

The Parke Society Newsletter

Researching all Park/e/s immigrants from the British Isles.
Promoting Fellowship, Genealogical Research and the Preservation of our Heritage

Legacy from my Grandmother Park

In remembrance of her grandfather, James Parks (1834-1885; GAR 1861-64)

By Carol Park Cormany, PS#1524

A large book... thick... dark... aged... sacred... sits on my table, just as it once occupied a place of prominence in the parlor of the Parks family. Almost obscure, its spine reads *Domestic Bible Illustrated*. This book had been sitting on my bookshelf seldom touched since 1972, the year that my Grandmother, Anna Belle Turnbaugh Park, died and I inherited this treasure. Now retired, I have more time to enjoy and pursue her legacy. The Bible, printed in 1866, belonged to Grandma's grandparents, James Parks and Susan C. Truman, married in Huntingdon County, PA, April 21, 1859. Grandma connected my Park (LK=KY) and Parks (LK=GO-GW) lineages. She was

the daughter of Mary Alice Parks Turnbaugh and the wife of William Raymond Park. I knew Grandma's Turnbaugh family well but knew nothing about her Parks family. Through this Bible legacy, my grandmother sent me on a recent journey through time to discover for myself these Parks ancestors of Civil War times. Observance of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg takes place July 1-3. This article is written in remembrance of James Parks who served three years with the Union Army and fought in the Battle of Gettysburg.

James Parks was named for his grandfather, James Parks (1761-1828), who along with his brother, Thomas, settled in Tyrone Township, Huntingdon County, PA about 1786. They were born in Cumberland County, PA, and lived for a time in Augusta County, VA, with their parents Joseph Parks (1727-1810) and Rebecca Clark. It is believed, but not documented, that this James served in the Revolutionary War as well as the War of 1812. The younger James Parks was the son of David Parks (1807-1837) and Mary Autleberger. David died young leaving Mary to raise six young children, including sons Amos, born 1832, and James, born 1834. Mary returned to her father's farm in Warrior's

In This Issue:

Legacy from my Grandmother Park	33
From the President's Desk	37
Candidates for Trustee	39
Historian's Corner	39
Richard (5R63b) Parks	43
Correction	44
Hotten and His Original Lists	45
The 2012 Lola Parks Spohn Nielsen Award	46
In Memoriam	49
Query from Rob Stamm, PS#1428	51
A Park/e/s Grammar	51
Welcome, New Members!	52

continued on p. 35

THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

VOL. 49, No. 3

© 2013 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 (US funds only)	\$250.00

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

Editor: Dr. Paul Jordan-Smith #1451
Email: parkenews@csedl.org

Immediate Past Editor: Percival D. Park #140

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

Immediate Past President: Curtis H. Parks #1166L

Vice President: Position open.

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; pennst8ron@hotmail.com

Registered agent: W. Scott Park #264

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

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

Archivist: position open.

Immediate Past Archivist: Mrs. Corabelle E. DeClerg #842H

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

Webmaster: Paul Jordan-Smith #1451
Email: parkenews@csedl.org

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, **Ken M. Parks**, PS#1406 at kenparks@earthlink.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, **Ken M. Parks**, PS#1406 at kenparks@earthlink.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 wobens1899@gmail.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 parkenews@csedl.org. 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.

Legacy from my Grandmother Park

cont'd from p. 33

Mark Township, Huntingdon County, PA where she raised her children in a small house on the property. About 1850, she married Jacob Domer, who was already a great grandfather of my Grandmother Park from her Turnbaugh line.

After James and Susan married, they settled in nearby Birmingham where they started their family. Amos also married and settled in Altoona. When news of the attack on Fort Sumter reached the North, President Lincoln called for 75,000, 90-day volunteers to put down the rebellion. Following the call in April, 1861, Amos immediately volunteered. He served his three months and then in January, 1862, he signed up with the 12th PA Cavalry, 113th PA Volunteers for the duration of the war. On June 1, 1861, James volunteered for three years with Co. I, 34th PA Volunteer Infantry, 5th PA Reserves. These brothers were committed to the cause of preserving the Union. James tenderly kissed Susan, his eight-month pregnant wife, and Annie, his 16-month old daughter, goodbye. Appropriately enough for this patriotic family, a son was born to Susan and James on July 4th. Susan named him, Emanuel James, and sent word to James of his birth. Emanuel means "God with us." Thus, her reassuring message to James – "God is with us, James!"

James and the 34th PA Volunteer Infantry served at Fredericksburg, the Battle of Mechanicsville, Chickahominy, the Battle of Malvern Hill, the Battle of South Mountain and the Battle of Antietam. In June of 1863, the 5th PA Reserves joined the Army of the Potomac.

During the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, James' brigade was for a time held in reserve in the vicinity of Little Round Top. The enemy was trying hard to gain possession of it. Major conflict ensued for possession of the heights. For a time possession seemed doubtful. At this critical time, the Fifth was ordered to advance to the relief of the hard-pressed Twentieth Maine. With a cheer that sounded above the clangor of battle, sending gladness to friend and terror to foe, the command went for-

ward at a double quick, dashing up the hill and gaining the summit in time to share in the victory, and to render its possession secure. During the night these regiments were advanced to the summit of Round Top, and the two hills were joined by a strong line of breastworks. The loss to the regiment in this engagement was two wounded.

James tasted the sweet victory of this turning point in the Battle of Gettysburg but he also witnessed the terrible carnage. How long would he remember the screaming of the wounded, the stench of death, and the sight of amputated limbs? James suffered no injuries. However, in January 1863, Amos was injured in West Virginia when his horse fell throwing Amos on to the pommel of the saddle which injured his right testicle and caused a life-long tumor. At the same time, the tongue of the stirrup kicker was run into his right leg also causing a life-long tumor.

Upon discharge from the Army, James returned to his home and family in Antis Township, Blair County, PA. Susan's closest brother died in Texas at the end of the war. Daniel's son, George, was seriously injured in the war. Samuel Henderson, husband of Nancy Parks, youngest of the Parks siblings, was wounded at Cold Harbor in 1864, discharged, and died later that year of typhoid fever. Nancy's and Samuel's four young children were sent to orphans' schools which sprung up across the country following the war.

One of the treasures of this sacred Bible is a small photograph album centered in the Bible just prior to the Family Record. The first page of pictures consists primarily of Civil War officers – General Winfield Scott, General Ulysses S. Grant, General McClellan, and Colonel Baker. On the next page, however, my eyes were drawn toward a tiny dark tintype family picture. To my great delight and amazement, when I scanned the tintype, this beautiful photo appeared. None of the people were identified, however, which led me down an educational trail learning how to identify people in old photos. Seated in the front row are Samuel Funk, married to Eliza Parks (Samuel served in the

Legacy from my Grandmother Park

cont'd from p. 35

49th PA Infantry); Annie Parks seated on the lap of James Parks; and Emanuel Parks, seated on the lap of his great uncle, Daniel Parks. Standing in the back are Susan Truman Parks, Amos Parks, Eliza Parks Funk, and Mary Parks Domer. This photo was taken about 1868. Mementoes tucked in among the yellowed Bible pages include a lock of Annie's hair. Annie died of scarlet fever in 1872. Grim faces reflect the sad circumstances of the time.



Following James's return, six more children were born to James and Susan including my great grandmother, Mary Alice, in 1867. Years passed. Darkness deepened over the Parks household Friday evening, December 11, 1885. James worked as a night watchman for the PA Railroad near their home at Elizabeth Furnace. That night, when the Fast Line west reached Bell's Mills, the engineer received orders to run on the south track as the north track west of that point was blocked by a derailed car and the middle siding was occupied by a number of cars. As the train approached Elizabeth

Furnace, the engineer noticed a light ahead carried by a track watchman walking on the middle track. As the train drew near to him, the watchman suddenly ran in front of the engine. He was struck the moment he stepped on the track and hurled back against a freight car standing on the middle siding. Sadly, the watchman was James Parks. Both the engineer and the fireman thought they had hit something on both sides of the train.

As it turned out, James had become aware of a man and a small boy walking on the south track. He tried to warn them with his lantern to no avail. Finally, he jumped in front of the train hoping to push them off the tracks. Despite his valiant and sacrificial effort, all three died. James had survived Civil War battles but lost the battle of life to the "iron horse." He was 51 years old and left behind his widow with four children still living at home. These were my great grandmother, Mary Alice, age 18; twins, Ada and Clara, age 13; and Ira, a special needs child, age 9.

The Altoona Mirror reported that the undertaker sent the bodies of the two men, neatly dressed and coffined, to Elizabeth Furnace on the mail train where they were taken to their homes for viewings, as was the custom of the day. The grief of the sorrowing families was indescribable. Surely not an open casket in a situation like this, I wonder? Just the thought of what happened could conjure up nightmares, let alone the sight of one's loved one so badly injured. No obituary appeared in the newspapers, only several large articles with vivid descriptions of the horrific and gruesome tragedy.

How does one survive the horrors of war, of Gettysburg, of violent death and shed blood? This leads me back to my grandmother's legacy – the sacred Bible which belonged to James and Susan. Between its covers lies the greatest treasure of all – the Word of God. It is our guidebook for life. It brings the only hope and consolation we humans can draw upon in times like these. Comfort and consolation catapult from its pages bringing hope and healing to sorrowful saints.

"...the perishable must clothe itself with the imperishable, and the mortal with immortal-

ity, then the saying that is written will come true: 'Death has been swallowed up in victory.' 'Where, O death, is your victory? Where, O death, is your sting?' But thanks be to God! He gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." I Corinthians 15:53-55, 57

Brilliant peacock feathers... iridescent... green... blue... gold... discovered in this ancient Book symbolize immortality. Faith is the victory that produces overcomers! Thank you, Grand-mas Park and Parks, for this great legacy!~

From the President's Desk

by Ken Parks PS#1406

NERGC Conference

As I mentioned in the last issue, Fr. Michael "Tad" Parks and I attended the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium (NERGC) conference in Manchester, New Hampshire in April, 2013. Not only was it a wonderful conference full of interesting sessions on a number of topics, it gave Tad and me a chance to discuss various Parke Society matters at length in person, a rare and welcome opportunity. We set up our Parke Society table at the event's Society Fair (see photo) one evening, and even though our organization has a narrower scope than many others participating, we were pleasantly surprised to get several "hits" from individuals with Park/e/s ancestry. We hope to be welcoming one or more of these folks as new members in the near future!



Parke Society Website

By the time this newsletter issue reaches the membership, the Parke Society website should have a new look! Please stop by and explore and feel free to let us know what you think, good or bad. The content may not be entirely complete initially; indeed, content will be added on an ongoing basis from now on, so please be patient with us and keep checking back often to see what's new.

Parke Society Annual Corporate Meeting 2013

For the Society's 2013 business meeting on Saturday, 21 September 2013 we'll again meet at the Country Inns and Suites Hotel, Harrisburg at Union Deposit Road, Pennsylvania.

This will be the third time we'll be using this facility due to its convenient location for most of the officers and trustees likely to attend. It is always good to be able to meet at a familiar place, and a place that is familiar with us. As always, we stress that all Parke Society members are both welcomed and encouraged to attend!

We'll have 2 suites (1 King bed) and 8 standard rooms (2 Queen beds), with the rates the same as last year (\$120, and \$102 respectively, plus 11% tax). Simply call the hotel directly at (717) 558-9200 and ask for a room in The Parke Society block. If you are interested in discussing your research with the Historian, please let him know so that he can bring materials appropriate to your line (see the enclosed ballot).

You'll find a lot to do in Harrisburg before or following our meeting: the Pennsylvania State Library and the Historical Society of Dauphin County are both in Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania State Archives, also in Harrisburg, has a wealth of information about early immigrants and the Revolutionary War history. Even closer to our hotel is the National Civil War Museum. The excellent Lancaster County Historical Society is a short drive away and is located on the same grounds as Wheatland, the home of President James Buchanan. Of course, you ought not to forget that Hershey, Pennsylvania

continued on p. 38

From the President's Desk

cont'd from p. 37

is nearby, and offers a source of fun of a completely different kind!

Seeking Member Interest and Input in 2014 Convocation

At our last Convocation in Fort Wayne, Indiana in 2009, declining attendance led the Parke Society officers and trustees to conclude that we would henceforth hold annual meetings to conduct the necessary business of the Society, continuing to invite all members to attend, but not planning a full-blown Convocation. However, since we are celebrating our fiftieth year as a Society, we thought we'd try to determine whether there is sufficient member interest in holding another full Convocation in 2014.

Here's what we have in mind, and we would very much like to hear from as many of you as possible on two points:

1. whether you have an interest in attending and would be likely to do so
2. what time of year would be best for you to be able to attend.

The location we have in mind for the 2014 Convocation is Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The Lancaster County Historical Society has recently completed a major building renovation, and we are exploring options for holding at least part of the Convocation activities at the LCHS facility. We would try to arrange for all Parke Society members in attendance to have access to the excellent library and archives at the LCHS at no extra charge, and at least one program with a guest speaker would be planned for the Convocation.

In addition to the facilities and offerings of the LCHS, the Society would have its Research Room available for members, including the Society's Lineage Binders and the bulk of the Dana Parks, Jr. Memorial Library at the Convocation hotel. A symposium, led by our Historian and other staff members, on the various Park/e/s lineages of southeastern Pennsylvania would be planned, as well as scheduled one-on-one sessions with Parke Society staff to

consult on your individual Park/e/s lineage or other genealogical brick-walls. A formal dinner, followed by a short business meeting to elect officers and trustees would be held either at the LCHS or the Convocation hotel.

The LCHS is located on the same grounds as Wheatland, historic home of President James Buchanan, and the Tanger Arboretum. The LCHS recently took possession of the Esprit Collection of Amish quilts, and a half-dozen are on display at any given time. Of course, Amish country is a short drive away and there are many other attractions in the area providing activities of interest to all family members.

Naturally, we would like to have some gauge of the amount of interest as soon as possible, so we encourage you to contact us sometime in the next few weeks, as we would like to approach the LCHS and hotels about plans by July or August of 2013. Expressing an interest is in no way a firm commitment on your part, we simply need to know if there is sufficient interest to warrant moving forward with event planning. The time frame we have in mind for the Convocation is sometime between mid-July to the end of August. While we held past Convocations and our annual meetings in September, we feel by moving the Convocation to a period after the July 4th holiday and before Labor Day and the beginning of the school year, members would be able to plan vacation time to allow them to attend the Convocation.

While much of the focus of the Convocation will be on early southeast Pennsylvania Park/e/s lineages due to the physical location, the Convocation will encompass all Park/e/s lineages and locations, and we look forward to welcoming all members as we gather once again to meet, for the first time or to renew old acquaintances! Join us!!

Contact Ken Parks at kenparks@earthlink.net to express your interest and thoughts about the proposed 2014 Convocation.

Park/e/s DNA Surname Project

If any of you have visited the DNA project website lately at www.familytreedna.com/public/park-e-s you may have noticed that the corresponding lineage information about the partici-

pants is missing from the “Results” page. Growing pains, both those of FTDNA and our own project, resulted in more data than the FTDNA-provided website could handle, so that lineage information now resides on the DNA page of the newly revised Parke Society website, with links back and forth to both sites provided. The “Y-DNA Results” page on the FTDNA site remains intact, showing the actual marker results of the participants in the same order and grouping as is found on the lineage information page.

Speaking of the grouping of DNA participants, I have renamed and reordered the groups a bit to reflect the new nomenclature of the haplogroups being used by FTDNA and others in the genetic genealogy field. A haplogroup (from the Greek: *haploûs*, “onefold, single, simple”) is a group of similar haplotypes that share a common ancestor having the same single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) mutation in all haplotypes. As more and more information developed about haplogroups, the designations were becoming increasingly unwieldy, such as R1b1a2a1a1a4. That has now been shortened to R-M269, with M269 reflecting the terminal SNP. Groups are now identified first by their haplogroup designation, followed by the Lineage Keys included in the group.

Our project continues to grow, with new PS members and non-members alike ordering tests. We continue to increase the number of Lineage Keys (LKs) represented, but I will stress again that if your particular LK is not yet represented (or is under-represented) in the DNA database, I would encourage you to order a test if you are an eligible Park/e/s male, or to contact a male Park/e/s relative from your family to donate their DNA. This is particularly important if your LK represents a “fragment line” with a brick-wall Park/e/s ancestor. By learning what other Park/e/s families are genetically related to yours, some of those brick walls could come tumbling down!↵

The Candidates for Trustee.

In the past we haven’t provided information about the Trustee candidates. Because of overall reduction in the number of Trustees from nine to six over a three year period, we’re

asking you to choose **two** candidates from a slate of three nominees. Here’s a brief synopsis of the candidates, their history with the Society, and their genealogical background.

Ronald Neal Parks, PS#1458, has been an active member since 2005, became the Registrar in 2007 following the sudden death of Dan Park, and was elected a Trustee in 2011 to complete the un-expired term of a retiring Trustee. He is a retired Army veteran. He is a descendant in the fragment Lineage Key GP.

Curtis Harvey Parks, PS#1166, has been an active member of the Society since 1994, was the past President of the Society 2007-2012, and has been a Trustee, and webmaster since 1999. He is a descendant on the Robert-Laban Group, Lineage Key WR.

Robert James Park, PS#1023, has been a member of the Society since 1991, a life member since 1995, and a Trustee of the Society since 1999. He is a descendant of the Fragment Lineage Key AR.↵

Historian’s Corner:

by (Fr.) Michael (Tad) Parks+, PS #425H
The Problems with Richard, LK=R

To the best of our knowledge, the second known Park/e/s to immigrate to the Colonies was one Richard Park, a miller, who came on the Defence in 1635. In our Lineage Binder system, he is classified as the Lineage Key R. A number of Society members, including this writer, claim descent from him.

We wish we could say that his existence and progeny were settled issues, but they aren’t. Several questions remain, and debates continue as to just who he was, how he got here, and who his children were. Here, I present what we know and what we conjecture, based on research presently known to the Parke Society. Perhaps someone reading this article will have additional information to help us resolve these issues. Throughout, except for direct quotations, I use the Park spelling for Richard and his family, though he can be found referred to by all four Park/e/s surname variants.

continued on p. 40

Historian's Corner: Problems with Richard LK=R
cont'd from p. 39

Over the years, researchers have pointed to the entry in John Camden Hotten's *Original Lists of Persons of Quality* as the source for his immigration to the Colonies (see article on p. 00). On page 105, we find this entry:

xj° die Julij 1635

Theis vnder-written names are to be transported to New-England imbarqued in the Defence of Lndon [London], Edward Bostock Mr p Certificate of his Conformitie in Religion & that he is no Subsedy-man.

A Miller Richard Perk 33
Margery Perk 40
Isabell Perk 7
Elizabeth Perk 4

While the surname spelling might cause doubt, this is the only known passenger listing for a Richard Park that agrees with other records found in the area around this time. We need to remember that spellings in general were variable, and even more so as to names, especially surnames. [Moreover, Perk was likely to have been pronounced Park, just as clerk was pronounced clark—and still is, in England. –Ed.]

The information given here is pretty limited, and causes us one very grave concern. Were there any sons that would carry the Park name forward? And if so, how and when did they come to the Colonies? Let's see what others have said concerning this Richard.

Enter Frank Sylvester Parks

From 1906 to 1934, Frank Sylvester Parks, a government employee with an abiding interest in genealogy, published four volumes about the genealogy of the Parke Families. Of interest to us is his *Genealogy of the Parke Families of Massachusetts*, privately published in 1909.

As far as we know, there was no compiled genealogy or studies in existence regarding this Richard prior to F. S. Parks's publication. While this is a fairly comprehensive genealogy of Richard and his descendants, it also represents the state of genealogical research of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Citations and reference notes are limited when

present at all. Like most family genealogists of the period, most information was obtained from personal correspondence with interested parties. As with all genealogical research, it is a starting point and not an ending one. For the most part, what Mr. Parks recorded has been found to correspond with later research, especially with regard to subsequent generations.

Mr. Parks attempts to flesh out our picture of Richard Park. Richard's presence in the Boston area is attested to by several recorded land transactions. In later years he was a Cambridge Constable, and he was on the Committee to lay out highways.

What we don't know is anything about his prior life in England, where he hailed from, or why he decided to leave for the Colonies. Nor do we know anything for certain about his wife Margery or her heritage. A possible maiden name has been kicked around over the years, based solely on a parenthetical remark in the 1909 Parks volume that "one correspondent stated that her name was Crane." Oft repeated by later writers, this is now taken as gospel, which it is not.

Margery Park died sometime before September 1656, as after that Richard married Sarah (Collier) Brewster, daughter of William and Jane (Clark) Collier, and the widow of Love Brewster, the son of Elder William Brewster. It is our concerted belief that there were no children by this second marriage, as nothing in Richard's will or anywhere else indicates that. Sarah survived Richard by some 26 years.

Richard died between 12 July 1665 (the date of his will) and 4 August 1665 (the date of the inventory). His will mentions his wife, Sarah, his two daughters, and a son named Thomas. He left a sizeable estate of over £1500, according to the inventory presented to the court by Thomas Park; Edward Winship, the husband of Richard's daughter Elizabeth; and Francis Whitmore, Isabel's husband. A second inventory was presented by his widow, who had refused to attest the inventory previously submitted.

Disputes about the execution of Richard's will dragged on for years, first between the son Thomas and his stepmother (Sarah), and later

between Thomas and a tenant on the land. What is interesting to note here is that no mention is made of any other son, whose name would appear in the proving of the will and settling of the estate; no such reference is found.

F. S. Parks notes that “while all previously published accounts give but three children to Richard Park, and have entirely ignored the existence of a second Richard; there seem to be very good reasons for believing that this second Richard to be the oldest son of Richard” the immigrant. As mentioned earlier, we do not know what Mr. Parks was referring to as the “previously published accounts.”

In the final analysis, F. S. Parks lists a total of four children: the two daughters shown on the passenger list, the son Thomas, and an elusive Richard (to whom we will return shortly).

Enter *The Great Migration*

A much more recent analysis of our Richard Park is found in Robert Charles Anderson’s *The Great Migration, Volume V* (published in 2007), pages 360–363. The purpose of this series of books was to document all that is known about the massive migrations that took place in 1634–35 into the New England area.

As is always the case with Mr. Anderson’s work, the material is well researched and documented (unlike the work of F. S. Parks), confirming much of what was previously reported in the 1909 work. He details out land transactions and especially the issues with the inventory and proving of the will of Richard Park.

Regarding the matter of the children of Richard, he lists only the three that have been clearly accepted, Thomas, Isabel, and Elizabeth by Margery, and that there was no issue by his second marriage to Sarah (Collier) Brewster.

As to a son named Richard, Anderson says:

Frank Sylvester Parks (relying on George Tolman) argued that this immigrant had a son Richard. There certainly was another man named Richard Park or Parks in Cambridge and neighboring towns who was of about the right age, but no record has been found which connects him with the subject

of this sketch. In particular, given the many years of dispute over the will of the immigrant, one would expect that a son who had not been named in the will, even if he had received his portion earlier, would make an appearance. We do not include this Richard Park in this family. (*Great Migration Vol. V*: page 363)

F. S. Parks’s Resolution

Looking again at F. S. Parks’s work, on pages 31–34, he quotes in full Tolman’s “Parentage of Lt. Richard Parks, of Concord.” Whether this was published or was simply written and passed to Mr. Parks is unknown. No publication facts are given.

The confusion arises, as is often the case, over the multiple Richards that we find in the Cambridge/Concord area during this time. Which one is which, and who belongs to whom? Tolman tries to connect the Lt. Richard Parks of Concord to the immigrant Richard Line. Lt. Richard was born too late to have been a child of the immigrant Richard, though he could have been a grandson. But while Thomas Park does have a son named Richard, the birth dates and other family facts seem to rule him out as Lt. Richard. Tolman’s conclusion is that Lt. Richard is the grandson through a putative Richard, an otherwise undocumented son of the immigrant, brother to Thomas: the same Richard that Anderson admits was in the area at the right time and of the right age, but discards as being unrelated to the immigrant.

Where we stand

So far, the Parke Society has sided with Frank Sylvester Parks on this matter, allowing the immigrant Richard as having four children: Isabel and Elizabeth, found on the passenger list; the Thomas mentioned in the Probate process; and a Richard (as argued by George Tolman). If that Richard who was in the area is not a son of the immigrant, then questions arise as to who he was, how he arrived in the area, and who his descendants were.

Certainly this ambiguity calls for further research on all the Richard references found in

continued on p. 42

Historian's Corner: Problems with Richard LK=R
cont'd from p. 41

the records. It also calls for a re-examination of the paper trails that lead back to the immigrant Richard, especially those who claim a Richard-Richard connection. DNA testing would also be very helpful, but there is a caveat to be remembered. While tests may show agreement in the DNA sequencing, it only proves a relationship, not necessarily one between two brothers (if the paper trail is not also solid).

Other comments

Later works concerning the genealogy of the Richard Park line generally have not incorporated new research efforts of the earliest generations, and basically are repeats of F. S. Parks's work, incorporating information on male lines down to more recent times and at times adding the female lines. Mr. Parks did not follow the female lines, ending his exposition of a line when the female branch lost the Park/e/s name, and showing only the spouse and their children.

Recalling the Margery Crane claim referred to in F. S. Parks, we need to be careful of inadequately documented statements. Though he stated it only as a comment from one of his correspondents, not as a fact, later work on Richard has turned the surname Crane into gospel.

One Society member has been much involved in original research, but has been unable to go further, due to his work commitments.

Finally, we need to recognize that, contrary to some published works, there was no relationship between this Richard and the Robert Parke who came aboard the Winthrop Fleet in 1630. Yet the claim persists that Richard of 1635 was a son of Robert 1630, despite there being no direct evidence to support such a claim, and considerable circumstantial evidence that it was not the case.

This has been a long journey, and perhaps causes some concern among Richard descendant members, but there are doubts, and while we accept F. S. Parks's position, some could

safely argue that there was no son Richard. Hopefully, future research will help to sort out this matter. (See the next article, on a later descendant of Richard, also named Richard, designated as 5R63b.)

Richard (01R1) Park, Born about 1602, England, died in 1665, Newton, MA. Immigrant, to the colonies in 1635 aboard the *Defence* with his wife, Margery [Unknown]. Probably married by 1626, in England. Richard and Margery are found on the *Defence* passenger list as quoted by Hotten.

He married secondly Sarah (Collier) Brewster, after 1656, in Cambridge, MA. She was living at Duxbury as late as March 1679/80. No issue by this second marriage.

Richard and Margery's children:

Richard (02R1) Park, born probably before 1627, died 1711, Concord, MA. Married to a Mary [Unknown]. Had at least two children, John and Richard. *It is this Richard that is in dispute; F.S. Parks says this is correct, Anderson says it is not.*

Thomas (02R2) Park, born possibly around 1627, married 1653 one Abigail Dix, Watertown, MA. Had nine children (including one Richard) *Known from the proving of the will and land transactions.*

Isabel (02R3) Park, Born about 1628, married Francis Whitmore by 1649. Seven children. After Isabel's death, Francis remarried and had children. *She is named on the passenger list and in the proving of the will.*

Elizabeth (02R4) Park, born about 1631. Married Edward Winship by 1654, Cambridge, MA (his second wife). Had seven children. *She is named on the passenger list and in the proving of the will.* ↪

Richard (5R63b) Parks

by Jean Churchill PS#934, ML Ed.

This Richard Parks has the extra designation of “b” because there was some question as to his parentage when he was entered into our Society data base. More recent research has proven that he is indeed the son of Jonathan (4R9) and Elizabeth (Whiting) Parks. The birth records for the Town of Pomfret, Connecticut show that Jonathan and Elizabeth had two children with the given name of Richard. The first Richard was born 28 September 1733 but died 1 September 1735. However, on 15 February 1736 the records show another son was born to this couple also with the given name Richard, and this is almost certainly Richard (5R63b).

Much credit is due to Frank J. Doherty for his excellent research and compilation of *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent of Dutchess Co., New York*. According to his research, Richard Parks was taxed first in Beekman and later in Pawling. In 1760, he leased a farm in the Pawling area of the Patent and paid rent through 1786. Before 1767, he kept active accounts at the Merritt store on Quaker Hill. In 1766, he was one of the petitioners for allegedly unpatented land in the Gore area of Pawling. He also took part in local government as an election inspector in 1781, an assessor in 1782, and as clerk at the elections of 1798 and 1799. He was friendly with the Livingston family.

Richard married, but his wife’s name is unknown. The 1800 census for Pawling has Richard Sr., age 45 or over, and a female, also age 45 or over, probably his wife. No record of his death has been found. Richard Parks had at least three children:

- A. **Richard Parks, Jr.** was born after 1755, probably in Dutchess Co., New York. He married Phebe Kelly who died 26 September 1823 at Pawling. Although the 1800 census for Richard Jr. lists children within this household, when Richard died 20 February 1826, he left no living direct descendants. His brother, Jacob Parks of Pawling, and his brother-in-law, David Sheldon of Pine Plains, were two of the administrators listed on the bond which was filed 8 March 1826.

- B. **Jacob Parks** was born 6 March 1757 in the Town of Pawling, Dutchess Co., NY. He married Deborah Stevens, daughter of William Stevens, born 26 December 1761 and died 19 September 1828, NY. Deborah’s name is one that appears in the minutes of the Dover Baptist Church for not attending church as often as she should.

Jacob Parks served in the Revolutionary War and is well documented by his pension application and record (S9985 New York). He served as Sergeant in the company commanded by Capt. Woodard and the regiment commanded by Col. Schenck in New York. On 15 February 1834, Jacob Parks, aged 77 years, appeared in court to give his affidavit to petition for his pension. He stated that he was born in the Town of Pawling, Dutchess Co., on 6 March 1757, that he was living in Pawling when called into service, and that he continued to reside there after the war until the town in which he resided was detached from Pawling and became Dover. He stated that he was now ill and in need. He gave the names of three men who can testify as to his character and their belief that he served in the war. Sworn testimony from several men is included in the pension papers. Jacob died 9 October 1845 at South Dover, NY.

On 8 March 1816, Jacob made out a legal instrument which noted the grandchildren of daughter, Hannah now wife of Justus Holloway. He also named daughter, Lydia wife of John P. Brady, and their daughter Keziah Brady. This paper was later destroyed. (from “The Settlers of the Beekman Patent of Dutchess Co., New York”). Jacob and Deborah Parks may have had other children besides Lydia and Hannah.

1. **Hannah Parks** was born about 1780 NY, married about 1800 to Justus Holloway (born 1778 Dutchess Co and died before 1850 in NY). A Family Line

continued on p. 44

Richard Parks (5R63b)
cont'd from p. 43

researcher lists three children of this marriage, surnamed Halloway: Debbie, b. 1802; Seath Ann, b. 1808; and Anna, b. 1815. Hannah appears as household head in the 1850 census for Pawling, Dutchess Co, NY, with Debbie, age 48; Seath Ann, age 42; Anna, age 35; also Ephraim Edwin, age 7; and John Edwin, age 5. Although Debbie is listed as “idiot” in 1850, in 1860 she is the household head, “blind” with the Wilcox family. Nothing more found.

2. **Lydia Parks**, born about 1788, NY, married 20 May 1807 at Dutchess Co., NY to John P. Brady. John was born 21 September 1779, NY, and possibly died 8 May 1859 at Clear Creek, Illinois. Lydia died in 1854. Lydia’s material is documented through her father, since two from her line were accepted by the NSDAR (DAR #98844 Edith Wallbridge Carr; also DAR # 104224). The 1850 US Census for Dover, Dutchess Co., NY lists the following household members: John P. Brady age 71, Lydia Brady age 62, Richard P. Brady age 38, Nancy Brady age 23, and Kesiah Wiley (probably married dau.) age 26. Further research of this branch provides conflicting information with little source material.

- C. **Hannah Parks** was born about 1765, Dutchess Co., NY, and married David Sheldon, son of Capt. Thomas Sheldon/Lucy Spaulding. David was born 9 August 1763 at Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., and died there on 18 August 1829. There is only one NSDAR record for Thomas Sheldon (A102664) who served in the Revolutionary War. His wife was Lucy Spaulding; both died in Dutchess Co., NY. DAR member #661603, whose application was accepted, is a direct descendant of Thomas and Lucy Sheldon's son, Jonathan (ca. 1770–1822, Delaware, NY). The Family Line researcher has assumed that

Jonathan and David are brothers - both children of Thomas and Lucy Sheldon.

Another researcher lists the following children of the marriage of David and Hannah Parks Sheldon: Lucy (1787–), Abijah (1790–1858), Richard Sheldon (1791–1835), Lydia (1795–1865), Jacob (1799–), Eunice (1802–1899), Phebe (1802–1831), Deborah (1805–1866), Charles (1807–), and Amy (1809–1902). I have documentation for Lydia.

1. **Lydia Sheldon** was born 11 June 1795 at Pine Plains, and died 22 May 1865 Washtenaw Co., MI. She was married in 1812 to Henry Wilbur (1792, NY–1872, MI). The 1850 US census for Superior Township, Washtenaw Co., MI lists Henry Wilbur age 59, b. NY; Lydia, age 55, b. NY; John Gale Wilbur, age 24, b. NY; Eletha Ann Wilbur (Gale), age 22, b. NY; and Andrew Wilbur (Gale), age 1, b. MI. Further research has proven that John Cook Gale married Eletha, and Andrew is their son.

From the amount of research material I have been able to gather on Richard (5R63b) Parks and his descendants, it appears that the Parks surname of this branch of Lineage Key R ends with the sixth generation. If anyone is interested in what material I have on the more recent generations, please contact me at my email address: wobens1899@gmail.com.

Sources:

Doherty, Frank J. *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent of Dutchess Co., New York*.

Also: Barbour Collection of Connecticut Birth Records, United States Census data, Revolutionary War pension records, NSDAR records, marriage, death, and cemetery records, family researchers.↵

Correction

In Barbara Kohler’s article “Finding Great Grandma” (Vol. 49, No. 2, p.17), the names of the cemeteries were mixed up. Mountain Grove and Lakeview are in Connecticut; Mountain View is in Washington State.↵

Hotten and his *Original Lists*

By Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks+, Historian

One doesn't have to spend much time with 17th-century genealogy and immigrations before one meets up with John Camden Hotten and his *Original Lists of Persons of Quality*. Over the years I have run across references to this work, and even made citations from it. I had little direct knowledge of it in its entirety, often only seeing quotes from it (see "Historian's Corner" in this issue, pp. 40-43).

I only recently began wondering how good a source Hotten's *Original Lists* is. Even if quoted at length, is it worthy of citation? Things came to a head at the recent New England Regional Genealogical Conference, which put a strong emphasis on quality of evidence, and I started to question if I should be relying on Hotten at all.

The first thing I decided to do was to learn about the man himself, his life, his fields of endeavor, and the quality of his overall work. Blessed be the Internet, and Wikipedia. I'm not saying that Wikipedia has the same reliability as does, say, the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, but one must admit that the range of topics covered is far broader than the *Britannica* could or does cover. It's no wonder that the *Britannica* has ceased printing a hard copy encyclopedia.

The Hotten article is informative, but doesn't really tell the whole story. Born John William (later changed to Camden) Hotten on 12 September 1832 in Clerkenwell, London to William Hotten, a master carpenter and undertaker and Maria Cowling of Cornish origins, he was apprenticed to the London bookseller John Petheram at the age of 14, where he acquired a taste for rare and unusual books, a theme that would follow him throughout his life.

He married, had three daughters, died at the relatively young age of 42 at Hampstead on 14 June 1873, and was buried in Highgate cemetery. The publishing business that he established first at 151A (other sources say 151B) Piccadilly Lane, London and later at 74-75 Piccadilly Lane after his death was subsequently sold by his widow to Andrew Chatto, with the help of a sleeping partner W. E. Windus, to form Chatto and Windus.

A far more interesting portrayal of John Camden Hotten is found in the monograph "Hotten: Rotten: Forgotten? An apologia for a General Publisher" by Simon Eliot, and published in *Book History 3* (2000), pages 61-93. It is here that we get the real meat of who John Camden Hotten was.

Only two years after he was apprenticed, he and his brother left (fled?) for the West Indies and subsequently came to the United States from 1848 to 1856 where John acquired experience as a journalist, which was to come in handy in later years. It has been said that the move was necessitated by the fact that John the apprentice had set up a bookselling business on his own account, using some of his master's stock. Not a good move. In 1856, he returned to the UK establishing himself as a bookseller and by 1858 as a publisher.

As an author, Hotten wrote extensively, and expansively, publishing such works as *A Dictionary of modern slang, cant, and vulgar words* in 1859, and in 1863 his most laborious work, *Handbook of Topography and Family History of England and Wales, Being a Descriptive Account of Twenty Thousand Most Curious and Rare Books, Old Tracts, Ancient Manuscripts, Engravings, and Privately Printed Family Papers, Relating to the History of Almost Every Landed Estate and Old English Family in the Country*. Rare and unusual books were never far from his mind.

As a publisher, he gained a reputation for being the printer of last resort. Starting with Algernon Charles Swinburn's *Poems and Ballads*, which resulted in charges of indecency for Swinburn's first publisher, Hotten often offered himself as the printer of works no one else would touch. Hotten was also a collector, author and clandestine publisher of other erotica such as *Lady Bumtickler's Revels*. Whether his works are erotica or pornography must be left to the eyes (and minds) of the readers. As Eliot says: "All the best stories of Hotten involve dubious deals, exploitation of authors, violent arguments, and even hints of blackmail."

But we need to leave behind the life and travels of John Camden Hotten and return to the main

continued on p. 46

Hotten and his *Original Lists*

cont'd from p. 45

point of this piece, the full title of which is *The Original Lists of Persons of quality; Emigrants; Religious Exiles.; Political Rebels; Serving Men Sold for a term of years; Apprentices; Children Stolen; Maidens Pressed; and others who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600-1700. with their ages, the localities where they formerly lived in the mother country, the names of the ships in which they embarked, and other interesting particulars. from mss. preserved in the state paper department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England.*

This unpromisingly titled work became – surprisingly – a standard genealogical work for decades, even though it was published over 174 years after its last entries, and seems to have remained an important work even today, having been reprinted in 1938, 1962, and 2012. The phrase “not in Hotten” still carries considerable weight among professionals in the field. A supplemental work edited by James C. Brantford was published in 1982 under the shortened title of *Omitted Chapters from Hotten's Original Lists*. Both works can be found on the Internet under various formats for review and research.

So the question is: just how good is Hotten? While at the NERGC, I had the chance to put this question to several professional genealogists whose work is well received and respected.

The main question was whether anyone knew of a published critique of Hotten. Robert Charles Anderson, FASG, the editor of the *Great Migration* series, responded: “I don't know of a published critique aimed directly at all of Hotten. I comment on the London Port Book portion in the front matter of all GM volumes, in the first two pages on sources. I can also say that every time I've checked his published reading against the original, Hotten has been correct.”

In his sources found in his *Great Migration* volumes, Anderson states that of the various passenger list compilations that he has used, “the oldest, by John Camden Hotten, remains the most valuable, since he has retained the

original sequence of the lists, and in general remained the most faithful to the original.” He downplays Charles Edward Banks's *The Planters of the Commonwealth*, another popular passenger list compilation, as having “taken too many liberties with the records, rearranging them to suit his judgements and adding extensive editorial notations in a manner not easy to distinguish from the records themselves.”

As Anderson states in his work, “until someone undertakes the preparation of a complete edition of passenger lists according to modern editorial standards, the best results will be obtained by a careful correlation of Hotten” along with Peter Wilson Coldham's *The Complete Book of Immigrants 1607-1660* (Baltimore 1987).

Melinde Lutz Byrne, CG, FAGS, seconded Mr. Anderson's evaluation saying that this has been her experience in regards to the entries in Hotten.

To know Hotten is to know a man of vast abilities, and also sometimes dubious morals. But he was a rigorous scholar, and his works, varied as they are, have been found to be reliable to this day. In his interesting monograph, Simon Eliot leaves us with the evaluation that Hotten, if not a great man—considering his double dealings and ambiguity—he was a great publisher.

Sources:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Camden_Hotten

Eliot, Simon. “Hotten: Rotten: Forgotten? An Apologia for a General Publisher” in *Book History* 3 (2000), edited by Ezra Greenspan and Jonathan Rose. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania University Press, 2000, pp. 61-93.↵

Honorees for the 2012 Lola Parks Spohn Nielsen Award

Richard Neil Parks PS#1468 and Jeannie Patee announced the 2012 winners of this award, which is given in recognition for research in the field of genealogy and preservation of family history. Each honoree receives a beautiful plaque. The Parke Society congratulates this year's recipients.

Thomas Joe Parks PS#349 was born on 14 March 1928 in Texas. Joe and his wife, Betty Grace have two children and two grandchildren. Joe is familiarly known as “T. Joe” or “Texas Joe,” and is very proud of his Texas roots. His ancestry is through Thomas Parke of VA (LK=C). Like many of us in the Society, he has a gap in the paper trail. Thomas Parke moved into North Carolina, and his descendants continue to move westward where many of them settled in Texas. Along the way the name was changed from Parke to Parks. Learning about the accomplishments of his ancestors, especially those who fought in the Revolutionary War and Civil War, gave him the incentive to continue to learn more about his roots.

Joe spent his military service with the US Army working in Army hospitals. After his discharge, he contemplated continuing to work in the medical field but instead chose a career in education. In all, he spent forty-two years as an elementary teacher, principal and superintendent. Just recently, the school board honored Joe by naming the new administration building after him.

Joe began researching his family genealogy around 1980, compiling four family history books and documenting all his ancestors and the descendants of his Thomas lineage. He helped to put on one Parks reunion with attendance from five generations of his family. He also holds a mini-reunion in Corsicana, Texas each year for his immediate family of about forty relatives.

In the late 1980s, he hosted the Parke Society’s Convocation and Annual Board Meeting in Texas. He has conducted workshops in junior college and in his community on family history and research into genealogy. He also sponsored and spoke at various groups on the need for family research.

Joe considers that his biggest genealogy achievement was meeting, finding, and working with Phyllis Kumler to document the entire Thomas Parke of Virginia lineage, which comes to 15,000 family group sheets and over 25,000 descendants of Thomas. This vast archive of material documents the family lineage and is a testimony to the dedication and efforts of Phyl-

lis and Joe to leave a history as complete as they could make it.

Joe was one of the first to volunteer for the Parke Society Y-DNA project and has sponsored and helped others with the cost of the testing.

Swann Edward Parks PS#403, who recently passed away (see “In Memoriam,” p. 51) was another longtime member of our Society (fragment line is LK=ZY). The Parke Society DNA study indicates that his line goes back to Alexander Park, born in 1709 in Ireland or Scotland who had a son, John Park. There is a broken line before the next ancestor, another John Parks, born around 1758. Swann was descended from John’s son, Johnny B. Parks, born 15 July 1799.

His mother, Elizabeth Swann Parks, was the family genealogist. She spent many hours calling relatives and collecting family information, which she recorded by hand. Swann became interested and typed her information on an old manual typewriter. A friend and he went weekly to the Memphis library, which has a good genealogy section, and researched a lot of information from census records, books, etc. Later, for a time, the Internet also provided free information; now much of it has to be purchased. Swann found this very frustrating, especially since a lot of the material on his lineage was originally submitted by him.

Swann came from the Parks line that settled in Calloway County, Kentucky, but he wasn’t able to trace the line past the marriage of John Parks and Elizabeth Carson in the Circular Congregational Church in Charleston, South Carolina, on 15 September 1791. He researched each family lineage of both his wife and himself, and wanted to share information with others who are related to these lines.

Stories like this made genealogy so interesting to him:

The son of a family in my wife’s line was injured in the Civil war and was in a hospital. The father went turkey hunting and was accidentally killed by his hunting partner. While they were at the grave yard burying

continued on p. 48

The 2012 Lola Parks Spohn Nielsen Award

cont'd from p. 47

him, a rider rode up on a sweating horse with the news that the son had died in the hospital. As they were driving home in the wagon, they saw a large smoke and found that the slaves had burned their house while they were away.

Kimberly Parks PS#1423 is the major researcher of the fragment line WQ. Her husband Frank contributed DNA which has established a connection to the Robert Parke MA1630 line. However, the search continues for the paper trail which presently stops with James (1WQ1) Parks (1780, CT – 1855, Chenango Co, NY); married to Elizabeth Ellsworth.

Kimberly was born in Marshall, Harrison County, Texas, the daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Riley) Jones. Her early ancestors migrated to Texas in the early 1800s and settled in the Harleton, Texas area. She became interested in genealogy when her aunt was working on her father's family history. Kimberly attended schools in Marshall and at Kilgore Jr College, in Kilgore, Texas; and completed Business School. She worked in Clerical and Computer Operations for an oil company and the U.S. Government overseas. While employed overseas, she met her husband, Frank Parks. Frank's mother had a book published by a relative about his grandmother's (Gwartney) family. She noticed the name Riley and wondered if there was any relation to her mother's Riley family. This sparked her interest in researching the Parks family.

Since returning to the States, Kimberly has spent much of her free time searching cemeteries, libraries, and county records. A volunteer with the Genealogy Library in Harrison County, Texas rescued the old binders from the courthouse that were going to be destroyed. Kimberly spent months helping search through them, transcribing as much information as possible for genealogy research. She is a member of her local Genealogy Society and has worked on a cemetery project listing all the cemeteries in her county. She keeps a voice recorder with her which she uses when walking through old cemeteries.

Kimberly and her husband started annual family reunions for his Parks Family. His grandfather's home is now a historical museum in Pasadena. Updates of family history are added to the museum. William Sullivan and Leora Gwartney Parks owned a dairy and strawberry farm. Almost every year, when they harvested strawberries, they had an addition to the family, so they used the money to add a room to the house, which became known as the Strawberry House. William's father Calvin Elson Parks migrated to Texas from New York in 1892. He was one of the first settlers in the Pasadena area, and his family was very prominent in establishing the city of Pasadena.

She and Frank now live on their ranch west of Rusk, Texas. She is the owner of "Kimberly's Glassart" and stays busy in her Stained Glass studio when she isn't maintaining the ranch, sport shooting, or searching for more family history.

Also honored were:

Jeanette Fern Parks Henney of Ft Wayne, Indiana. Jeanette was a family genealogist. She passed away on 11 March 2013

Gertrude Horridge, PS#1601, of East Poultney, Vermont. Gertrude was nominated by Robert Leon Parke PS#755. She is a descendant from Robert Parke of MA/1630 and has done tremendous amounts of research in the Vermont region. See "New Members," on p. 52.

Gladys Porter Kitchen of Pawnee, Oklahoma. Gladys is Director of Research for the Pawnee County Historical Society. She has also worked on military book projects for the Society and Museum.

The Parke Society wishes to extend a vote of appreciation to Richard and Jeannie for all the work they are doing on this project which highlights those who have contributed so much to the preservation of our country's history and genealogy.↵

The next editorial due date is

October 15, 2013

In Memoriam

The Society notes with regrets and sympathy to the surviving families the following members who have passed away.



Kay Parke, PS#10

Kathryn Emma Parke, PS#10, Past President, Trustee and Charter member of the Society, passed away peacefully at Highland Farms, Black Mountain, North Carolina, on the 3rd of May, 2013 at the age of ninety-eight.

She was born in Fairport, New York on 12 February 1915, to Howard Benjamin and Emma Luetta (Grant) Parke, the second of four children to that couple

After graduation from the Fairport High School she earned a BA from Smith College (North Hampton, Mass) a BS (Library Science) from SUNY at Albany (N.Y. and an MS degree in Library Science from the University of Illinois.

For several years she taught English in high schools and nd colleges, but settled into the position of Head Librarian at SUNY Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill, N.Y. (1951-73).

She spent a sabbatical year in Scandinavia in the late 50s studying the folk-college movement, which was to become a passion of hers in later years, founding the Folk College Associate of America in 1973, with the hopes of encouraging the use of a freer kind of educa-

tion for young people similar to that found in Scandinavia. She became skilled in the Norwegian language and served as a translator of a number of historical and educational magazine articles. For several years she edited and translated for the FCAA's semi-annual journal, *OPTION*.

In 1962 she joined the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and was very active in Monthly Meetings wherever she lived.

After retirement in 1973, she resided in Rochester for some time but finally moved to the Highland Farms Retirement Community in Black Mountain, North Carolina, where she also took an active part in the community.

Kay was the last surviving founding member of the Parke Society, being present when it held its organizational meeting in 1963 in North Stonington, Connecticut. She served for many years as a Trustee and as President in 1980-81. She remained a correspondent up until very recently. She is survived by numerous nieces and nephews. Miss Parke never married.

Kathryn Emma Parke was an eleventh generation descendant from Robert Parke, who came to America on the Winthrop Fleet in 1630, through Robert's son, Thomas (02T1) Parke; the line continues to Thomas³, Thomas⁴, Josiah⁵, Thomas⁶, Daniel⁷, Benjamin⁸, William Dunham⁹, Howard Benamin¹⁰ Parke, to member¹¹. Lineage Key T, Chart 6.

Kathleen (Ringwald) Duggan, PS#1098, passed away peacefully at the Hospice Atlanta on Monday, 13 May 2013 after complications from a hip fracture at the age of eighty-three. She was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee on 7 December 1929, to Henry Augustus and Mary Eliza (Parks) Ringwald. After graduation from the historic Little Rock Central High School, Little Rock, Arkansas, she received her BA degree in Teaching from the George Peabody College (now part of Vanderbilt University) in Nashville, TN. She started her teaching career in Waynesboro, Georgia, and it was there that she met her future husband who she married on 20 November 1954 at the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta. She continued to teach until 1955.

continued on p. 50

In Memoriam
cont'd from p. 49

She was active in her church, gardening, and stitching crafts, especially crewel embroidery. In later years she was able to travel with her husband extensively, to Russia, the Holy Land, and an around the world journey in 1997. She is survived by her husband of over fifty-eight years, Robert Stone Duggan, Jr; her five children: Robert Stone Duggan III, Christopher Parks Duggan, Kathleen Elizabeth (Duggan) Johnson, Timothy Benjamin Duggan, and Heather Ann Duggan; ten grandchildren; two great grandchildren; her sister Betty Barns; and numerous other relatives.

Kathleen Duggan was a seventh generation descendant in the apparent immigrant line which starts with a John Parks who purportedly came from Ireland via England sometime around 1740, to Joseph², John³, William Delaney⁴, William Delaney, Jr⁵, Mary Eliza⁶ Parks, to member⁷. Lineage Key CR.

Laurie Alice Sutherland, PS#165, passed away suddenly on 4 September 2012. Born 5 October 1946, she was the only child of Donald LeRoy Sutherland and Wilma Esther Pirie of Hillsboro, Oregon. Laurie did her undergraduate work at Lewis and Clark College, and earned her Masters Degree in Library Science from UC Berkeley. In 1970, she moved to Seattle, where she was a librarian at the University of Washington for over four decades. Her specialty area was serial publications. While never married, she is survived by many cousins and friends.

Laurie Sutherland was a twelfth generation descendant of Robert Parke, 1630, Massachusetts who came aboard the Winthrop Fleet, though his son Thomas², thence to Thomas³, Thomas⁴, Josiah⁵, Thomas⁶, Thomas⁷, Avery G⁸, Mary Jane⁹ Park, Jessie Mabel¹⁰ Schiedel, Donald LeRoy¹¹ Sutherland, to member¹². Lineage Key T, Chart 6.

Swann Edward Parks, PS#403, passed away suddenly on 23 April 2013 at Bartlett, Tennessee. He was eighty years old. Mr. Parks was born on 5 February 1933 in Calloway Co., Tennessee to Marvin Wayne Parks and Elizabeth Eline Swann. He graduated from New Mexico

State University on a basketball scholarship with a degree in Mechanical Engineering, and served as an officer in the Air Force located at Rantoul, Illinois. Following his military career, Mr. Parks worked for The Dupont Company for thirty-eight years, primarily in Clinton Iowa and finally in Memphis, Tennessee. He was a serious genealogist. He is survived by his wife of fifty-eight years Betty June (Butterworth) Parks; a son, Gregory Wayne Parks, and a daughter Gina Kay (Parks) Torrey; four granddaughters, and one great granddaughter.

Swann Edward Parks was a sixth generation member of the Fragment Lineage Key ZY. The earliest known ancestor is a John Parks, born around 1758 in South Carolina, and who married an Elizabeth Carson, purportedly a widow. The line continues through Johnny B², Eli Carson³, Elbert Euin⁴, Marvin Wayne⁵, to member⁶. Thus far we have been unable to find the ancestry of John Parks.

Recently, Swann was honored with the Lola Park Spohn Nielsen Award. See the story on pp. 46-48.

Robert Long Kirkpatrick, PS#376, passed away 18 January 2013 of pancreatic cancer, just days short of his eighty-ninth birthday. He was born 27 January 1924 in Girard, Kansas, the son of Robert Lloyd Kirkpatrick and Esther May Long. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a veteran of both the Second World War and the Korean War, having served as an Aviation Equipment Technician in the US Navy. He was later employed by Northwest Airlines for forty-six years, ending his career as the Director of Communications. He is survived by his wife of seventy years, Margaret June Vanderwell, a daughter Martha Jean (Kirkpatrick) Romine, three grandchildren, seven great grandchildren, and two great-great grandchildren. He is also survived by a brother, Milton E. Kirkpatrick.

Robert Long Kirkpatrick was an eleventh generation descendant of Robert Parke, 1630, Massachusetts who came aboard the Winthrop Fleet, though his son Thomas², thence to Robert³, James⁴, Robert⁵, Nathan⁶, Celia⁷ Parks, Lucyette⁸ Bradley, Harriet Lucretia⁹ Wood, Esther May¹⁰ Long, to member¹¹. Lineage Key T, Chart 9.

He also has a line from Richard Park, 1635 to Massachusetts, through his daughter Isabel² who married Francis Whitmore Sr, to Francis³ Whitmore Jr, Francis⁴ Whitmore, III, Margery⁵ Whitmore, John⁶ Davis, Jr, Sally⁷ Davis, Amy⁸ Welton, Erastus Austin⁹ Wood, Harriet Lucretia¹⁰ Wood, to Esther May¹¹ Long, to member¹². Lineage Key R.

Billy Park Arvin, PS#725, passed away peacefully on 15 January 2013 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky at the age of seventy-nine. He was the son of Graydon Scott Arvin and Lillian Park Rice. Mr. Arvin is survived by his wife of fifty-six years, Joyce Carroll Handy; two sons, Charles Keith, and Alan Dale Arvin; a sister, Betty Hisle; a niece, nephews, many cousins; and friends.

Billy Park Arvin was a tenth generation descendant of Roger Parke of West Jersey, though his son John², John³, Ebenezer⁴, Asa⁵, Isham⁶, Josiah⁷, Mellie⁸ Park, Lillian Park⁹ Rice, to member¹⁰. Lineage Key K.

Word has been received that **Geraldine Cora (Reserva) Ried, PS#726**, of Chandler, Arizona, died on 14 April 2013, at the age of eighty-three. She is survived by her husband of sixty-five years, Lionel Wallace Ried, and by three sons, Lyle Douglas, Steven Kenneth, and Richard Verl Ried.

Geraldine Cora Ried was an eleventh generation descendant of Robert Parke, 1630, Massachusetts who came aboard the Winthrop Fleet, though his son Samuel², thence to Robert³, Benjamin⁴, Amaziah⁵, John⁶, Rufus⁷, John Wesson⁸, Frank Bridge⁹, Inez Matilda¹⁰ Parks, to member¹¹. Lineage Key S.↵

Query from Rob Stamm, PS#1428

While perusing some old genealogy documents from my father's side, I ran across some interesting Parke information, and a new set of names. Any help would be appreciated.

Earl Church Tubbs married Rebecca Parks (possible mid to later 1700s), who lived in Fairmo(u)nt. No dates are given. Rebecca was the daughter of Joseph Parks and Martha Ansley. Joseph Park or Parks was from NJ and served in the Revolutionary War, resided in

Sugarloaf Twp, Luzerne County and Huntingdon Twp. He was buried in Pine Grove, Harveyville. No states are listed, but I assume Pennsylvania and New Jersey from other writings in the notes I have. The service of this Joseph Parks is accepted by the DAR and SAR, possible #175499.

This Joseph Parks is not related to Parks of Fairmount. His sons went west and to New York State. His son, Joseph Jr, died at Che-mung, NY, and descendants are accepted by the DAR and SAR.

I have tried to paraphrase faithfully from the notebook I have, which contains much early genealogical information concerning the Tubbs, Post, Campbell, Benscoten, and a few other surnames. These names have not been found in the Society's GIVENAME Index, nor in any other data files that we hold.

Anyone who might have additional information on this particular Park/e/s is asked to contact Rob Stamm (wrstamm@bellsouth.net).

Please also copy the Historian of the Society (70741.2122@compuserve.com).↵

A Park/e/s Grammar Lesson

By Ken Parks PS#1406

Though our surname (with its variants) is not unique in being a bit tricky, I must confess I find myself puzzled from time to time when having to pluralize or use the correct possessive form while writing articles for the newsletter. You'd think I'd have that figured out by now, but I decided one day to actually write down a "cheat sheet" so I could easily refer to it when needed. I thought it might be helpful, or at least interesting, to some of you as well, so I decided to share it here.

Basically, the rules are:

- To make a name ending in s plural, add es.
- Never use an apostrophe to make a name plural. Apostrophes are for possessives.
- To show singular possession of a word ending in s use the apostrophe and another s.

continued on p. 52

A Park/e/s Grammar Lesson

cont'd from p. 51

- To show plural possession of a word ending in s form the plural first, then immediately use the apostrophe.

Some of these actually end up being identical, and in that case one hopes that context makes our exact meaning clear, or lead us to recast our sentence to avoid confusion.

PARK

Singular possessive: **Park's** *The city eventually bought John Park's property for use as a park.*

Plural: **Parks** *This property was jointly owned by several Parks.*

Plural possessive: **Parks'** *This park was originally the Parks' property.*

PARKS

Singular possessive: **Parks's** *The city eventually bought John Parks's property for use as a park.*

Plural: **Parkses** *This property was jointly owned by several Parkses.*

Plural possessive: **Parkses'** *This park was originally the Parkses' property.*

PARKE

Singular possessive: **Parke's** *The city eventually bought John Parke's property for use as a park.*

Plural: **Parkes** *This property was jointly owned by several Parkes.*

Plural possessive: **Parkes'** *This park was originally the Parkes' property.*

PARKES

Singular possessive: **Parkes's** *The city eventually bought John Parkes's property for use as a park.*

Plural: **Parkeses** *This property was jointly owned by several Parkeses.*

Plural possessive: **Parkeses'** *This park was originally the Parkeses' property.*↵

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

1598 Judith A. Fehringer

Peetz, Co

Lineage is Roger of NJ, LK=K. Line is Roger¹, Roger², John³, John⁴, William⁵, John McCollum⁶, Henrietta⁷ Parke, Elizabeth Park⁸ Minhinnick, to Mabel Louis⁹ Lewarton, Mabel Louise¹⁰ Casteix, to member¹¹.

1599 Rita L. Greenhalgh

Brigham City, Ut

Lineage is the Fragment line of Nathaniel Parks, Sr. (ca. 1740 – bef. 1790) who married Lydia Talmage/Talmadge (1744, CT—1798, NY) before 1775, place unknown, thence to Nathaniel² Parks Jr. (who married Maria Green), Louisa Ann³, Parks, Vesta Matilda⁴ Albright, Eva May⁵ Hilliard, Lulu Junia⁶ Hull, to member⁷. LK=DN.

While this line has strong possibilities of being tied into The Robert-Thomas line of Massachusetts (LK=T) the positive proof of connection has yet to be verified.

1600 Sandra Parks Bender

Williams Twp, Pa

Lineage is Roger of NJ, LK=K. Line is Roger¹, Roger², Jonah³, Nathaniel⁴, Nathan⁵, Nathan⁶, Lorenzo Dow⁷, Alfred Arnold⁸, Allendre Frank⁹, Robert Alan¹⁰ Parks, to member¹¹.

1601 Gertrude V. Horridge

East Poultney, Vt

Lineage is Robert (MA, 1630, T) through his son Thomas (02T1), LK=T, Chart 11. Line is Robert¹, Thomas², Thomas³, Eleazer⁴, Simeon⁵, Elijah⁶, Joseph⁷, Martin⁸, Joseph Henry⁹, John Martin¹⁰, Russell Carl¹¹ Park, to member¹².↵