same nine children are listed as known.

Source materials: lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members, Census Analysis

Nine children known:

Jonathan Park (c1821, TN? – 1914, MO) m. Elizabeth (Unknown) circa 1840, killed in the Mexican American War, nothing further known.

George Washington Park, (c1823, TN – 1900, AR) m. Angeline Leonard, 1841, AR, (1824, AL – 1900, AR) had 3 children.

Louisiana Tennessee Park (aka Lucy Ann Park), (1835, AR – 1882, KS) m. James Arthur Franklin, 1849, AR (1828, AL – 1911, MO) had 11 children.

Other children were: Sarilda, (1826, TN – 1902, MO) m. (1) William Shelby Payne, 1843 in MO; m. (2) Jacob Dobbs, 1881; William (1829, TN – 1901), m. (1) Sarah A. Wiggins; m. (2) Margaret A. (Unknown) 1854 in Greene Co., MO; Elijah (c1830, TN); Tabitha (c1834, TN); Narcissa (c1840, AR); and one other child unnamed born circa 1837, AR.☞

Note to live.com and hotmail.com email addressees

Emails being sent by the Historian to certain email domains are being needlessly rejected, causing no small amount of angst on the part of the Historian. We'd like your assistance in resolving this issue. After all, while we may not communicate with all of you on a regular basis, when we do, it's because we need to convey important information.

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Note to live.com and hotmail.com addressees
cont'd from p. 15

The problem seems to be with addresses which have the domain names (after the “@” sign) @live.com and @hotmail.com. For some reason, the organizations that owns these domain names have put the domain “@compuserve.com” on a black (or blocking) list. So when an email comes from a @compuserve.com email address, it’s either bounced back to the sender or disappears down the black hole of unwanted emails.

If you have a @live.com or @hotmail.com email address, you can do one of two things.

1. You can put the following two addresses on your “white list”:

70741.2122@compuserve.com

tad_parks@compuserve.com

(note the underscore between the ‘tad’ and ‘parks’)

2. You can go to the “black list” and make sure that the @compuserve.com domain name is not residing there.

If you’re somewhat technically challenged by this, contact the help desk for your email provider, and tell them that you need to be able to receive emails from the @compuserve.com domain. If they suggest, as they have to some, that your sender just needs to change his email address, tell them that it would take more than an act of God to have that happen.

And of course, if you do change your email address, be sure to advise the Society so that we don’t have our messages to you sent back as “User unknown.”☺

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

1575 Darrel Thompson Parke

Logan, UT

Lineage is Roger of NJ, LK=K. Line is Roger¹, Roger², Joseph³, Joseph⁴, Micajah⁵, Thomas Harris⁶, Thompson⁷, Thompson Charles⁸, Noel Eldredge⁹, to member¹⁰.

1576 Candace L. Duda

Rochester Hills, MI

Lineage is Robert (MA, 1630) through his son Thomas (02T2), LK=T, Chart 13. Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Nathaniel³, Joseph⁴, Smith^{5,6,7}, Orrin⁸, George W.⁹, Orien Luelo¹⁰, Leroy Orien¹¹, to member¹².

1577 Emma Scholes

Woodstown, NJ

Lineage is new Immigrant Line, James Park, (July 1850, at sea – ????) married in 1886 to Mary Louise Dewees, possibly in Pennsylvania. Supposed to have arrived in 1850, perhaps Philadelphia, probably immigrating from Ireland. Finding his parentage has proved to be very elusive. LK=BN. Line is James¹, Emma B.² Park who married Andrew Henry Cooney, to Edward³ Cooney who married Edna Mae Melson, to member⁴.

1578 Michael Dennis Dolan

Brevard, NC

Lineage is Robert (MA, 1630) through his son Thomas (02T2), LK=T, Chart 13. Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Nathaniel³, Joseph⁴, James⁵, Cyrenius⁶, Nathan(iel)⁷, Jason⁸, Martin W.⁹, William Earl¹⁰, Martin Lyle¹¹, Martin Earl¹², to member’s spouse¹³.

1579 Dennis E. Brown

Red Bluff, CA

Lineage is Roger of NJ, LK=K. Line is Roger¹, John², John³, Ann⁴, to Aaron Smith who married Sarah Allen, Winchester, Frederick Co., Virginia, 1 November 1772. Awaiting further descent information from member as of this publication.☺

The next editorial due date is
February 15, 2012